



The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World.
Madison Avenue and 45th Street,
New York

Thrills of Northern Sports



Quebec and Lake Placid only one night away.

Swirling winds in the tree-tops, drifts and crackling ice—The wild storm that sweeps out of the sky and screams as it goes!

At night the ghostly spirits of the *chasse galliche*—that phantom return of the habitant adventurers lost in the North.

What sport so thrills one, when the hills are blanketed from Saskatchewan to the Catskills, and every lake and stream is a frozen mirror—etched with snow and dotted with muskrat houses?

Shape your plans amid the snow-shoes and toboggans, the skis and skates of the Abercrombie & Fitch store—around the friendly fireplace in the log cabin on the roof!

Blades Which Flash O'er Glistening Ice



Skates with the finer qualities which the ice sportsman demands. For park or long distance skating exhibition, racing and hockey, for men and women.

Skating shoes—special Abercrombie & Fitch models, and skate shoe bags: hockey sticks and pucks. Abercrombie & Fitch originally designed skating clothes, with stockings, hats, sweaters—as used at St. Moritz, Montreal and Lake Placid.

Clothes Which Keep Out Wind and Snow



In addition to snowshoes, toboggans, skis, ski-bobs and all the other implements of snow sports, here are the Abercrombie & Fitch winter sport clothes, famous on both sides the ocean.

Unique in fabric and coloring—absolutely comfortable—protecting you at all points in these swiftest of sports.

Designed for coasting, tobogganing on Swiss glaciers, ice-strengthened motor sledding on the ice, ice yachting and skiing.

From head to foot—everything you need to protect you against wind, snow and a spill in a snow drift.

WOMAN ARRESTED IN TURK MYSTERY

Murder of Druggist Ascribed to "Human Triangle" After Four Are Questioned.

OTHER ARRESTS EXPECTED

Mrs. Rose Schmetz Held as Material Witness—Conspiracy Hinted by Prosecutor.

Investigation of the assassination of Israel Turk, a druggist, in his apartment at 271 East Broadway early Saturday, led yesterday to the arrest of Mrs. Rose Schmetz of 70 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J., as a material witness. John R. Henn, Assistant District Attorney, said the murder might prove to be the outgrowth of "a human triangle."

Mrs. Schmetz was one of four witnesses questioned by Mr. Henn. After her arrest she was assigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions and committed to the Florence Critchenden Home in default of \$500 bail.

The other witnesses questioned were Mrs. Clara Turk, wife of the druggist; Mrs. Clara Brown of 373 Seventh Street, Hoboken, and Solomon Schmetz, husband of the woman detained. Mr. Henn said detectives under Captain George Busby were looking for Max Brown, husband of one of the witnesses. He said Mrs. Brown was in ill health and had been sent to Bellevue Hospital. He believed her husband could give information that might reveal a motive for the shooting.

The Assistant District Attorney said the detectives were inclined to believe that while the murder may have stolen \$1,000 from the druggist, the shooting was the outcome of a desire for revenge for a real or fancied wrong.

"The investigation, we believe, will develop a human triangle."

"Mrs. Turk said her husband had \$1,000 in his wallet when he left home early Saturday, and she believes the money was stolen. Perhaps the money was too handy to be overlooked by the murderer. In any event, I am of the opinion that the wish to steal the druggist's money was secondary."

I questioned Mrs. Turk about the statements of neighbors and friends to the effect that she was not on good terms with her husband. She admitted that in 1920 she had decided to obtain a separation and had even consulted a lawyer, but had concluded to drop the matter. She said that on the best of terms with her husband.

Coal Firm Indicted for Fraud.

The B. J. Lynch Coal Company and Bernard J. Lynch, its President, were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of violating the Elkins act by obtaining priority orders for coal for domestic purposes and then shipping the coal abroad. It is charged that the alleged violations occurred during June and July. Several months ago the company was indicted for the alleged misuse of priority orders for coal. The indictment was quashed by Federal Judge Mayer.

Dr. Goods Has Sleeping Sickness.

Dr. E. Allen Goods of 230 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., a specialist in eye, ear and throat diseases, is confined to his home with "sleeping sickness."

He has been ill ten days. Dr. Joseph S. Thomas of Amity Street, Flushing, who is in attendance, said last night that while his patient's condition is serious, he was confident he would recover.

Dr. Goods is associated with Dr. Wendell C. Phillips at 40 West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan.

INDICT 2 DETECTIVES, THIRD SENT TO JAIL

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

One of the storage places for machines stolen in the City of New York.

The owner of the car did not receive his car until the first week in September, 1920.

The money was paid to Huxley on or about the 8th day of September, 1920.

Eckert was found at dawn on Aug. 21 in an automobile on a lonely road on Staten Island. He was dead from a bullet wound in the head, apparently inflicted by some one who sat in the rear seat and shot Eckert while he was at the wheel. A later theory was that he was killed in a hotel and that his murderers dressed the scene on the lonely road to deceive investigators.

It was reported at the time that police even at the Stapleton Police Station refused information about the murder and denied that it had been reported until several hours after they had been notified of the crime. When he was asked about this circumstance, Mr. Whitman said:

"I have heard about that. Immediately before Judge Crain in General Sessions on the refusal to answer questions before the Grand Jury. The following question which he had refused to answer was read:

"On or about May 26, 1920, did you receive \$100 as a reward for the recovery of a Hudson car?"

Armstrong was silent. Judge Crain asked on what ground he refused to answer. Armstrong hesitated, as if trying to find words, but then closed his lips.

"Do you wish to have counsel assigned to advise you?" asked Judge Crain.

"Yes, your Honor," said Armstrong. Frank Arnow, a lawyer, who was in the building, was assigned. He was consulting with the policeman when Mr. Whitman said:

"Your Honor, I object to the advice that the lawyer is giving the witness. He is telling him that he had a right to refuse to answer a question if it tended to degrade him. That is not the law. The statute is specific. His plea

SEIZE GEMS ON SHIP ON 'TIP' FROM WOMAN

Brooklyn Man on Aquitania Accused of Smuggling Seven Diamonds Worth \$3,000.

HIS FATHER DYING; FREED

Miss Julie De Coppet and Brother Said to Face Federal Indictments.

Customs officials made a strict examination of the baggage of 700 second-cabin passengers on the Aquitania, who were landed yesterday, because the collector of the Port had been notified from Europe that there was much smuggling of jewels into this country from Central Europe, where the currency has depreciated very much since the war.

A woman, who did not give her name, telephoned late on Saturday night that Harry Binder of 387 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, who conducts an electrical business, was returning from Poland with a number of diamonds concealed on his person, and the customs officials had particular attention to him. Upon a threat to have him searched in a cabin on the liner, Binder confessed and said that he had something to show the revenue officers. From his underclothing he detached a small linen bag containing seven diamonds, which were packed in cotton batting and weighed from one to four carats each.

Binder said that he had paid \$2,000 for the diamonds. The appraisers said that was below their wholesale value, which would be about \$3,000 in the United States. He was permitted to go home as a member of the family was at the pier to tell him that his father was dying. Later the customs officials were notified that the father had died, and Binder received a week to attend to his family affairs before appearing before the Federal District Attorney in regard to the jewels.

Harold D. Content appeared yesterday morning at the Custom House as the legal representative of Miss Julie de Coppet, who was a first-cabin passenger on the Aquitania and admitted on Sunday that she had articles of jewelry which had not been declared. It is stated that Miss de Coppet and her brother Andre will both be indicted for conspiracy, as the brother is alleged to have instructed his sister to buy the jewels in Paris and not to declare them.

The diamonds were mounted in platinum and Miss de Coppet said that she had paid 18,000 francs for them in Paris, which, at 15 francs to the American dollar, would be \$1,200. Miss de Coppet shared a suite on the "B" deck of the Aquitania with Mme. Sembrich, the former soprano of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Heydt Asks for Voting Machines.

At a meeting of the Board of Elections yesterday, Commissioner Charles E. Heydt, Republican, introduced a resolution calling upon the board to express approval of voting machines and to recommend their adoption throughout the city. He also submitted a report on an investigation into the use of voting machines, which he said he had found were practicable and economical. Action on the resolution went over until next Monday.

Five Coal Firms Accused.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31.—The Federal Grand Jury this afternoon returned five indictments under the Lever act charging five Cleveland coal firms, both of retail and operator class, with selling coal within the last several months at excessive prices.

A. Lewisohn Fully Recovered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Adolph Lewisohn of New York, who came here for a slight operation on his eye, has completely recovered and will return to New York on Thursday.

can only be that to answer would both incriminate and degrade him. Now he cannot incriminate himself, because he had already been given immunity."

"That is not my understanding of the law," said Mr. Arnow. "As I understand it, he can refuse to answer a question that would tend to incriminate or degrade him."

While the law was being looked up, the second question asked before the Grand Jury was read by the Grand Jury reporter:

"On July 19, 1920, did you receive \$500 from an insurance man named Lessner for recovering a Dodge car?"

"On July 18, 1920, did you receive a reward of \$40 for recovering a Ford car?"

Judge Crain ruled that answers to these questions would not degrade Armstrong and that an insurance man could not be incriminated.

"What is the honor's instructions are that I must answer the questions?" asked Armstrong.

"Yes, those are my instructions," the witness went before the Grand Jury when it reconvened, however, and again refused to answer the questions. He was again halted before Judge Crain, who said that Armstrong was represented by ex-Assistant District Attorney Thomas L. Sheridan, who asked for a chance to consult with Armstrong before judgment was pronounced on the contempt charge.

Mr. Sheridan said that, though not open to prosecution for anything he had refused to answer the questions, Armstrong might be subject to expulsion from the Police Department on charges.

Mr. Whitman promptly admitted that this was the case, but said that no man could refuse to answer a proper question before a Grand Jury on the ground that it might cost him his job.

"Mr. Armstrong, do you still refuse to answer the questions?" asked Judge Crain.

"Yes, your Honor."

Sentenced to City Prison.

"Then you are sentenced to thirty days in the City Prison and to pay a fine of \$250."

Judge Crain also advised the jury that they might indict Armstrong for criminal contempt of court. Later at his office Mr. Whitman said:

"I expected that Armstrong would refuse to testify. It shows that the police are more afraid of the 'system' than they are of the law."

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' Smart Separate Skirts En Route for the Sunshine Resorts

ARE OF WHITE OR WHITE-GROUND FABRICS IN PRIMITIVE WEAVES OF WOOL OR SILK

Now that sweaters are brilliant with sunshine hues, skirts are white in contrast. Primitive, hand loomed homespun or dull silk crêpe reminiscent of the long-ago harmonizes with the simplicity of line and design of the skirts themselves.



WOOL FABRICS: English, Scotch or Canadian homespun, flannel, wool Jersey, wool tricotine.

SILK FABRICS: Egyptian, Algerian or Mandarin silk crêpe, in white or self striped effects.

12.00 to 35.00

FEMININE SKIRT SHOP—Fourth Floor

SHOW THIS TO YOUR DEALER WAR DEPARTMENT CANNED MEATS

If your dealer doesn't handle these delicious appetizing canned foods he is not looking after your best interests.

No doubt your dealer will get you a generous supply if you insist! Thousands of other dealers in every quarter of the country, are selling this wholesome, guaranteed pure, Canned Corned Beef and Corned Beef Hash, and are glad to serve—and save—for their customers.

Not only do they maintain the good-will of their patrons by doing so, but they realize a legitimate profit at the wholesale prices listed elsewhere.

Profit by the savings resulting from the purchase of these nourishing meats. You need them!

Don't forget! After you have sent the children to school, tidied up the house, etc., etc., put on your wraps and see your dealer immediately. Don't put it off till tomorrow.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES are printed below. They will give you some idea of what you will save on your purchases.

CORNEED BEEF HASH
1 lb. can, 15c per can
2 lb. can, 30c per can

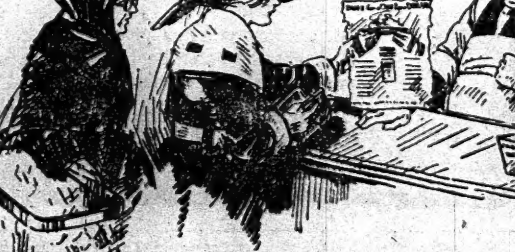
CORNEED BEEF
No. 1 can, 15c per can
No. 2 can, 27c per can
1 lb. can, 15c per can
2 lb. can, 30c per can

TABLE OF DISCOUNTS
Discounts to apply on all purchases of surplus canned meats on and after November 15, 1920, are as follows:

\$ 250 to \$1,000 5 per cent
1,001 to 2,500 10 per cent
2,501 to 4,000 15 per cent
4,001 and over 20 per cent
The Government will pay freight on cartons (less to any point in the United States located more than twenty miles from shipping point).

CUMULATIVE PURCHASES COUNT
When purchases reach \$50,001, 24% net to prevail; when purchases reach \$100,001, 28% net to prevail; when purchases reach \$500,001, 32% net to prevail; when purchases reach \$1,000,001 and over, 35% net to prevail.

MINIMUM ORDER ACCEPTED, \$250



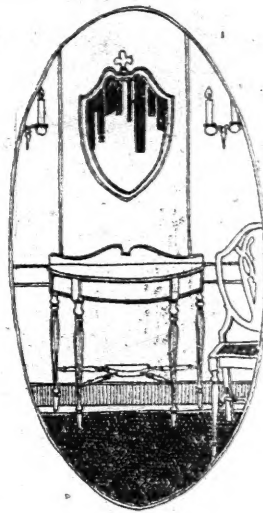
C-17

Buy It by the Case

WAR DEPARTMENT CANNED MEATS

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32-34 STREET - BROADWAY - 33-35 STREET NEW YORK CITY



This Sale of Furniture Claims Right of Way

Basing Its Prices

—Not on Low Costs That Were
—Not on Lower Costs That Are
—But on Lowest Costs That Are to Be

The Merchandise Is Here to Substantiate Our Claims. The Price-tags Are Here to Verify Reductions. The Word Has Gone Forth. The Proof Is Here—In

This Furniture Sale of February 1921 Gimbels Under-sells America

CROWDED All Day Yesterday

Yes—in spite of the worst storm of the winter—even before the doors were open—the crowd was here!

We had used no superlatives in our announcements. We had said "wait"—and you waited. Waited until Monday morning. From 9 o'clock until closing you came—a throng that thrilled us. An eager, intent, bent-upon-buying throng. A throng that found VAL-UES—realization greater than the anticipation of your rosiest dreams.

Three Definite Markdowns on a Stock 80% Grand Rapids Furniture. A "Close-Up" of the Sale:

1920 Price	Description of Merchandise	1921 Price	Sale Price
\$325,000	Dining Room Furniture	\$270,000	\$200,000
\$375,000	Bedroom Furniture	\$325,000	\$263,000
\$350,000	Living Room Furniture	\$275,000	\$180,000
\$75,000	Bedding	\$65,000	\$50,000
\$50,000	Office Furniture	\$45,000	\$40,000
\$25,000	Wicker and Reed Goods	\$20,000	\$17,000

Gimbels—Furniture Shop—Seventh Floor

150 USED PHONOGRAPHS Added To The Sale At 20% to 50% Less Than Price When New

150 used phonographs added to the sale means—on the basis of yesterday's response—just a few more hours added to the sale. Planned for one day—it proved so successful that we have added 150 machines at like reductions—150 more of equal quality—all put in perfect playing condition—refinished—guaranteed for a year.

Several of the Finest Makes Included in the Lot

Gimbels Music Salons—Eighth Floor



A N I N V I T A T I O N

TO THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN REALLY ATTRACTIVE CLOTHES OF STANDARD QUALITY FOR A NEW SEASON, THIS INVITATION TO VIEW THEM SHOULD PROVE VERY ACCEPTABLE. FOR, IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE NEW LOUNGE AND STREET SUITS, WHICH ONLY ARRIVED FRIDAY OF LAST WEEK, REPRESENT, IN ALL ITEMS OF DEVELOPMENT, THE ECONOMIES WHICH HAVE COME ABOUT DURING A NEW AND GREATLY CHANGED PERIOD.

THESE GARMENTS OFFER TANGIBLE EVIDENCE OF ALL THE LITTLE AND LARGE ADVANTAGES IN PRODUCTION, WHICH HAVE RESULTED FROM THE DOWNWARD SLANT IN COSTS, FROM THREAD TO FABRIC AND WORKMANSHIP. IT SHOULD BE EASY FOR YOU TO GRASP THE SPIRIT OF OPPORTUNITY EMBRACED IN THIS LATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF FINCHLEY, FOR VALUE, PRACTICALLY INCOMPARABLE, EVERYTHING CONSIDERED, CAN BE SECURED.

FIFTY DOLLARS
AND MORE

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT
THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON
READY-TO-PUT-ON
TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY

5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK

UNITED RETAIL CANDY STORES

"Happiness in Every Box"



Not a Luxury

If you think that candy is just a tasty luxury, you will be interested to learn that it exceeds beefsteak in food value—pound for pound in weight—and penny for penny in price—that is, good candy does.

A fine example:

Pecan Apricot
Mallows 55c
1 1/2 lb. box
(One dollar the pound box)

A marshmallow center dipped in Apricot Jelly and rolled in Pecan nuts.

14 New York Stores

Happiness
Candy

UNITED RETAIL CANDY STORES

"Buy it from the Navy"

U. S. Navy
Sale of Surplus Supplies.

Do Not Fail to Visit the

Exhibit at
Merchandise
FAIR

Booth All this Week
632 71st Regt. Armory,
34th & 4th Ave.

Goods of Highest Quality. Accepted by the Navy After Stringent Inspection.

All New. In Excellent Condition. Immediate Delivery.

Blankets, Cloth, Mittens, Socks, Tableware, Kitchenware, House Furnishings, Tools, Hardware, Shovels, Electrical Goods, Flags, Bunting, Leather Goods, Armoires, Canvas, Bags, Tarpaulins, Ropes, Cordage, Chests, Stationery, Binoculars and Spyglasses, etc., in great variety.

This Exhibit is in addition to the one at Salesroom: Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale; Navy Supply Depot; 30th & 3d Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Telephone Sunset 8100, Ext. 585.)

Eugene H. Tricou,
Lieut. Commander (S. C.), U. S. N.

"Buy it from the Navy"

Oliver A. Olson
COMPANY

Broadway at 79th Street
Subway Station at 79th

OUR customers are always our friends.

You will find a friendly, courteous atmosphere in our store.

24 departments containing what the woman wants for herself and her home.

A complete store for women.

Stand of Gothic design, solid mahogany, 18 inches high, top 13x15 inches.
9.00 value 12.00

\$100,000
Invested in Annuities

Acknowledged Safe Investment
Guaranteed
\$7,289 Annually Age 50
\$8,230 " " 55
\$9,579 " " 60
\$13,850 " " 70

State age in writing

William S. Blizzard
115 Broadway New York
Telephone Rector 4427

BRITISH POETRY.
Martin Armstrong, the beautiful English poet whose latest volume of lyrics has been accepted by Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra, is an evening in the Rotunda Picture Section of The New York Times Building—Saturday—44c.

DRY CHIEFS DEMAND JAILING OFFENDERS

Congressmen Plan Obligatory Prison Terms for Liquor Sellers' First Offense.

WANT HOME STOCKS SEIZED

Storm of Opposition Expected on Proposal for Drastic Searches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Associated Press).—Prohibition leaders in Congress are hoping to tighten the Volstead law. They are planning new legislation to provide a flat jail sentence for the first offense of selling liquor, without giving the courts the optional right of imposing a fine.

Other changes being discussed among the prohibition leaders relate to the search and seizure clause, the aim being to reach home brewing and to make more sweeping the present law under which a person buying liquor may be punished equally with the person selling it.

The confiscation of every drop of liquor held by citizens, regardless as to when or how it was acquired, is also being urged. This would legalize the seizure of all stocks held in private cellars or safety deposit vaults. Objection to that, however, has been made by some dry leaders on the ground that the little liquor of that kind finds its way into the channels of bootlegging trade so that it will not be long before all such liquor will be used.

Unless a pending bill, which would permit Federal Commissioners to try minor cases, is passed, a proposed amendment to the old law would deal with this. Federal court dockets are now badly congested with violation cases and Government officials have reported that a change of procedure is necessary.

The big fight for amendment will start with the opening of the new session in April, according to dry leaders. They say they have enough votes in the House to put through any added restrictions they may desire, but that there is not enough time left. Meanwhile, Chairman Volstead of the House Judiciary Committee, on whose shoulders will fall the bulk of revising and tightening the law, is waiting word from prohibition enforcement officers as to suggestions for making the law stronger. He wants the advice of the men charged with the responsibility of breaking up the outlaw traffic.

DRY AGENTS RAID WOODMANSTEN INN

Guests Flee in Autos When Prohibition Sleuths Reveal Their Identity.

United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday held Joseph L. Fani, proprietor of the Woodmansten Inn, Williamsbridge Road and Pelham Parkway, the Bronx, and Pascal Elle, a waiter in the place, in \$1,000 bail each for a hearing on a charge of violating the Volstead act.

Prohibition Agents Smith and Einstein, accompanied by Detective Wittenberg and three stylishly dressed women, arrived at the inn in a high-powered limousine early yesterday morning and ordered several rounds of whiskey, which they said, were served by the waiter. The inn was crowded with men and women at the time, most of whom had gathered from Manhattan, and an announcement that the place was about to be raided for contraband liquor caused most of the guests to flee to their automobiles. Elle was taken to the Westchester station by Detective Wittenberg, and the prohibition agents, who were in evening dress, after sending their women companions away in their automobile, began a quest for liquor.

In the cellar, they said later, they found 800 bottles of whiskey, two barrels of wine, several dozen cases of champagne and other liquors totaling in value, they asserted, \$15,000. One would think you never heard of the Eighteenth Amendment," Einstein remarked to Fani as he handed him a summons to appear before Commissioner Hitchcock later in the day on a charge of illegally having liquor in his possession.

NEW JERSEY STILL OFF WATER WAGON

Dry Forces Lack One Vote Necessary to Ratify Prohibition Amendment.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—New Jersey may not climb aboard the water wagon after all, and for the reason that ten members of the Senate were unable tonight to muster the one additional vote necessary to concur in the Assembly resolution ratifying the national prohibition amendment.

Having passed the lower house of the Legislature last week with only four votes cast against it, the resolution was expected to meet with little opposition in the Senate, and leaders of the Anti-Saloon League were in the gallery when the measure was taken up for consideration. They were advised when the vote was announced. Ten Senators voted for ratification, eight voted against and three refused to be recorded.

The drys got some consolation out of the evening, however, for the Senate next took up the 3.5 per cent beer bill repeal and passed it by a vote of 18 to 1. Senator Simpson of Hudson County being the only one against it.

BANK ROBBERS KILL DETROIT DETECTIVE

Two Other Policemen Shot When They Attack Bandits, Who Escape With \$10,000 Loot.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DETROIT, Jan. 31.—Failure of the greatest man hunt Detroit has ever witnessed was recorded tonight when every available policeman, city and private detective and county official reported inability to find the four bandits who soon after 9 o'clock this morning robbed the bond office of Morton & Co. in the heart of Detroit, of \$10,000 worth of Liberty bonds and shot down three detectives, killing one.

Detective Lieutenant Philip Ellenstein died this afternoon in the Receiving Hospital of wounds received when he and Detective Lieutenant David Morris and Detective Sergeant Joseph P. Hiken were attacked by the desperadoes in the bond house at 25 Campus Martius.

Husken was reported in a serious condition tonight, a bullet having penetrated his stomach and intestines. Morris has a bullet through his chest, but a blood transfusion operation is reported to have given him a chance for recovery. The death of Ellenstein acted as a lash to the marchers for the bandits, spurring them to increased efforts. Many policemen whose hours of duty had ended refused to quit the search, giving up their rest that they might aid in running down the slayers of their comrades.

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE

Between 34th and 35th Streets



Spring Frocks

Lingerie is this Black Crepe de Chine but worldly is the glowing red crepe which forms the band of the bottom of skirt and neck line, over which comes the dotted pointed edge of the frock's own material

59.50

Spring Frocks

Black taffeta becomes new when metal brocade is chosen for collar and cuffs and the fashioning of the laced front bodice carries the decoration of the taffeta lacing over each group of up-standing tucks

65.00

Inspirations

NOW, AS NEVER BEFORE, HAVE THE INSPIRATIONS OF THE HUNDRED AND MORE COUTURIERS CONTRIBUTED SO LAVISHLY TO THE RUSSEK EXHIBIT OF SPRINGTIME FROCKS. HERE, INDEED, IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY. DEAR MADAM AND MISS, TO PROVE THE FALLACY OF PAYING FANCY PRICES FOR THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE HIGH-COST MODISTE.

Frocks of Personality

49.50 to 250.00

WRITE FOR FASHION PRINTS OF SPRING MODES

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

EN TÊTE

Introduces

SWEATER PUMPS

For Women and Misses

TO PLAY A COLOR SYMPHONY WITH THE DOMINANT HUES OF SUNSHINE RESORT COSTUMES.



10.50

The color that begins in the frock or sweater and is taken up and intensified by the hat or parasol, is now repeated in the straps, heels and trimmings of white En Tete Sweater Pumps—and from head to heels the costume is in perfect harmony.

Sweater Pumps of White En Tete Cloth with Henna, Green, Blue or Black Morocco Leather

WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR SHOP—Third Floor

Jaeger
Woolware
100% PURE NATURAL WOOL



306-5th Ave
22 MAIDEN LANE
NEW YORK

Jaeger Rugs

A new importation of the finest rugs that we could procure. For motoring, yachting, or wherever a light, warm, soft rug is needed.

Very light and finely woven, every fibre is of long selected wool. Make your selection in plaids or blue, brown, tan, green, cerise, henna; some are fringed, some plain. Priced from \$22.50 upward.

By mail with equal satisfaction if you order from our catalog.

Dr. Jaeger's Co.

Can Your Business Use \$250,000?

Retired merchant with long commercial experience desires to get back into active business and will invest up to \$250,000 in safe, successful and established business which will stand rigid investigation. Principals only. Garment trades excluded. Strict confidence will be maintained. Address BOX F 924 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Kensico
The Beautiful
Burial Park

WHAT ENDED THE FIUME ADVENTURE?

Do you know that the Rapallo Treaty ended d'Annunzio's adventure? The full text of it, only publication in America, appears in February CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, one of 50 features; 192 pages, illustrated. On news stands. —Advt.

To A Farsighted Medical Man

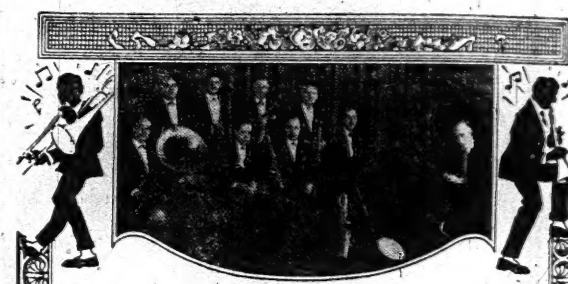
HE may be a graduated medical student or a doctor with a limited practice. A wonderful opportunity is offered him to identify himself with a new scientific venture. A permanent connection with an unlimited future. Answer by letter, giving full details.

Address "R. P." P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

Involves Scientific Planning

Building a modern high production plant means something more than erecting four walls and bridging them with a roof. It involves scientific adaptation of the plant to the product to be manufactured, also calls for a carefully planned routing system designed to cut the unit cost of production to the minimum.

Walter Kidde & Company
Incorporated
Engineers and Constructors
140 Cedar Street, New York



The Famous Isham Jones' Orchestra of Chicago

Appearing, by special arrangement, three nights only, February 1st, 2nd and 3rd

Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic Amsterdam Roof

Isham Jones' Orchestra records exclusively

Brunswick

Isham Jones' Brunswick Dance Records are the Sensation of the Hour.

There is a Brunswick dealer near you. Ask him to play the Isham Jones' Records for you.

Any phonograph can play Brunswick Records.

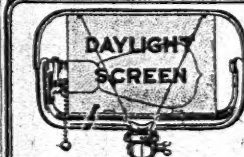
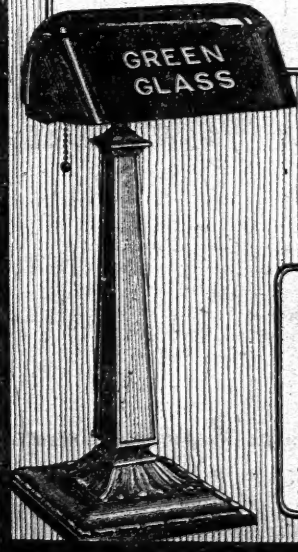
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY
New York - Chicago
Manufacturers—Established 1845
Branches in all principal cities of the United States

EMERALITE The National Desk Lamp

A Good Desk Deserves a Good Light—So Do Your Eyes. You Can't Buy Eyesight—but You Can Insure It with Emeraldite.

There is an Emeraldite for every reading and writing need. Booklet illustrating 50 patterns sent upon request.

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THIS illustrates the daylight attachment which can be easily applied to any Emeraldite and provides electric daylight on any desk. Eyes are priceless, protect them.

There's a Beautiful Big New Ladies' Home Journal Out today 20 Cents

Take Three Letters—

to the girl he jilted; to the man who jilted her; to the friend who didn't pay his debts—add three unexpected answers, a week-end in the country, a garrulous stage driver, a violinist who played only in the dark—and you have

Half a Hill

By Eleanor Hallowell Abbott

Take a girl from the West with a desire to know Society; dress her in another woman's gowns, and see what she does to the other woman's love affairs, in

Crossed Wires

By Josephine Daskam Bacon

Take one frivolous flapper with a Mona Lisa smile, one serious poet, one dance, one borrowed and lost fraternity pin—and you have all the jolly fun of

The Heart That Understands

By Edith Barnard Delano

Take—oh, take the new February issue of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL home with you today and read not only these stories, but also:

The Seven Conundrums

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

Out of the Fog

By Grace Sartwell Mason

The Silver Sixpence

By Ruth Sawyer

The Target

By Holworthy Hall

Vionnet, Fashion Dictator

Decrees rigid plainness for the spring—straight lines, lovely materials and no trimming.

As Paris Sees the Mode for Spring

Tells in words and many pictures the right clothes to buy and make for Easter. . . . There are eight pages of fashion news and five more pages of fascinating needlework.

Going to Build a Home?

Whether you are or not, you'll want to study the plans of *Five Small Houses* that are shown in this issue. Compact, economical in construction and for housekeeping, these homes can be built for \$4700 to \$9000.

Tired of the Same Food?

Let The Journal recommend *Cooking Apples in a French Home*—some recipes directly from France; and *Old Richmond Cookery*—some of the good things Virginians ate "befo' de wah."

How to Dress Your Hair

is a movie posed for you by Charlotte Walker, the movie star.

For the gardener there is J. Horace MacFarland's authoritative article on *Roses*; and for the hostess there is Claire Wallis'

Valentine Party in Five Reels

And the kiddies will revel in Harrison Cady's page of colored cut-outs:

Johnny Funny-Bunny and the Tadpole Baby



A Picture to Cut Out and Frame

Jules Guérin has painted the grand old Christ Church at Alexandria, Virginia, where Washington worshipped and was a vestryman. Beautiful in color as well as historical significance, this print is something you will want to cut out and frame. Furthermore—

It can be had now as a part of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL—one of 44 features for 20 cents. Later it will be printed from the same plates and sold for one dollar. *The dollar print will look no better in a frame than will the print you cut out of the February Home Journal.*

Yearly subscriptions to begin with the February issue may be placed this week with your newsdealer or with any authorized subscription representative. Price \$2.00 THE YEAR (Canada \$2.50).

All in the February Ladies' HOME JOURNAL 172 Pages—20 Cents

Wanted: Men or Women to earn extra money by forwarding renewals and securing the subscription orders that will be easy to get as the result of this advertising. Address 916 Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEARNS NOW READY TO WAIVE BIG PURSE

Talks With Rickard, Then Hints \$500,000 Bout May Shrink to Percentage Affair.

CARPENTIER ALSO WILLING

Frenchman Said to Have Agreed to New Plan—Rickard Takes Over Brady-Cochran Interest.

The proposed \$500,000 championship bout between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier, originally contracted for under the combined promotion of Tex Rickard, William A. Brady and Charles Cochran, is now practically a thing of the past. In its place there looms a percentage championship battle, robbed of its record-making purse of half a million dollars. Rickard has assumed the responsibility and intends promptly to announce the developments of a busy season yesterday. There were several conferences which produced tentative plans for radical changes in the original scheme. Promoters and boxers, as far as could be learned, have agreed to the fact that the \$500,000 purse is now practically impossible.

The arrival here of Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager, caused the latest developments in the championship bout. Kearns hoped off the Twenty-fifth Century Limited yesterday morning, and, after divesting himself of the ke and dust screen he had accumulated between Chicago and this city, immediately set to work to find out just how matters stood regarding the Dempsey-Carpentier battle. Kearns first conferred with Rickard behind closed doors in the latter's office, and then answered a volley of questions hurled at him by reporters.

Rickard Now Sole Promoter.

While the champion's manager was thus engaged, Rickard hot-footed it to William A. Brady's office in the Playhouse, and there arranged for the transfer of the interest of Messrs. Brady and Cochran, in this particular enterprise, to himself. This was easily accomplished without any cash transactions or bickering, since Rickard and Cochran, for whom he has full authority to act in the matter.

The legal business necessary to installing Rickard as sole promoter will be completed within a few days, or just as soon as Attorney Nathan Vidaver, preventing himself from returning to New York, is able to return. Mr. Vidaver was ill yesterday and could not effect the work of transfer, but he is now convinced of his sincerity in wishing to withdraw from himself and Cochran and agreed to the transfer of the legal angle, therefore, the matter is a formality. Brady said that Cochran's cash deposit of \$25,000, which was turned over to the Central Union Trust Company, will be now transferred to the Bank of America, and that he will be in a position to make arrangements of Rickard as completed.

Manager Kearns, following his talk with Rickard, gave the first indication that the \$500,000 purse was probably to be discarded. Kearns declared that, in the event that Rickard found it unfeasible to conduct the bout under the original financial arrangement, he was perfectly willing to agree to a percentage arrangement. Rickard, on the other hand, was not so flexible. He said the percentage did not have to be big, just fair and reasonable, and supplemented this with the opinion that the Dempsey-Carpentier bout was the titleholder's guaranteed percentage must naturally be in excess of that granted Carpentier.

Mr. Carpentier has been light.

The champion's manager also professed receipt of information from abroad that Carpentier, too, was prepared to act according to existing conditions and decrease the financial scale. Carpentier, Kearns said, has been informed, is willing to box Dempsey on a percentage basis, and the indications point to this plan being adopted in connection with the prospective bout.

Kearns at first declared his intention of claiming the forfeit of Brady and Cochran if the pair withdrew from the bout, but he qualified this by saying that if Rickard agreed to a percentage, there would be no necessity for this action. Subsequent developments obliged Kearns to retract, and, as a result, he is now in a position to make arrangements for the match.

The proposed meeting between Dempsey and Jack Willard will be discussed at today's conference between Kearns and Rickard. The champion's manager declared himself eager for action on the bout, and a wish to see Rickard definite information as to whether the contest will be held or not. This bout has been planned for Madison Square Garden on March 17, and it is understood that Dempsey is to be guaranteed \$10,000. Kearns said he was willing to agree to a percentage arrangement for the champion in this battle, too, but he added that he did not think enough money could be attracted to the Garden under the existing market price of \$15 to satisfy the percentage the champion would demand.

Rickard wired Willard, in St. Louis last night, asking the ex-champion's terms for the proposed bout. A reply is expected this morning, and upon receipt of this information Rickard and Kearns will be ready to proceed with arrangements for the match.

KANE AND EDDY DRAW.

Hausner Stops Gilligan in Other 12-Round Bout at Star S. C.

Jimmy Kane of Yorkville and Young Eddy, a Connecticut lightweight, met in the feature bout of last night's show at the Star Sporting Club and battled twelve rounds to a draw. The judges were unable to agree on a winner, and the referee called the affair a draw. Kane (weighed 126 pounds) and Eddy (133).

In the semi-final Jack Haverer, east side bantamweight, knocked out Willie Gilligan of the west side in the third round. A left hook to the body ended the bout. Haverer weighed 115½ pounds and Gilligan 118½.

CHANEY WINS BY KNOCKOUT.

Delaney's Manager Tosses Towel Into Ring in Third Round.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—George (K. O.) Chaney, Baltimore lightweight, scored a technical knockout over Cal Delaney of Cleveland in the third round of a scheduled ten-round bout here tonight. Chaney floored Delaney five times in the final round. Delaney's manager tossed a towel into the ring on the fifth knockdown.

VICTORY FOR BOB MARTIN.

Scores Technical Knockout Over Burke in New Orleans Bout.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Bob Martin, A. E. F. champion, won a technical knockout over Martin Burke, New Orleans light heavyweight, in the fifth round of their scheduled fifteen-round fight tonight. Referee Dorr stopped the fight as Burke was hanging from the ropes, just after taking the count of nine.

Women Protest Efforts to Stage Big Bout in Montreal

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 31.—Women's organizations here are vigorously protesting an attempt to have the Dempsey-Carpentier heavy-weight boxing championship bout brought to Montreal. The Social Service Council objected in a telegram to Premier Taschereau of Quebec. Replying today, he said any proposal from the fight promoters would be a Federal question determined under the Criminal Code provisions. Mrs. John Scott of the Montreal Women's Club said she did not wish to see Montreal made "an easy mark for such an enterprise."

STELLAR FIELD IN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Heights Casino Play Opens With National Woman Champion and Runner-Up Entered.

Play was started yesterday in the annual invitation indoor tennis tournament for women, conducted by the Heights Casino at its clubhouse in Brooklyn. Among the entries on a particularly strong list are the national champion for women, Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, and Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston, runner-up for that honor. Mrs. Mallory won her match yesterday from Miss Barbara Hooker by default. There is some question as to whether the champion will be able to play in the tournament. She has been suffering from an infected foot and whether or not her physician will permit her to play is a matter of doubt. However, the tournament committee hopes that she will be in condition for an appearance today.

Thirteen first-round matches were completed yesterday. Miss Zinderstein did not play but will meet Miss Martina Hayard in her first-round match this morning. Miss Marie Wagner, a former indoor champion, will also play her first-round match today, her opponent being Mrs. Dulbe. Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, another former indoor champion for women, advanced yesterday by means of the default of Miss Gertrude Della Torre.

A surprising result of the day's play was the defeat of Miss Rosemond Newton by Miss M. D. Straffin. It was hardly expected that Mrs. Straffin would be able to cope successfully with the hard-hitting game of her opponent. Miss Newton not only gets good pace on the ball from back court, but she is generally accurate in her shooting. She won the first set 6-3, but then lost on found Mrs. Straffin a much-improved player. After evening the set score with a victory at 6-6, Mrs. Straffin essayed unexpectedly aggressive tactics in the rubber. She advanced to the net frequently and volleyed skillfully, often cross-court. Miss Newton's hard drives for clean placements to the side were the decisive factor and Mrs. Straffin carried off the third set by a score of 6-3.

Mrs. De Forest Candee, one of New York's high ranking players, dropped the first three games of her match with Mrs. E. H. Thompson, and then won twelve straight games to a victory at 3-6, 6-2, 6-0. Mrs. David C. Mills of the steady play of both contestants. Mrs. Percy Wilbourne was another of the leaders in play, defeating Mrs. W. H. Thompson, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. S. W. Felton defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. S. W. Felton defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. S. W. Felton defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

The summaries:

First Round—Mrs. Samuel H. Waring defeated Miss Jennie Ott, 6-3, 6-3. Miss Helena Hooker defeated Miss Elizabeth Green, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. M. D. Straffin defeated Miss Lillian Scherman, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. De Forest Candee defeated Mrs. E. H. Thompson, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Mrs. Theodore Soht, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. Caroma Wain defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. S. W. Felton defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. S. W. Felton defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. S. W. Felton defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, 6-3, 6-3.

RIDING CLUB TRIO WINS.

Defeats Meadowlarks, 16 to 10, in Fast Indoor Polo Game.

In as clean and speedy a game of indoor polo as has been seen in this city in long while, the Riding Club trio of senior players won the final game of the January tournament at Purdie's Riding Academy last night. The Meadowlarks going down to defeat by a score of 16 goals to 10.

The lineup:

Riding Club (16). MEADOWLARKS (10). Goals—Riding Club: Blackwell, Granis, pony. Meadowlarks: Winn (3), Croaman. SECOND PERIOD. Goals—Riding Club: Blackwell (3), Granis (3). One foul—one-half goal. THIRD PERIOD. Goals—Riding Club: Blackwell (3), Hartman. Meadowlarks: Winn (2), Phillips, pony. FOURTH PERIOD. Goals—Riding Club: Hartman (2), Blackwell, Granis, one-half off for foul. Meadowlarks: Winn (2). Referee—Sherman. Time-keeper—A. W. Kiny. Time—Four periods of seven and one-half minutes each.

SKATING TITLE AT STAKE.

Races for National Honors Start Today at Saranac Lake.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The best skaters of Canada and the United States will clash here tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday in the senior and junior events for the amateur speed-skating championship of the country. Trial heats are on the program for tomorrow and Wednesday, with most of the final events scheduled for Thursday. The annual fixture has attracted this year the largest field in its history, seventy skaters being entered.

New York City entries will be seven in number. In addition to Joe Moore, they include William Murray, national one-mile titleholder; Leslie Boyd, metropolitan indoor and outdoor champion; West and Ray Becker, Bobby Hearn and John Housworth, former junior titleholder.

FLOOR TITLE TO COMMERCE.

Thrashes Commercial High, 29-15, for City Basketball Honors.

High School of Commerce's basketball team won the P. S. A. L. city championship title yesterday by defeating the Commercial High School of Brooklyn 29 to 15, in a game played at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

PHILADELPHIA GIRLS WIN.

Defeat New York Rivals at Hockey, 1 to 0, for Intercity Honors.

Special to The New York Times. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The Philadelphia girls' ice hockey team defeated the New York girls' team in an exciting game here tonight by 1 to 0. This victory gives the Philadelphia girls the international championship.

GOLF ASSOCIATIONS AGAIN FACE CLASH

Conflicting Dates for National and Western Tournaments Threaten Trouble.

Unless signs which are cropping out along the trail of golfing developments go wrong, trouble is brewing anew between the United States Golf Association and the Western Golf Association, which have but recently patched up their differences, which for a time threatened warfare for control of golf in this country. A clash in dates which appears to be looming up in championship tournaments sponsored by the two associations is the new source of trouble threatened.

Following a meeting of the U. S. G. A. the latter part of last week, at which it was understood, dates for the three national title events were discussed, the announcement was made from Washington, where the national open championship will be played, that July 19-22 had been selected as the dates for this tournament. Yesterday W. D. Vanderpool, Secretary of the association, announced that tentative dates had been selected, but could not be officially announced.

If, as the Washington dispatch suggests, the above dates have been communicated to the Columbia Country Club of that city as the ones favored for the open championship, they collide rather violently with the outstanding feature of the Western Golf Association, its amateur championship.

At the annual meeting of the W. G. A. on Jan. 15 in Chicago the annual amateur battle was awarded to the Westmoreland Golf Club, and July 18-23 were designated as the playing dates. Except for the fact that the Western event requires a little more time for play, these are the same as those suggested for the national open at Washington. This clash will mean that such stars as Amateur Champion Chick Evans, who also holds the Western amateur title, and who has been a prominent figure in the national for several seasons past, will have to pass up one or the other of the events. Inasmuch as he is the king of Western amateurs at present, it would be rather embarrassing for him to sidestep that tournament. On the other hand, to win the national open again is an ambition that appeals strongly to the Chicago wizard.

The clash can easily be avoided if the U. S. G. A. is willing to change the tentative dates slightly. The Western association can claim priority, especially since the dates were officially announced more than two weeks ago. No doubt some kind of amicable settlement can be arranged that will take care of both events satisfactorily.

It was announced, following the meeting that the British open would start at St. Andrews, June 26.

FOUR MARKSMEN QUALIFY.

Two New Yorkers Among Successful Gunners at Sportsman's Show.

The third qualifying round in the indoor amateur and professional trapshooting tournament was the dominating competitive feature yesterday at the annual Sportsman's Show, for which Madison Square Garden has been transformed into a unique pleasure ground. Under the idea of the lover of the great outdoors. This event brought forty-five gunners to the traps, included in the number being several well-known local nimrods and the close of the round found four more names added to the qualifying list. All of these scored forty-nine out of a possible fifty, which is the mark required for entrance into the finals, which will be held Saturday.

The six gunners as the first to qualify in the afternoon session. His forty-nine was gained with a clean miss on the second set of 25, after he had missed one bird in the first set. Speer qualified right after him, also missing one in the first set, but he was well through his second set of twenty-five before he came a cropper in the first set, but dropped the clay targets unerringly after that until he had brought his score up to the desired 49.

The water-bow match between the swimmers of the New York A. C. and the All-Star Collegiate was hard fought throughout. The N. Y. A. C. team finally won by a score of 25 to 16. Joe Ruddy and Hal Vollmer contributing all the goals for the winners. J. Russell and L. Beigel did the scoring for the All-Star Collegians.

The trapshooting tournament has produced some good scores to date, and it is evident that there will be a large field for the final at the Sportsman's Show. The six gunners had failed to get the required number of "birds." Walden came through as the first to qualify in the afternoon session. His forty-nine was gained with a clean miss on the second set of 25, after he had missed one bird in the first set. Speer qualified right after him, also missing one in the first set, but he was well through his second set of twenty-five before he came a cropper in the first set, but dropped the clay targets unerringly after that until he had brought his score up to the desired 49.

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The line-up:

N. Y. A. C. (25). ALL-STAR COLLEGE. J. Ruddy, 25. S. Duray, 25. J. Vollmer, 25. F. Swain, 25. J. Goodwin, 25. J. Russell, 25. J. McCarthy, 25. J. Beigel, 25. J. Walden, 25. J. Smith, 25. J. Curry, 25. J. H. Smith, 25. J. Goolsby, 25. J. Palmer, 25. J. Russell, 25. L. Beigel, 25. Goal from foul—Russell.

The summary of other events:

Trapshooting. Third Qualifying Round—Dave Walden, Hackensack, N. J., 24, 25-49; C. W. Speer, Passaic, N. J., 24, 25-49; A. E. Ranney, New York City, 23, 24-47; Ralph Rice, New York City, 24, 25-49. Leader through first three rounds—Mark Aris, with 124.

Swimming. 100-Yard Backstroke, For Women—Won by Anna Surda, Women's Swimming Association; Marion Gobel, Morningglade A. C. second; Claire Jusky, Women's Swimming Association, third. Time—1:42.43.

80 Yards, Novice—Won by Charles Walter, unattached; Fred Winkler, unattached, second; A. Lane, unattached, third. Time—0:56.

Boxing. 128-Pound Class—Johnny Murray, unattached, defeated Eddie Borden, Madison Square Garden A. C. Stopped by referee, second round.

116-Pound Class—J. Strocce, Elton Club, defeated James Day, Ozanam Club No. 4, three rounds. Time—1:42.43.

125-Pound Class—Dan Lyons, Paulist A. C. defeated Walter Ahearn, W. W. McPheerson Post, American Legion. Stopped by referee, third round.

LOYOLA WINNER ON ICE.

Hockey Team Trounces Horace Mann Sextet by 10 Goals to 1.

Loyola School's hockey sextet vanquished the Horace Mann sextet yesterday in a one-sided game at the 181st Street Ice Palace by the score of 10 goals to 1. William Wilson and Richard McDonough led the victorious team's attack and supplied the majority of Loyola's goals.

WINS WITHOUT HEADLOCK.

Champion Lewis Throws Gardini in Boston Wrestling Bout.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Strangler Lewis, world's champion at catch-as-catch-can wrestling, retained his title tonight when he threw Renato Gardini, Italian heavy-weight, Lewis wrestled without his famous headlock, which has aroused opposition among wrestlers and the public. He pinned Gardini's shoulders to the mat with a hold in 1 hour 38 minutes and 20 seconds.

Boston College Wins at Hockey.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Boston College defeated Massachusetts Agricultural College at hockey tonight by a score of 2 to 1. The winning goal was scored less than a minute before the game ended.

Recovering Losses

Holders of stocks and bonds have waited years for a "come-back" in prices and have been the poorer for their patience. Those who sold their securities have averaged heavy losses.

The holders of Guaranteed Mortgages have had no losses to recover. They have had their interest regularly on the interest dates and they have been sure that at the end of a reasonably short period they would receive their principal at par without deduction or loss of any kind whatever.

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Robt. Burns Cigar

HAVE YOU TRIED ONE LATELY?



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The Supreme Court of All Mankind, a Court of Justice as adapted by the League of Nations, is the dream of centuries. The first and only text of the Covenant appears in full in February Current History Magazine: one of 60 features. 192 pages, illustrated. On news stands.—Adv.



"Hey, Daddy, Wake up!"

Wake up early, Wednesday morning
You Daddy
And you Big Brothers
And you Uncles and long-trousered Cousins

And all you other men folk in the family who have been waiting for clothing prices to strike rock bottom.
Be up and doing with the dawn on Wednesday morning.

For at 7.30, Wednesday, A. M.—we open the doors of this wholesale house, through our New York salesrooms, to inaugurate

The World's Greatest Tailoring Sale

Read tomorrow morning's Times and Herald for full particulars.

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POSITION"**

QUESTIONS & DISCUSSIONS FROM THE AUDIENCE

METROPOLITAN OPERA
WED. at 7:45. **LOHENGRIN**. *Enrico*. *Moskowitz*.
Singer: Fernbach, Whitfield, Blum-Johnson.
THURS. MAT. (2. to 5). **LEONOR**. *Ferny*.
Boris: Barrows. Sophie—Wolz.

THURS. at 8:30. AMORE DEL RE.
Gilda—Gladstone.
FRI. at 8:15. **RIGOLETTO**. *Chato* (bass).
Perrin: Hackett. De Luca. *Marcosina*—Morosini.
SAT. at 8:15. **LA BOHÉME**. *La Voix*.
Enrico—Chambers. *Spinto*. *Didot*—Morosini.
CLOPOTARIUS MONTANA. *Kingston*.
SAT. at 8. *Popular Prices*. **FORZA DEL DESTINO**.
Penelope. *Chambers*. *Hand-Puppets*.
SUN. MON. at 8:15. **ORIGIN**. *Marcosina*.
Tosette: Martindell. De Luca. *Didot*—Morosini.

THURS. FEB. 16. MAT. (2 to 4)—BOHEME.
Singer: Tiffney. *Cristal*. *Scotti*. *Martina*. *Moo-Papp*.
Seat Sale Begins Today.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TUES. FEB. 8. **LA VALERIE**.
Singer: Ponselle. *Perry*. *Gigli*. *Dennison*.
Gladstone. *Co. O'Far*. *Chambers*. *Gall*.
Dia. *Didot*. *Bolin*—*Shanbrot*.

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SUNDAY EVE., FEB. 6th, 8:00
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"LITERATURE AS LUGGAGE"
Tickets at Box Office.
MRS. CLARE
SHERIDAN
in her fascinating lecture,
"Scraping Lenin and Trotsky"
At Amian Hall, Fri. Eve. Feb. 4th, at 8
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A remarkable analysis of the
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M. Terriberry, Cecil, 76 W. 56. Ctr. 407.

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TONIGHT AT 8 "OTELLO," Raisa, Clae-
mence Marshall, Ruffo; Cond. Cimlin.
TUESDAY "WANDERER," Galli, Clae-
mence, Dufresne; Cond. Polacco.
THURSDAY "THAIR," Galli, Clae-
mence, Dufresne; Cond. Polacco.
FRIDAY "JACQUELINE," Gall, Johnson, Galli;
Cond. Marinuzzi.
SAT. MAT. AT 2, "LA SONNAMBULA,"
Galli; Cond. Ruffo; Cond. Marinuzzi.
SAT. NIGHT AT 8, "FAUST," Garden,
Clae-mence, Dufresne; Cond. Cimlin.
SUNDAY "MME. BUTTERFLY," Galli,
Dufresne; Cond. Polacco.
MON. EVENING, "THE BOHEMIAN
BOY," Elmore, Butterfield, Franco; Cond. Cimlin.
TUESDAY, "FIDELIO," Galli, Dufresne,
Lament, Rimoli, Oskratskaya; Cond. Cimlin.
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The Duo-Art Piano
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SEVENTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14
Grand Ballroom, Hotel Biltmore, Park 4, at 11.

MARY GARDEN
CYRENA VIOLETTA
ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN
Tickets at Biltmore Box Office (Ballroom Floor)
Mgt. R. S. Johnston. (Knabe Piano)

BRAMHALL THEATRE
138 S. 7th Street
Evros. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.

FATHER FINN
and
PAULIST CHOIR
With George Barrow's LITTLE SYMPHONY
GALA CONCERT TUESDAY EVENING
Feb. 15, 7:30, FEBRUARY 15TH.
METROPHOLITAN CLUB HOUSE
Main Orders Now, Liberty Castle, 10
Washington Ave.
Tickets \$5, \$2, \$1.50, \$1.00. No war
tax.

NATIONAL Symphony Orchestra
WILHELM MENDELBERG Conductor
CARNegie Hall TONIGHT at 8:15
MALL. Tickets \$5, \$2, \$1.50, \$1.00.
PROGRAMME:
Bachhorn, Overture, "Leonora III", Mend.
"The Marriage of Figaro", Albinoni, Dohn.
"Afternoon of a Faun", R. Strauss, "Hero's La-
titude at Bay", Gounod, 8:15 to 10:00.
THE KNABE IS THE OFFICIAL PIANO

Russian Isba.
Serge Borevsky, Moscow Opera and Dr.
Lexington Theatre, 51st and Lex.
Jan. 31 to Feb. 15, 1917. P. 20, 24.
Washington Wed. and Sat., 2:30 P. M.
and 7:30 P. M.
FAMOUS RUSSIAN BALLAD

"THE IMPORTANCE OF
BEING EARNEST"

Continuous Gale of Laughter.
Pop. Mata. Weds., 50c to \$1.50.

GOOD TIMES

At 300 ORCHESTRA SEATS
DAILY
MATA.
HIPPODROME
MATINEES AT 2 P.M.
Novelties the
EVEN. At 8 P.M.

CAPITOL

Golden Goddess Men
CAPITOL GRAND ORCH.
Prologue, Act de Ballet.
WAGNER, FAUST OVERTURE.
Nights, 55c-85c.

World's Largest and
Most Famous
Matinees, 300-500.

Lexington Theatre, Lex. Av. & 51st St.
CONCERT—Sunday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.

SOPHIE BRASLAU—Contraalto
S. BELLISON, Clarinet—Ensemble Piano.
\$1.50 to 15c Box Office.

L EXINGTON THEATRE, Lex. Ave. & 51st St.
New Recital—February 6, 3 P. M.

COLUMBIA, Broadway at 42nd Street, Daily, 7:15,
8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 P.M.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA
PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor
Friday Even., 8 P.M. at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist, HULDA LASHANSKA
DYORAK, SYMPHONY NO.
ROGERS-DICKSON, "THE CATACOMBS"
BELJIN, ROMANZA OF J'ILBERT;
HUBERT CAMILLE OF BELLA
WAGNER, FAUST OVERTURE.
TICKETS ON BALLET HOUSE
BOX OFFICE.

THE
Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Science
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
HERTON
HOLMES
- PHOTO STORIES OF TRAVEL.
VENICE AND

NORMIE DRENNIS
Contralto Metropolitan Opera Co.
S. Beilson, Clarinet, assisting. • Knabe Piano.
\$2.50 to 75c at Box Office.

VENICE ITALIAN LAR
TONIGHT AND TOMORROW NIGHT
Tickets at Institute Box Office, 50c to \$1

MOTION PICTURES.

AN ACHIEVEMENT—



THE FIRST BORN

with *SESSUE HAYAKAWA*

THOUSANDS HAVE COME
TO SEE THIS DRAMA
THE EPIC OF THE
WORLD'S GREATEST PASSION
AND HAVE APPLAUDED THE
WONDROUS CHARACTERIZATION
OF A GREAT ARTIST

 — THIS WEEK ONLY —
MARK
STRAND

ROBERTSON-CO.
PRODUCTION

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
 BROADWAY AT 47TH ST.
 DIRECTIONS—JOSEPH PLUNKETT

BIM'S Standard Theatre
 BROADWAY AT 86TH STREET.
Continuous Performance 12:15, 7:15, 9:15 P.
TO-DAY and All Week

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
 IN
"THE MARK OF ZORRO"
 ORCHESTRA — NEWS — COMEDIES
 Program Changed Sunday Wednesday Friday.

PARAMOUNT PICTURES
 8th Way at 46th St.
CRITERION
Nov. 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30
"THE INSIDE OF THE CUP"
RIVOLI
 Broadway
 at 69th St.
Nov. 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30
"Forbidden Fruit"
RIALTO
 Broadway
 at 71st St.
Nov. 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30
"The Kentuckian"
 Famous Kalmu Opera
 Times Square
44TH ST. THEATRE
Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2:15.
D. W. GRIFFITH Presents
"WAY DOWN EAST"
 Symphony Orchestra, All Seats Reserved

BROADHURST 44th St. W. of Broadway
Nov. 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30
WILLIAM FOX
OVER THE HILL

By Will Carleton. Directed by Henry Miller.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. E-119704 for ten shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company common stock, registered in the name of Alexander M. Rosenbaum, probably lost in about No. 120 Broadway, New York City; transfer stopped; appropriate reward. If found please notify Leonarda Demme, 47 Cedar St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.
\$100 REWARD.
Oldsmobile 1920 touring, Model 45, serial number 5305, motor number 8029, license N. Y. 27925, Goodway and Goodrich tires, stolen Jan. 31, from 100 West 120th St., New York City. Reward, \$100. If found, please notify Leonarda Demme, 47 Cedar St., New York City.

LOST—Saturday night, Jan. 29, lady's handbag, containing sum of money, railroad ticket to Buffalo, express check and wedding ring, between Broadway and 63d St. and Mousquin's, 28th St. and 6th Ave.; reward: finder can keep money. E. W. 365, 110 West 40th.

LOST—Saturday night, lady's black traveling bag, containing wearing apparel and items valuable to owner as keepsake, from auto en route to Joe's Restaurant, Brooklyn; very liberal reward. Phone Gramercy 2644.

LOST—From automobile Saturday afternoon, gentleman's black opera glasses to leather case, Lorraine lenses. Finder please return to apartment 301 East 14th, 50th St. and Broadway. Liberal reward.

LOST—Spectacles in case marked M. F. Harris, optician, Sunday, 9 P. M., taxi from Colony Restaurant, Madison Ave. and 42nd St. to Park Ave. and 61st; reward. Chelsea 2446, 5-3 daily.

LOST—Wallet, containing cash, communication ticket, New York to Elizabeth, return to Doris Wynkoop, 106 Morris Avenue, Apt. 83, Newark.

LOST—Sunday, mahogany case, silver band, monogram G. F. M., neighborhood 5th and Broadway; reward. Cathedral 7228.

LOST—Jan. 17, tortoise shell bowled spectacles in case; reward. Fordham 6448.

\$500 REWARD.
For return of Ford sedan, 1921, license 173448 N. Y., motor 4631835; no questions. Phone 805 Plainfield, N. J., or write M. 393 Times.

REWARD—Pocketbook, 80th St. subway. Return to Equity Association, 47th St.; Lotie Medley.

Jewelry.
LOST—DIAMOND AND PLATINUM RINGS, SET WITH ONE SQUARE DIAMOND, SURROUNDED BY SMALLER DIAMONDS IN PLATINUM FILIGREE, WONDERFUL INSIDE RING, 2.10 CARATS, BETWEEN 6TH ST. AND MADISON AV., 6TH ST. AND 7TH AV. LIBERAL REWARD. RETURN TO ACKERMAN ROOM 501, 30 CHURCH ST. PHONE COLEMAN 7860.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire platinum bar pin, Friday, between 14th and 53d Broadway, and Jersey City. Please return to 334 Arlington Av., Jersey City. Return 4384.

LOST—Blue silk hand bag containing about \$20 gold value, two lip sticks, 4th to 5th St. on 6th Ave.; keep money, return bag and contents; valued as keepsake. Fide, Circle 6077.

LOST—Between 4th St. and Riverside Drive, 118th St., gold link light gauge bracelet, sentimental value; liberal reward if returned. Miss Marie Brulstorf, 404 Riverside Drive. Phone Cathedral 7460.

LOST—Diamond platinum bar pin consisting of fifteen small diamonds; lost between 10th St. and 12d St. or on Amsterdam Av. surface car; liberal reward. Weaver, Harry Miller's Theatre, New York.

LOST—GENTLEMAN'S DIAMOND RING (ALMOST 2 CARATS) AND ST. PATRICK'S PALACE THEATRE OR LARCHMONT LOCALITY. LIBERAL REWARD. WINK. ROOM 1702, 71 WEST 23D ST.

LOST—Lady's initiated watch on Monday train arriving Wall St. 9 o'clock, or on street between Wall and Exchange Place; sentimental value is owner; reward. Phone Broad 3428, Z. M. D.

LOST—Small diamond set Masonic emblem ring, Sunday, between Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, and vicinity of or in Hippodrome; reward. Phone Decatur 341.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and pin, Sunday, 11 P. M., between 310 West 112th and 117th St. and Manhattan Av.; liberal reward. Telephone Cathedral 10332.

LOST—Small bar pin, heirloom, pearl setting in gold and black enamel, lost between West 47th and East 52d; reward. Schuyler 5268.

LOST—Strine pearl beads, probably between Staten Island and Brooklyn; very liberal reward. Campbell, 208 Park Av., Fort Richmond, R. I., Fort Richmond 1798.

LOST—Hammered gold chain bracelet, two diamonds, one ruby, Sunday, 53 West 75th to 6th St. via Columbus Av. surface car; reward. 5874 Columbus.

LOST—Will woman who picked up silver meshbag in women's lavatory, Altman's, Friday please return to cashier's desk B. Altman & Co.

LOST—Lady's gold Hamilton watch, initials G. K. L., Monday, 4th Av. subway or New York shopping district; reward. F. Hyde, 47 7th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Long diamond bar pin, at Hippodrome, Sunday night, Neighborhood Circle benefit; liberal reward. Return M. Goldstone, Broadway and 42d St.

LOST—Saturday night, gold mesh bag, initiated in diamonds B. R. L.; liberal reward, no questions asked. Mrs. Larralde, 814 West 72d.

LOST—Saturday, diamond brooch; liberal reward; no questions asked. Call Lenox 6233.

LOST—Last Wednesday, between 9 P. M. and 1, gold-handled knife, initiated "T." P. 588 Times.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Sunday afternoon, between 14th and 151st St., Broadway; liberal reward. (Grandstand, 381 West 14th).

LOST—Diamond comb, Century Theatre or nearby, Saturday night; liberal reward. Telephone Rhineland 2038.

LOST—Diamond pin chain in subway; reward to finder. N. E. Arlington, Parkway, Cumberland St., Jamaica.

LOST—Pearl and onyx bar pin, 5th Av. or Fulton and Judy Theatre, Saturday; reward. X 2107 Times Annex.

LOST—Onyx (black) bracelet, Sunday, Jan. 30, probably Hippodrome in balcony; liberal reward. Return to office, 370 Park Av.

LOST—At 51st St. subway exit, silver belt buckle, initials T. J. M.; reward. Phone Rhineland 2032.

LOST—Diamond-platinum pin; pin broken off; liberal reward. Hall, 5414 Bryant.

LOST—Small pearl fraternity pin, Delta Upsilon. Reward. W. E. Times.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, 5th Av. bus Sunday evening; reward. Bryant 4448.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD
for the return of a platinum brooch containing 14 diamonds, 14 sapphires, lost somewhere in New York City. Communicate with E. B. Hopwood, 35 John St., New York City. Telephone Beckman 8987.

REWARD—Platinum and diamond bar pin lost Sunday afternoon, Theodore A. Kohn, Jeweler, 5th Av. and 52d St.

\$200 REWARD
for return of oval shaped pendant containing about 40 diamonds, lost Jan. 28 between West 40th and 48th Sts. J. H. & B. H. Weinberg, 665 5th Av.

\$500 REWARD for softie diamond ring, about 3 carats, set with 34 small diamonds, lost Jan. 29.

\$100 REWARD
Lost, small crocheted bag containing two diamonds, one diamond lavalliere, between 11th and 14th Sts., Prospect Park West. Phone South 7535.

LIBERAL REWARD, diamond bar pin, platinum setting, lost last Sunday afternoon, vicinity Cortlandt St. and Broadway. W. 949 Times Downtown.

\$100 REWARD for return of diamond and sapphire earring, lost Saturday night. Return 108 East 39th St.

Wearing Apparel.
LOST—Sunday on Madison Av., between 63d and 60th St., baby lamb cloth suit; \$10 reward. Mrs. J. R. Rector, 116 East 64th.

LOST—Skunk scarf on Grand Central subway station Monday morning; reward. Telephone Holder, Canal 8150.

LOST—Sunday night on 59th St. or Park Av. brown fur reward. North apartment, first floor, 115 East 81st.

LOST—A two animal fur piece, in taxi or at Republic Theatre; liberal reward. Apply Cashier, Pennsylvania Hotel.

Cats and Dogs.
LOST—At 15th St. and Broadway, female black and white cat, named Buddy; reward. Apt. 32, 91 Fort Washington Av., Phone 3929 Wadsworth.

LOST—Old white female toy poodle in Central Park, near 73d St.; reward of \$25; no questions asked. 27 East 62d St., Plaza 6748.

LOST—In Parkville, Baiton police dog, collar black, female; liberal reward. Phone Prospect 7900.

Found.
FOUND—Amsterdam Av. near Columbia University, travelers' check, book. Call Room 108, Teachers College, 525 West 120th.

FOUND—Bunch of keys in Hudson Tubes. Owner may phone Gramercy 5009.

FOUND—Near Columbia College, sum of \$100 in cash.

MILLER'S TAX PLAN GOES TO LAWMAKERS

Bill Offered in Each House to Reorganize State Collection Agencies.

PROVIDES FOR SINGLE BODY

Put Controller's and Secretary of State's Bureaus Under Commission of Three Members.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Governor Miller's plan for reorganization of the State Tax Commission, by centralizing all collection agencies of the State under a new tax organization, was presented to the Legislature tonight in a bill introduced by Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida, and Assemblyman Franklin Judson, of Monroe, Chairman of the Legislative Tax Committee.

The bill is in strict accordance with the Governor's recommendations embodied in his annual message. Instead of a single-headed commission, the measure calls for a commission of three members, the President to act in an executive capacity and to have sole charge of the administration of the department.

The bill strips the State Controller and the Secretary of State of their functions they now perform in connection with taxation, and takes away from them two elective offices their most valuable patronage.

The State Income Tax Bureau, the Inheritance Tax Bureau and the Stock Transfer Bureau are taken from the Controller's office and placed under the new Tax and Revenue Commission. This leaves the Controller's office little more than an auditing bureau in the State Government.

Licensing and collection of automobile taxes is taken from the Secretary of State's office. This indicates that Secretary of State Lyons, who had announced he would fight any attempt to take this important work from under his jurisdiction, will have to recede from his position and acquiesce in the Governor's views on this question.

More Bills to be Presented.
In a statement issued by the introducers of the reorganization measure it is announced that further bills will be presented providing for radical changes in the methods of collecting the inheritance tax, and "probably" vesting in local officers some of the functions which are now exercised by the Secretary of State in reference to motor vehicles, particularly the revocation of chauffeurs' licenses.

Building up the forces of the proposed new department is left, under provisions of the bill, to the President of the commission. Establishment of divisions and bureaus is also left to his discretion.

The other two members of the proposed commission are required to sit with the President in discharging quasi-judicial functions of the department. They also are required, when not engaged in this work, to perform such duties in the department as may be assigned to them by the President.

The bill fixes the salary of the President of the commission at \$10,000 a year and that of the other members at \$8,000 each. The bill specifically states that no person not a tax expert will be eligible for appointment as a Tax and Revenue Commissioner.

The measure is to take effect July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. It is expected that the plan will have the support of the Republican majority in both houses and thus will be assured of passage.

Walker Wants Clerks to Do the Work.
Senator James J. Walker of New York, leader of the Democratic minority, introduced a bill of his own to carry out Governor Miller's recommendations with regard to the centralization of taxation funds.

I am going to take Governor Miller at his word," said Senator Walker. "The Governor said a clerk could perform the functions now performed by the transfer tax appraisers. My bill provides for that."

The bill transfers administration of the inheritance tax law from the State Controller to the proposed new department, as does the bill introduced by Senator Davenport and Assemblyman Judson. But instead of transferring the elaborate machinery created by the Controller, the Walker bill would do away with it and give the Tax Commissioners power to appoint enough clerks to do the inheritance tax work. The Walker bill does not attempt interference with the functions performed by the Secretary of State in the licensing of automobiles.

Senator Walker also reintroduced the concurrent resolution providing for a constitutional amendment which would confer on the City of New York and other cities in the State ample home rule powers. The proposed amendment has the support of the City Club. It was defeated in the legislative session last year.

Another Walker bill would vest in the New York City Administration the power to raise through the issue of revenue or serial bonds \$27,000,000 for teachers' salaries, necessary under last year's legislation relative to salary increases, but not provided for in the city budget.

Would Abolish Compulsory Drill.
Senator John B. Mulvan of Monroe introduced a bill to abolish the State Military Training Commission, under which high school students are required to receive two hours' military training every week. The Governor recommended the repeal of the military training law in the interest of economy.

Little was accomplished at the Assembly session except the introduction of bills.

A resolution presented by Assemblyman Samuel Dickstein of New York, asking the State Legislature to protest to Congress enactment of a pending bill which, in effect, would shut off alien immigration into the United States for two years, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Majority Leader Adler cautions against legislative action designed to influence Congressional action on so broad a matter.

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FOUND—Bunch of keys in Hudson Tubes. Owner may phone Gramercy 5009.

FOUND—Near Columbia College, sum of \$100 in cash.

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BERGER CONVICTION REVERSED BY COURT

Highest Tribunal Finds Judge Landis Should Not Have Presided at Socialists' Trial.

THREE JUSTICES DISSENT

Decision Means New Hearing for Five Men Sentenced for Violating Espionage Act.

SAY "CONSPIRACY FAILED"

Berger and His Party Declare "Political Punishment" Out of Place in America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Because Judge Kenneth C. Landis did not retire from the case after Victor Berger's conviction, the United States Supreme Court today reversed the conviction of Berger and four other men convicted of violating the Espionage Act. The majority opinion, written by Chief Justice William Howard Taft, and joined by Justices Louis Brandeis and Charles E. Hughes, held that Judge Landis was not qualified to preside over the trial because of his political bias against the defendants.

The majority opinion, written by Chief Justice William Howard Taft, and joined by Justices Louis Brandeis and Charles E. Hughes, held that Judge Landis was not qualified to preside over the trial because of his political bias against the defendants. The court found that Judge Landis had shown a clear bias against the defendants, who were members of the Socialist Party, by his remarks and actions during the trial.

The court also found that the trial was unfair because the defendants were not given a fair opportunity to present their case. The majority opinion stated that the trial was a "political trial" and that the defendants were being punished for their political beliefs.

The court's decision means that the five men will have to be retried. The majority opinion also stated that the trial was a "political trial" and that the defendants were being punished for their political beliefs.

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The court's decision means that the five men will have to be retried. The majority opinion also stated that the trial was a "political trial" and that the defendants were being punished for their political beliefs.

40 Lashes and 20-Year Term Is Delayed for Robbers

DOVER, Del., Jan. 31.—The State Senate passed a bill today making the penalty for highway robbery forty lashes on the bare back, not less than twenty years imprisonment and a fine of \$500.

The vote on the measure was unanimous. The bill was introduced by Senator J. B. Landis and passed by a vote of 20 to 0.

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COMMUNIST RISINGS PLANNED FOR MAY

French Police Link Recent Arrests of Leaders With General European Plot.

TIMED FOR RED OFFENSIVE Russian Armies, It Is Asserted, Were to Have Struck When Rebels Were Started.

By the New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—A Frenchman named Ken, an ex-professor of political economy and secretary of the School of Marxism Communism, was arrested today in connection with the measures taken against the foreign Bolshevik organization which the police have been searching for some time.

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Bill to Punish Baseball Bribery

By \$10,000 Fine Or 5 Years In Prison

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Legislature has today passed a bill designed to punish baseball players who are guilty of anything approaching the Chicago baseball scandal.

The bill was introduced by Senator Frederick W. Kavanagh and passed by a vote of 100 to 0. The bill was introduced by Senator Frederick W. Kavanagh and passed by a vote of 100 to 0.

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REPORTS AN APOLOGY BIG BRITISH DEAL DEPENDS ON LENIN

German Government Says Extensive Contract for Repair of All Locomotives Awaits Soviet's Decision.

By the New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Central News Agency has today reported that the Russian Soviet Government is expected to ratify the Krassin agreement without change.

The Krassin agreement was a deal for the repair of British locomotives in Russia. The deal was worth millions of pounds.

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COURT CAN'T VERT SENATOR'S STATE

Affirms Cork Ambusher's Death Sentence, But Would Admit New Evidence.

A HOUSE OF SECRET PANELS

Police Explain Why They Wrecked "Sinn Féin College." Patrick Pearce's Former Home.

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—On the appeal of Joseph Murphy, who was found guilty by a court-martial of having led an attack in Cork on Oct. 8 against the military and was sentenced to death, the Court today handed down a decision to the effect that it was powerless to set aside the court-martial verdict.

The court-martial verdict was upheld. The court-martial verdict was upheld. The court-martial verdict was upheld.

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TRADE SHOWS GAIN; WORK STILL LACKING

Unemployment Increased 4 Per Cent. in New York District in January.

Reserve Board Reports Some Labor in the West Shifted to Farms.

GOOD TREND IN FINANCE

Circulation Reduced and Gold Holdings Increased—Many Securities Rise in Value.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Industrial operations have not increased sufficiently to effect a material reduction in the widespread unemployment prevalent a month ago, according to the Review of Business and Financial Conditions of the Country for January issued tonight by the Federal Reserve Board.

A slight increase in the activity of leading New England industries during the month probably has brought a measure of relief there. The Review said, but in the South and West the situation has become more acute.

Some increase in the demand for labor in Massachusetts was noted in January. The Boston Employment Office reported that the number of applications was the greatest on record during the first days of the month.

Unemployment in the New York district increased by about 4 per cent. in January, according to the review. Some textile mills have reopened and there has been greater activity in the men's clothing industry of Rochester, but transportation companies dropped a considerable number of employees during the month.

Unemployment in the Philadelphia district was reported to have declined as a result of a continuance of shut-downs in the iron and steel industry. The number of the unemployed has declined in the Richmond district and in the textile industry of the District of Columbia.

Unemployment in the Minneapolis district was reported to have declined as a result of a continuance of shut-downs in the iron and steel industry. The number of the unemployed has declined in the Richmond district and in the textile industry of the District of Columbia.

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CHILE AND PERU HAIL AMERICAN WARSHIPS

Pacific Fleet Turns Off for a Visit to Callao.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Jan. 31.—The United States Pacific fleet, composed of the dreadnought New Mexico, Idaho, Wyoming, Arkansas, Texas, New York and Mississippi, eighteen destroyers and five auxiliary craft, arrived here this morning from the Strait of Magellan, which was made in nine days without incident.

The American and Chilean reception committees have arranged a varied program of entertainment for the fleet. There will be a parade of the city's bands, a regatta, a football game, a baseball game and a dance.

The fleet will stay in Callao for a few days before heading for Lima. The fleet will stay in Callao for a few days before heading for Lima. The fleet will stay in Callao for a few days before heading for Lima.

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OF BROOKLYN
Est. 1858. Resources \$22,000,000.00

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

165% OF PAR AND INTEREST

The Denver Gas and Electric

Company General Mortgage

5% Gold Bonds.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS

ISSUED BY THE GENERAL MORTGAGE

AGENCY OF THE DENVER GAS AND

ELECTRIC COMPANY, DATED

MAY 1, 1920.

You are hereby notified that the Company

has paid off the entire principal of the

bonds, and the supplemental General Mortgage

has been cancelled, and the same parties, dated

January 1, 1920, to wit:

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BONDS

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QUEENS CONTRACTS

UNDERCRAIG INQUIRY

\$600,000 of Sewer and High-

way Work "Very Suspicious,"

Says the Controller.

PAYMENTS ARE HELD UP

Borough President Instructs Dis-

trict Attorney to Sift Charge

of Collusive Bidding.

An investigation into sewer and high-

way contracts aggregating \$600,000, in-

volving "practically the entire adminis-

tration of the Borough of Queens," is

being conducted by Controller Charles

L. Craig, he said yesterday. Mr. Craig

has no charge of fraud

but has discovered "very suspicious," which would bear

further investigation. Several witnesses,

Mr. Craig said, had told him that since

his investigation began three weeks ago,

talking with them documentary evidence

had been furnished, said last night that he

had been furnished with the necessary evi-

dence to make a proper investigation. He

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1921

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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Yankee Maid Wash Dresses for Infants and Children

POPULAR STYLES
POPULAR PRICES
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

See Them Today

At Our Centrally Located Showroom

Yankee Maid Dress Co. Inc.
1123 Broadway
Cor. 25th Street New York City
Watkins 3217

WHOLESALE ONLY

THE G.B.G. MFG CO

15-17-19 EAST 26th ST. NEW YORK

MAKERS OF
COATS · SUITS · WRAPS

A BRAND NEW
SHOWING OF
SUITS
AND
WRAPS

REMARKABLE WOULD
BE PUTTING IT MILD-
LY, GARMENTS THAT
STAND OUT AND ABOVE
ANYTHING SHOWN IN
THIS MARKET AT

Popular Prices
YOU MUST SEE THEM TO
APPRECIATE THEM
STOCK ON THE RACKS
FOR IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY



WHOLESALE ONLY

THE OPEN DOOR TO NEW ACCOUNTS

Semi-Annual
Manufacturers
Women's Wear
EXHIBIT
CHILDRENS
MISSSES and LADIES WEAR

HOTEL
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK

JAN. 31st
TO AND INCLUDING
FEB. 5th
1921

ALL UNDER ONE ROOF

BUYERS—

The Spring Creations of the lead-
ing manufacturers are assembled
for your inspection—

ALL QUALITIES—ALL GRADES—ALL PRICES

IN THE
ROOF GARDEN—
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
ALL THIS WEEK—1 to 11 P.M.

This affords the opportunity of making
comparisons and purchases at a minimum ex-
penditure of time and effort.

Band Concert Evenings.

No admission fees.

WOMEN'S WEAR EXHIBITORS CORP.

1133 Broadway

New York

Tele. (Watkins 2970
Penn. 5000

WHOLESALE ONLY

GOLDMAN
Smart Clothes
YOUNG WOMEN

LEADERS

The charming youth-
fulness of Goldman
designs, and the nice-
ties of tailoring, meas-
ure up to the stand-
ard set by the fabrics.

Goldman Smart
Clothes for Young
Women are admitted
to be extraordinarily
good values.

David J.
GOLDMAN
CO., Inc.

Manufacturers of Smart Clothes
for Young Women

1333 B'way at 35th St.
New York, N. Y.

SPRING SUITS

Of Unique
Distinction

Though of moderate cost,
they bear no resemblance to
the garments usually found
at a similar price range.
Each is a distinct creation.
"You pay nothing extra for
Spray-Mark Style"

Have you visited our
showroom this season?

**SPRAYREGEN
& MARKS**

"Garments of Quality & Distinction"
158 West 29th St., N. Y.

Ready to Ship Today Master Artist Dresses

TAFFETA, CANTON CREPE,
CREPE DE CHINE & SATIN.

At Attractive Prices

Pearlman & Zabin, Inc.
118 Madison Ave. at 30th St.

Our incomparable line of COTTON DRESSES is ready.

CLOSE-OUTS AT 1/3 OFF

Regulars and Stouts in Silks and Cottons

See them at our New Address

6-8-10 East 32nd St.

Also Be Sure to Inspect Our New Line of
Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Voiles

THE AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO.
6-8-10 East 32nd St. New York

Headquarters for Popular Priced SWEATERS & BATHING SUITS

Spring Line of Newest Novelties Now On
Display and Ready for Immediate Deliveries

Wonora Knitting Mills
26 West 23d St., New York.

WHOLESALE ONLY

Graceline Stout Dresses

of the Better Kind
Youthful Styles
in Cloth & Silks
on hand for
IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY

GRACELINE STOUT DRESS CO.
HYMAN & GINSBURG
25 West 31st St. New York

Girls' Hats

Baby Caps

Write for Our Circulars.

Max Mayer, Inc.
352 Fourth Ave.,
at 25th St.

Slater & Slater

244 Fifth Ave.

See the

Country Club BLOUSE

The Newest
Sensation of the
Season

A COMPLETE SHOWING OF
Canton Crepes
GEORGETTES, CREPE DE
CHINES and MINUETTES

A RICE-KLEIN

Los Angeles Special

A Wonder!

12 MUMMY
FORMOSA

PONGEE BLOUSES

Samples on display today

Frank E. Gallagher
"Exponent Western Ready-to-Wear"
EXHIBIT ROOM 7
Hotel Pennsylvania



PRISCILLA
COATS & SUITS
MISSSES
& WOMEN

Miss Up-to-Date will never
be able to resist the clever
lines and colors of these
spring coats—nor the prices.

Immediate delivery.

**H. GOLDWATER
and COMPANY**
Manufacturers
40-46 W. 25th St., N. Y.



For Form Models

SUITS, COATS &
TAILORED-DRESSES
for Stout Women

Above our always high
quality standard—never-
theless, our line this Spring
is priced at a lower range
than for many seasons past

**BERNSTEIN, BAUM
DaCOSTA CO.,**
38 WEST 32D ST., N. Y.
14th floor.

WHOLESALE ONLY

At our new show rooms
253 Fifth avenue

WIRTHMOR Waists

"The standard popular-priced
blouse of America"

Wirthmor Waists sell because they excel—
Because they are consistently good—
Because they offer maximum blouse value.

WIRTHMOR Children's Dresses

Now being introduced

offer merchants a wonderful opportunity to
attract large volume business on Popular-
Priced Dresses.

Merchandised on most modern methods.
253 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
The L. N. Gross Company
Cleveland

WHOLESALE ONLY

OUR GENUINE
CANTON CREPE DRESSES
AT VERY POPULAR PRICES
THE TALK OF THE MARKET

Broder & Company
DRESSES

48-54 West 25th St., N. Y.

Girls' Wash Dresses

To Retail for \$1.98 Exclusively

Sizes seven to fourteen.

NU-STILE DRESS CO., Inc.
6 WEST 18TH STREET

LIGHTNIN'

If you've any doubt as to
whether BIJOU'S STYLES
& VALUES are unbeatable—

Look at as many lines as you
choose—

Then see—

BIJOU'S DRESSES

And you'll quickly realize
why we're selling three times
as many dresses as before.

BIJOU DRESS CO.
303 Fifth Ave., At 31st St. N. Y.

WHOLESALE ONLY

**COATS &
SUITS**
that express the
Bloom of Youth

"YOUTH"

THE KEYNOTE OF EVERY
DESIGNING, THOUGHT-
FABRIC CHOICE and
DEVELOPING EFFORT

"PRICE"

LOWEST PRICES
EVER FIGURED ON
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

"DELIVERIES"

STOCKS NEVER SO AMPLE
SHIPMENTS THE
DAY YOU SAY

Five Showrooms—More Specimens
than East—Easy to Reach.



IRVING D. KARPAS
NATHAN SCHLUSSEL
I. D. KARPAS & CO.
15-17-19 EAST 26th ST.
NEW YORK

D.F.Y.W.

Satisfy the com-
mon ambition of
womanhood—to
appear both
youthful and
smart.

ED. GERRICK CO. INC.
DRESSES for YOUNG WOMEN
35 WEST 32 ST. NEW YORK

WHOLESALE ONLY

on ladies, CD

S.P. & S.P.

151 WEST 26th

and cash
Kathleen
lineal qual-
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Wholesale On

Give your trade th
Brighten Ca
Sleeping
The Nightgarments th
knows and wants for Q
For the whole family,
sons. See this spl
grade line today.
120 West 32nd

See this splendid high-line today.
120 West 32nd Street.

LIVINGSTON & COHEN, 3 West 29th St.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY MORNING BEFORE NOON
LIVINGSTON & COHEN, 3 West 29th St.

Wellington Woolen Co.,



During the War and since, the principal construction work has been industrial buildings.

Homes, apartment houses, office buildings and lofts are way under-built.

Next Spring and Summer will see a shift to these other types of buildings—with lots of construction and a big demand for materials.

Right now materials are on the bargain counter and competition among contractors is keen. If you need a factory or warehouse—build it now for Economy.

Phone us—Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

Organizing in Chicago

THE ever-increasing demand for tax accounting service such as ours has made necessary the opening of another office—this time in Chicago.

In Chicago, as in each of our other offices, we are organized to counsel in a personal and direct way with every client on every tax and accounting need.

And this close contact maintained with all our clientele is as great a source of pride as is the ever-extending acceptance of the service we are rendering.

SEIDMAN & SEIDMAN
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41 PARK ROW
NEW YORK
Chicago, Washington, Grand Rapids, Bedford, Newark, Jamestown

Putting Credit Upon Its Feet

That Business Man, who said regretfully, "My credit of years has been knocked flat on its back", voiced the opinions of many business men, who were caught in the undertow of 1920.

Certified Financial Statements, as prepared by us, will do much to restore a man's confidence in himself and the confidence of others in his credit.

"Growth Through Service"

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AT 277 BROADWAY
Telephone, North 3585



ZELWOOD

The style is in the shape. The comfort is in the Thin-tex making.

EARL & WILSON
Collars & Shirts
207, N. E.

BACK TO CIVILIZATION.
Arthur Parsons, his wife and child, have been driven back to civilization after years of wild life. The man is a trapper and says he caught his wife in a bear trap. She has but one eye, having lost the other in a fight with a wild cat. In the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

CHIEF BLAMES RUM FOR DEATHS IN FIRE

Says Whisky Bottles Were Found in Nearly Every Room of Hoboken Hotel.

ANOTHER WOMAN IS DEAD

Bodies of Two Women and a Man Remains Unidentified—Fire Started in Folding Bed.

Empty liquor bottles were found in nearly all of the forty-six guest rooms of the Hotel Colonial, Hoboken, in which thirteen persons lost their lives by fire Saturday night, Fire Chief John J. Gilroy told investigators yesterday.

The fire is thought to have started in a folding bed in Room 12, rented to a couple Saturday night. When the couple vacated the room they evidently folded the bed, and it is believed swept into the bedding a lighted cigarette.

Miss Blanche Kachler, 38, of 78 Madison Avenue, Jersey City, died in St. Mary's Hospital yesterday without regaining consciousness. She was identified on Sunday by William Bloomer of 103 Bay View Avenue, Jersey City, and her stepmother, Mrs. McMurray. Miss Kachler was a dressmaker.

The bodies of one man and two women remain unidentified at Rosworth's Morgue, which was thronged by persons seeking missing relatives. Identifying articles in the shape of clothing and jewelry were sorted by the police and examined by many. Additional identifications yesterday were:

Miss Irene Woertz, 324 Seventeenth Avenue, Irvington, N. J., by Joseph Smith, who said he was a friend of the Woertz family.

Frank Rose, 27, 204 Prince Street, New York, a silk salesman, by Frank Elliott of 204 Prince Street.

"How in the world all those persons were trapped is beyond my understanding," Chief Gilroy said. "The fire escaped at the rear of the building, reached the top floor and found that the beds had not been burned at all. I will say that all those who lost their lives were under the influence of liquor, but it is certain that many had been drinking."

Richard Dierksen, dishwasher, who was found drenched in his room on the top floor, could have escaped easily, Chief Gilroy stated. He could have slipped from his window to an extension and from there to the roof of the Hotel American, shutting on the rear.

Henry Scharfing, lessee and manager of the hotel, was not guilty of any violation of the fire laws, the prosecutor determined. The fire escapes were adequate and the doors leading to them were open.



SALE

THE COST OF
WOOLENS HAVE
DROPPED 50%
HENCE AT OUR

93d SEMI-ANNUAL REMNANT SALE

**YOUR SUIT
MADE TO
YOUR ORDER \$35**

And an immense variety of the newest colors, patterns and fabrics from which you can pick and choose.

Tailoring, trim, linings and fit for the most fastidious.

Way & 9th St. **Arnheim** 30 East 42d St.
Way & 51st St. 19 East 41st St.

SALE

English

Golf Hose

\$1.35

worth up to \$4

John Bull's taste and talent in the creation of things for sports wear have always been unimpeachable, and these handsome Golf Hose in Lovatt or Heather mixtures of Brown, Gray or Green reveal him at his best.

Sizes for Men and Boys

**English
Derby Ribbed Sox of
Wool and Cashmere**

85c

formerly up to \$3

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

SEEK 3 GIRLS AND WOMAN

Police Send Out Alarm for Four Missing Since Saturday.

A general alarm was sent out by the police yesterday for three girls and a young married woman reported by relatives to have disappeared on Saturday last.

Mrs. Viola Tenner, 29 years old, who lived with her husband, Joseph, at the Hotel America, 156 West Forty-seventh Street, left her apartment at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to visit friends but failed to reach her destination, her husband said. She is described as being about five feet three inches tall, weighing about 145 pounds, with brown eyes, dark hair and light complexion, and when last seen was wearing a short seal skin coat, a brown heavier hat with a tassel, black satin shoes, and black silk stockings.

Helen Trevala, 17 years old, disappeared from her home, 38 Carmine Street, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Barbara Trevala, her mother, told the police that her daughter was about five feet six inches tall, weighed about 125 pounds, had dark eyes, brown hair and fair complexion. She wore a blue dress and black shoes, and had a graduation ring on one of her fingers.

William Ebert of 277 West 122d Street reported that his daughter Gertrude, 17 years old, a nurse, disappeared from her home at 6 o'clock. She is about the same height as the Trevala girl, and has blue eyes, brown hair and fair complexion. He said she wore a brown dress, a black plush coat and tan shoes with suede uppers.

NEW CUNARDER ARRIVES.

Albania, One-Cabin Oil Burner, Brings 312 From Liverpool.

The new Cunard one-cabin oil-burning liner Albania arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 312 passengers. She is a twin-screw vessel of 12,767 gross tonnage, with accommodations for 400 passengers and 12,000 tons of cargo.

She is intended for the passenger and freight service between New York, Halifax and London. The purser said the Albania had shown herself to be a very steady ship in heavy seas, and the passengers had signed a testimonial to Captain F. G. Brown, R. N. R., to that effect.

2 NOW DEAD IN POISONING.

Boy of 8 and Sister Believed to Be Victims of Canned Peas.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, Jan. 31.—Peter Ciccatello, 8 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Ciccatello of 40 Willow Street, died this morning from ptomaine poisoning attributed to canned peas. His sister Angelina, 7, died last night from the same cause, and the mother of the two children is in a serious condition. The father and another son, Gennaro, aged 4, are recovering from the effects of the poisonous canned goods.

Ciccatello is a foreman in the plant of the Russell, Burdell & Ward Bolt and Nut Company here.

A Sensational Special Purchase!

5019

Hart Schaffner & Marx Silk-lined Overcoats at hitherto unheard of savings

We have just bought from Hart Schaffner & Marx 5019 fine overcoats at tremendous reductions, which we now offer at much less than one-half what they were meant to sell for. Handsome Ulsters, smart Ulsterettes, correct Dress Overcoats; double and single breasted; every one newly arrived from the tailors.

1812

Hart Schaffner & Marx
overcoats, made to sell for
\$85, \$90, \$95

\$47.50

1342

Hart Schaffner & Marx
overcoats, made to sell for
\$75, \$80, \$85

\$37.50

1865

Hart Schaffner & Marx
overcoats, made to sell for
\$60, \$65, \$75

\$27.50

No Charge for Alterations

Nowhere, no time, this winter, have overcoats even approximating the quality of these beautiful silk-lined Coats been offered at anywhere near these unprecedentedly low prices. In fact, their original wholesale prices were considerably higher than we are now offering them for. Buy now!

The Wallach Guarantee
Satisfaction or Money Back—as Always

Wallach Stores Open at 8 A. M. Today

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Est.
1887

Est.
1887

an day with excited members and
ing politicians of all the parties
were standing about in groups
discussing the terms of the sentence
generally denouncing them as
able of execution.

When the Racketing was called to
order at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon

Anything short of perfect register in color plates will not do.

When you pay the extra space rates or extra printing costs for color you have a right to expect perfection.

Sterling feels that it is pretty much up to the engraver to see that you get "Sterling Results."

Color Process, Ben Day, Half-Tone, Line or Combination.

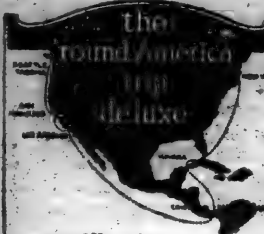
Phone or write and have a representative call.

Sterling Engraving Co.

New York

TWIN PLANTS

200 William Street
Telephone: Babel 3000
10th Avenue at 36th Street
Telephone: Long 9999



—you'll enjoy this unique 20-day cruise

on the new, palatial U. S. S. D.

S. S. WENATCHEE

(Length 335 ft. — 10,000 tons displacement — capacity, 529 Passengers)

leaving New York on or about February 26th

cruising 'round America to Seattle-Tacoma, via Panama Canal. Stop-over enroute at Havana, Cuba, "the Paris of the West", Balboa in the Canal zone, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

RESERVE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW! For detailed information and descriptive literature apply to any Ticket or Tourist Agent, or write:

HUGH GALLAGHER
General Eastern Agent
17 State St., New York City

ADAMIRAL LINE

ON YOUR ELECTRIC LAMPS

Compare These Prices:

Wattage	Incandescent	Fluorescent
10	10	25
25	25	40
40	40	60
60	60	75
75	75	100
100	100	125

WITNESS LAMPS 30% OFF Regular Price. All Lamps Brand New and Guaranteed.

CHANDLERS

Hand-crafted designs in the "NEW" BRONZE FINISH. All sizes ready to hang, with shades complete.

30% SAVING

3-Light Fixtures...\$9.75
4-Light Fixtures...10.50
5-Light Fixtures...12.00

The above prices cannot be duplicated elsewhere in the city. Come, look them over.

Electrical & Engineering Corp.
710 8th Ave. (4th fl.) — Bryant 6674

THIS AFTERNOON AT THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

489 PARK AVENUE

THE F. GALLATIN, Jr. COLLECTION OF BOOKS ON ORNITHOLOGY

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE ESTATE OF THEODORE N. VAIL

OF LEE WILSON DODD'S Book of Susan

A casual reader writes:—"Will you please confer a favor and enlighten me as to whether it is a really true story from life?"

\$2.00 & any bookstore or from E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 8th Ave., N. Y.

THE INNOCENT ADVENTURES

There's adventure, excitement, humor, sentiment, love and suspense in "The Innocent Adventures," Mary Hastings Bradley's new novel.

A beautiful Italian girl storms New York society in the quest for a rich husband — and quite unexpectedly finds what she is looking for. At all bookstores, \$1.75. This is An Appleton Book.

4 1/2 * 5% ON SAVINGS

DATE FROM MARCH 1

FRANKLIN SOCIETY

1000 PARK BOV., N. Y.

Supervising Agent Also Says He Made No Allegations Against Director O'Connor.

KRAMER DID NOT COME HERE

Order Cutting Off Withdrawal Permits Cause of Complaint From Many Sources.

Charles R. O'Connor, Federal Prohibition Director for New York State, denied yesterday the report in a dispatch from Washington that Supervising Prohibition Agent Daniel J. Chapin had "preferred charges against and asked for the removal of a certain official" and that the said official had undertaken to lay the case before Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, but whether Mr. Tumulty had interfered could not be ascertained.

The dispatch also said Prohibition Commissioner John F. Kramer had made a flying trip to New York on Monday in connection with the matter and that a number of prominent New York State Democrats were believed to be involved.

Mr. O'Connor seemingly believed that he was the official referred to for he explained that a call he made on Mr. Tumulty last week in Washington was on a personal matter in no way connected with his department, and characterized the report as "scandalous gossip."

Mr. Chapin backed up Mr. O'Connor's assertion by saying that he had not made charges against any one.

Commissioner Kramer was not in New York yesterday, and has not been for at least two weeks, said Mr. O'Connor. "I understand that he was in Pennsylvania."

Under a recent order of Commissioner Kramer the issuance of withdrawal permits has been stopped by Mr. O'Connor, who said that the order had been the subject of considerable comment and some confusion, and had practically stopped withdrawals from distilleries.

The order originally issued applied to seven States only, including Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, he added. "It has now been extended to cover the United States. The only liquor allowed to be withdrawn is by retail druggists or pharmacists possessing permits in quantities not exceeding five cases, and they are permitted to withdraw, not from the distillery, but from wholesalers."

There has been a serious contention that no wholesale permits should be issued. This question is now under consideration, and in case the ultimate determination of the Federal authorities is against the issuing of wholesale permits the stock of liquor on the floor of the wholesalers will have been materially depleted by these orders of druggists, which they alone are permitted to fill.

There have been many seizures of liquors by Federal authorities in the last few months, and only 1,700 cases a day during January.

An intention of "cleaning up" Greenwich Village was announced yesterday by Magistrate William A. Sweetser, following the arraignment of Tony Berardo, 482 West Fourth Street, charged with being found intoxicated on Grove Street the preceding night. Berardo said that he obtained liquor at two Greenwich Village resorts which "burned him inside and out."

Eleven persons arrested since Saturday by prohibition agents and the police on charges of violating the Volstead act were arraigned before United States commissioners in Brooklyn and held for hearing.

Police Captain Joseph A. Howard, in command of the West Thirtieth Street station, and five detectives assigned to the same precinct were called to the Criminal Courts Building yesterday in connection with a new phase of the Whitman investigation, which is said to concern the liquor traffic.

Whitman, one of Mr. Whitman's assistants, declined to discuss the matter. "One of the witnesses said that the questions asked related to his knowledge of any violations of the Volstead act in the precinct. The transportation of liquor in the city and the alleged participation of police in the traffic is said to be involved. It is understood that the Federal authorities are co-operating with Mr. Whitman."

CUT ALCOHOL IN MEDICINES.

Stricter Measures on Patent Preparations to Be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Prohibition enforcement officers are preparing to take the first step to stop the manufacture of intoxicating beverages masquerading as patent medicines.

Internal Revenue Bureau officials said today that where such beverages were found to violate the Volstead act, writs for the manufacturers to withdraw alcohol from bonded warehouses would be withdrawn.

A number of now widely known preparations which have appeared on the market since national prohibition came into effect have been analyzed and officials said that they had been found to be intoxicating beverages within the meaning of the law. Others are now being examined.

CHARGE LIQUOR BLACKMAIL.

J. J. Carson Accused of Collecting \$50,000 in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Charged with posing as a prohibition agent to blackmail saloonkeepers, Joseph J. Carson, who says he is a medical student of Lagrosse, Wis., was arrested today.

CLAMP ON DRY LID IS FORECAST HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

dent. Mr. Tumulty said tonight that Mr. O'Connor called at his request, and that their talk was in regard to obtaining certain benefits under the Workmen's Compensation act for the relatives of the late James C. McGuinness, a prohibition officer for New Jersey, who was killed recently. Mr. McGuinness was a relative of Mr. Tumulty.

Commissioner Williams, in appearing before the House Appropriations Committee in the interest of an additional appropriation to enforce the Prohibition act, admitted that 63,708 gallons of whiskey had been stolen from bonded warehouses between July 31, 1919, and Oct. 31, 1920.

Mr. Williams complained that enforcement of the law was difficult because municipal and State authorities had not co-operated. Enforcement agents, he said, did not receive sufficient salaries, and there had been some instances where some underground officials had been tempted.

"We started in these prohibition agents at \$1,000 a year, even though a police officer would get \$2,000," he said. "You can readily understand that any person accepting a position which is half that of a detective and half policeman, naturally would be in a better financial position to do something about it."

To believe that you could select a man to take a personal salary of \$1,000 a year and have him voluntarily withdraw officers of bribes would be too much.

The committee was told that the warehouse agents at an annual rate of \$2,000 were receiving \$1,000,000 of the \$1,000,000 appropriation for guarding warehouses, and that the balance of this

fund was being used for the other work.

This caused Representative Good to ask: "Now, how does it happen that last year, early in the summer, it was currently reported around here that saloons were wide open in Philadelphia, for instance, and that saloons were being operated in New York and that men could go in and buy liquor, if they wanted to, or that the could ask for a glass of whiskey and pay 50 cents and get it and nobody seemed to be prosecuting?"

There is a lot of talk," explained Commissioner Williams, "but the prohibition unit has done good work. Some people have come to me and said: 'It is wide open in New York,' and another man will come down and say: 'It is not wide open in New York.' I mean get whisky only if he is well known."

There are places where whisky can be bought. As I said a while ago, unless the State, local and municipal officials will co-operate the additional men we are asking for will not be sufficient to make a creditable showing in police work over the entire territory of the United States.

We will always have violations of the prohibition law, but as time goes on and the people become better educated in prohibition and the liquor stocks on hand become depleted, it will not be such a problem as at the present time."

Withdrawals From Bond.

"How about the withdrawal of liquor from bonded warehouses?" asked Mr. Good.

"There have been many gallons of whisky illegally got out of the warehouses," admitted Mr. Williams. "If it is withdrawn by God, we put the beverage tax, because there is only one provision in such cases, and that is that it was withdrawn for beverage purposes. If it is withdrawn on a forged permit, or on a permit we have been given, we have no right to return it to the warehouse."

Commissioner Williams explained that the bonded warehouses are not supposed to prevent the illegal withdrawal of spirits. He said that 14,448,541 gallons of spirits had been withdrawn, as against

FATHER AND SON CONVICTED

Two Kirby's Sentenced for Killing Dry Agent in Alabama.

TUSCUMBA, Ala., Feb. 1.—A verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was returned by a jury tonight against Sid Kirby, who was charged with killing Dan Stephenson, a prohibition officer. He was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

Kirby, who is the father of Hamp Kirby, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment last night on a similar charge, testified that he had urged his son not to fire on Stephenson and other officers. Calvin Hightfield, who was wounded at the time, testified that Sid Kirby shot him.

Both Kirby's were said to be central figures in a plot to kill the enforcement agents in this section of the State.

DRY BILLS HEARING DELAYED

Enforcement Measures Will Be Taken Up Next Wednesday.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Gage bill, carrying out Governor Miller's prohibition enforcement suggestions, which were scheduled for a public hearing tomorrow before the Joint Taxation and Retrenchment Committee of the Senate and Excise Committee of the Assembly, will not be heard until a week from tomorrow.

Agents of the Anti-Saloon League, which is back of the enforcement measures, the effect of which will be to place equal responsibility on State and Federal authorities in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment, will attend the hearing.

The Daylight Saving Repeal bill will have a public hearing tomorrow. Another bill, introduced by Assemblyman Booth of Utica, which would reduce by two months the period of daylight saving, also will be considered tomorrow.

WOMEN FORCE ACTION ON MINE CAVE DANGER

Wilkes-Barre Officials Demand That Operators File Maps of Workings Under City.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 1.—Shouldering the burden of civic bodies, indignant housewives of Wilkes-Barre have brought the mine cave question to a crisis. In a large body they attended the meeting of City Council today and as a result of their demands for protection against the coal companies, the City Commissioners decided that they would shut down the mines if necessary to curb the cave menace.

A resolution was passed which provides that the Lehigh Valley, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre, Hudson, Wilkes-Barre Anthracite, and Hillman Coal Companies must file with the City Clerk immediately maps of their workings under the northern section of the city.

The resolution also provides that the city shall bring suit against the companies for collection of penalties which the companies are obliged to pay if they do not file maps according to city ordinance.

The housewives, forming a committee from the East End, presented a petition signed by hundreds of residents of the city, which asks the council to give attention to the mine cave menace. They described conditions in the East End section, stating that the blasts in the mines, directly beneath their homes, were damaging the property, terrorizing the occupants and causing fear that the entire community would be engulfed.

STEEL MILLS REOPENING.

Pittsburgh Reports Increased Operations in Independent Plants.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1.—Many independent steel manufacturing concerns in the Pittsburgh district increased operations today on what executives were united in saying was a "cautiously conservative" basis, after about six weeks in which operations have been entirely suspended or greatly curtailed. It was predicted that within a few days output would be about 40 per cent. of capacity, with prospect of increased activity if conditions warranted.

Of the 55 independent blast furnaces from which reports were received by steel authorities here, 21 were in operation, while mills which increased operations today were: Cambria Steel Company, Johnstown; Pittsburgh Steel Company, Monaca; Crucible Steel Company, Pittsburgh; Carnegie Steel Company, Warren; W. Va.; La Belle Iron Works of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.

Some of the business which brought about resumption was for export trade, one order being for \$1,000,000 for steel towers to be used in a wireless installation at Osaka, Japan.

From points outside the immediate Pittsburgh district came similar reports of increased operation today, including the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company at Youngstown, Ohio; Berger Manufacturing Company and Star Rolling Mills Company at Canton, and Trumbull Steel Company at Warren.

fund was being used for the other work. This caused Representative Good to ask: "Now, how does it happen that last year, early in the summer, it was currently reported around here that saloons were wide open in Philadelphia, for instance, and that saloons were being operated in New York and that men could go in and buy liquor, if they wanted to, or that the could ask for a glass of whiskey and pay 50 cents and get it and nobody seemed to be prosecuting?"

There is a lot of talk," explained Commissioner Williams, "but the prohibition unit has done good work. Some people have come to me and said: 'It is wide open in New York,' and another man will come down and say: 'It is not wide open in New York.' I mean get whisky only if he is well known."

There are places where whisky can be bought. As I said a while ago, unless the State, local and municipal officials will co-operate the additional men we are asking for will not be sufficient to make a creditable showing in police work over the entire territory of the United States.

We will always have violations of the prohibition law, but as time goes on and the people become better educated in prohibition and the liquor stocks on hand become depleted, it will not be such a problem as at the present time."

Withdrawals From Bond.

"How about the withdrawal of liquor from bonded warehouses?" asked Mr. Good.

"There have been many gallons of whisky illegally got out of the warehouses," admitted Mr. Williams. "If it is withdrawn by God, we put the beverage tax, because there is only one provision in such cases, and that is that it was withdrawn for beverage purposes. If it is withdrawn on a forged permit, or on a permit we have been given, we have no right to return it to the warehouse."

Commissioner Williams explained that the bonded warehouses are not supposed to prevent the illegal withdrawal of spirits. He said that 14,448,541 gallons of spirits had been withdrawn, as against

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Put it up to us to put it up for you!

DIFFERING TASTES

The Chinese have a way of pickling and preserving eggs which turns them as black as jet;

And the flavor of eggs so preserved is supposed to improve as the years go by;

But Americans prefer their eggs soft boiled, fried, or poached;

And, above all, they want them fresh—that is why so many go to CHILDS.

Stately fresh eggs with delicious flavor of eggs—only at CHILDS.

Childs

Sir Philip Gibbs

Is now making his second lecture tour here. Now is the time to read this great war correspondent's great book. The first—the best non-fiction seller of his time, the second—the best of his time. Get both of them, today.

Now It Can Be Told

Heywood Brown says, "It seems to us that Gibbs has written a book which is so scrupulously fair and convincing that it should serve to inspire in people the common and passionate purpose to stand forever against the possibility of another conflict."

—New York Tribune. \$3.00

People of Destiny
"A people filled with vital energy, kind in heart, sincere and simple in their ways of thought and speech, idealistic in emotion, practical in conduct and democratic by faith and upbringing." So Sir Philip Gibbs describes us, whom he calls the people of destiny. Illustrated. \$2.00

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HENRY FORD, ANTI-SEMITE

An answer by the famous Dr. Charles F. Aked,

formerly pastor of the 5th Ave. Baptist Church, New York, in the February 14 issue of the

CHRISTIAN REGISTER

—Edition limited—and time today for copy.

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Cuticura

Quickly Soothes Scalp Troubles

Treatment: Gently rub Cuticura Ointment, with the end of the finger, on spots of dandruff and itching. Follow next morning with hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing better than these famous super-emerGENCY emollients for all skin and scalp troubles.

Small bottles of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Cream, 10¢ each. Full size, 25¢ each. Cuticura Soap shown without seal.

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February Issue

NOW ON NEWS STANDS

50 Big Features—

Authoritative—Official

Every Nation Covered—

The facts without bias

History in the Making

192 Pages

Profusely Illustrated

PUBLISHED BY

THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.

DEBS, UNREPENTANT, DENOUNCES WILSON

"It is He, Not I, Who Needs a Pardon," Declares the Socialist Leader.

'BETRAYED HIS OWN IDEALS'

Asserts President is Irrational and "An Exile From the Hearts of His People."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 1.—Assailing President Wilson and saying that he hoped the President would sleep as restfully in the White House as he was sleeping in the Federal Prison, Eugene V. Debs, to whom Mr. Wilson has just refused a commutation of sentence, issued a statement today through his attorney, William L. Patterson, in which he denounced the President as a traitor to his ideals and that he would not owe his freedom to Wilson.

Debs asserted that for the President to have pardoned him would have been the equivalent of Benedict Arnold pardoning George Washington, and he added that he was glad indeed that he would not owe his freedom to Wilson.

He asserted that the President was a traitor to his ideals and that he would not owe his freedom to Wilson.

"Mr. Patterson called attention to the fact that I shall be eligible to parole August 1, 1922," said Debs. "In answer to this I have to say that I shall not apply for parole, nor accept it. I shall serve my term to the last day of my life with an unconditional pardon. I shall come for my convictions and I shall not betray them for any paltry consideration such as a parole. I may be in prison, but unlike the man who would consider that he is not an exile from my country, when I leave this prison I shall go unrepentant."

The man Wilson is not rational. The manner in which he has kicked and lashed out of office when he tried to perform his duty when Wilson was incapacitated, indicated that there is something wrong with the man. His note on Armenia, in which he advises other countries to keep their hands off Russia, and his own statement that he is a soldier under arms, are evidence of his mental instability. He has made him the laughingstock of Europe, especially since the note came out still more ill grace when it was considered that Wilson was the first to greet officially the new Russian republic after the downfall of the Czar.

"I understand perfectly the feelings of Wilson. When he reviews what he has done, when he realizes the suffering he has brought about, then he is being punished. It is he, not I, who needs a pardon."

RAIL CHIEFS COMBAT PLEA OF WORKERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

working conditions for all the roads without causing a buzz like the present, when by a mere change in title four employees of the Erie Railroad had to be paid over \$2,000 in back pay, and the railroad was forced to make a volume of work. It would be equally impossible for any joint conference between the railroad and the workers to make any rules not subject to the same abuse.

Seeks Basis of Understanding.

"The only rules that stand the tests of practical operation, and do not involve endless controversy, are rules negotiated between each road and its own men, and which have behind them a common understanding."

"The supporters of securing this is requested by the railroads in the interests of efficient and economical operation required by the Transportation act. It is not only for the purpose of enabling the railroads to achieve the earnings now contemplated under the act, but also in the interests of an ultimate reduction in transportation rates to the public."

Last, but not least, it is in the interests of the men who work upon these railroads. As General Atterbury stated, we recognize that the wages of railroad employees were the last to go up, they should be the last to come down, and it is by the reduction of wages necessary to efficient and economical operation, the railroads can postpone for a reasonable period the reduction of basic wages which will ultimately be required, they will be only too glad to do so in the interests of the great body of their employees.

"The pressing financial necessities of the railroads are such that if denied the opportunity of initial economy through proper rule making, and conditions their only other recourse must be in a reduction of basic wages."

"The railway executives feel that in moving in this matter they are representing not only their own interests but the interests of the farmer, the consumer, labor, manufacturers, other industries and the railway employees themselves. They have every confidence that at a time when the industries and workers of the country are making their respective contributions to a decline in the cost of living and a return to normal conditions the great body of railroad employees will certainly not refuse to make their similar contribution."

Jewell Challenges Atterbury.

Mr. Jewell said in his statement: "A solemn responsibility rests upon Mr. Atterbury as the result of his statement to the Labor Board yesterday. He told the board that the transportation industry was facing the possibility of an early financial breakdown. In explicit terms he pointed out that our present temporary business and industrial depression was threatened with the further danger of a panic which would result from the collapse of railroad credit. He said that the railroads were now bankrupt and that they would no longer be operated by their present executives unless relief was forthcoming."

"I do not agree with Mr. Atterbury's view as to the near approach of the railroad breakdown, and especially as to the causes of financial weakness which he set forth. But I do not claim to be the expert on railroad finances which Mr. Atterbury is. Moreover, he is in close and constant touch with the banking groups who are or should be responsible for railroad finances."

"My criticism of Mr. Atterbury's statement, however, and I believe it is a criticism to which the public will immediately subscribe, is that the transportation industry is in the deplorable condition stated by Mr. Atterbury no time should have been wasted in applying to the Labor Board, which is powerless to act, but a plea should once have been made to those public agencies which could prevent the catastrophe which Mr. Atterbury predicted."

"Why isn't application made to the Interstate Commerce Commission? Why don't the bankers and bond houses appear before the committees of the House and Senate? Why are not the railroad Presidents who are now compelled by the bankers to appear before the country as beggars seeking public charity put to work on this problem so that it may be adequately treated by the proper public agencies?"

Asserts Aim Is to Crush Labor.

"If Mr. Atterbury and the bankers know that a financial breakdown is threatened in the transportation industry they should not shift the responsibility of trying to prevent it because they are consumed with an obsession which is absurd, namely, to crush labor organizations. The railway employees will not pardon it if they are this year the most of the nation of livelihood, but what is of equal importance, the public will not fail to condemn Mr. Atterbury and the bankers for if their statements are true they are jeopardizing the stability of our security and our basic business conditions, exposing our people to the loss of their savings, and playing with the lives of widows and fatherless children."

"As a matter of fact, my own opinion is, and I believe many concrete facts demonstrate this, that if a general and searching review of the entire transportation industry is ordered by the President or the Congress it will reveal inefficiency and deliberate wastefulness by the present railroad management and control which would account for funds far in excess of those which Mr. Atterbury hoped to save by his misguided raid on the Railroad Labor Board. In other words, the net result of such an investigation would undoubtedly lead to better service to the public and lower costs to the shipper and the farmer. The public should require Mr. Atterbury to face the results of his own folly."

Independents Win a Hearing.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1. (Associated Press.)—Seven independent employees' organizations, despite the opposition of the railroad brotherhoods, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were today admitted as parties to the hearing on rules and working conditions before the Railroad Labor Board. The independent will have full opportunity to present testimony covering their contentions for the board's consideration in rendering a decision on the case.

The board passed a resolution stating that since the seven organizations "are materially and directly interested in the matter, and their interests necessarily affected by any decision the board may make it is ordered that all such organizations not heretofore formally made participants shall be allowed to intervene by filing a written application stating their positions."

The organizations thus admitted to the hearing in addition to the recognized brotherhoods include the Railroad Yardmasters of America, Order of Railway Station Agents, Brotherhood of Railway Employees, International Order of Locomotive Firemen and Railway Men's International Industrial Association.

The entire day's testimony before the board was given over to objections of the railroads to the national agreements between clerks and station employees and the roads. Rules requiring overtime pay for work performed by employees on Sundays and holidays came in for objection by General W. W. Atterbury, chairman of the Association of Railroad Executives.

Members of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen object to "being bound by any contract or agreement negotiated by an organization which denies us membership on account of color," according to J. H. Eiland, President of the association.

Wilson Considering Labor Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Wilson received today and took under advisement the telegram sent to him from Chicago last night by representatives of seven big labor unions asking that he investigate assertions of railroad spokesmen before the Railroad Labor Board that unless there is a re-employment of wages the railroads face bankruptcy.

ANNOUNCE MORE WAGE CUTS.

Erie Lowers Laborers' Pay—Illinois Central to Reduce Force.

BORNE, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Wages of maintenance of way laborers were reduced from 48 cents an hour to 38 and 30 cents today by the Erie Railroad Company. The men protested that it was a violation of the national agreement, but remained at work.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 1.—Headquarters of the Ohio region of the Erie Railroad here announced today a reduction in wages of section hands from 46¢ cents an hour to 35 and 38 cents, and of unskilled labor from 46¢ to 30 cents.

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Notice was posted today at the Coaster shops here of the laying off of 211 men Feb. 5. This leaves a total of 800 men suspended by the Southern Railway Company at Coaster since Dec. 1, or one-third of the payroll. Some engines are being hoisted up. Men who have been employed at Coaster more than twenty years are affected by today's order.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 1.—Illinois Central Railroad shop employees, it was announced here today, have rejected a proposal that they work week days, and are said to be formulating demands for adherence to existing union agreements. Railroad officials said that immediate curtailment of the force would result. The shops normally employ 1,600 men.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Feb. 1.—A 15 per cent reduction in the wages of employees of the Ogilby-Norton iron mines and the institution of a four-day week were announced today. The Townsends Mine also announced a 15 per cent reduction in wages.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 1.—The shops of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad here, which closed Jan. 18, were reopened today, re-employing 418 men.

DENVER Foundry Now an Open Shop.

DENVER, Feb. 1.—The Queen City Foundry of Denver, a union shop for thirty years, took human operation as an open shop under police protection, according to an announcement by George Corderly, General Manager. Officials of the Colorado Foundrymen's Association said this action would be followed by nearly all foundries in the State.

A Gay Sash of Japanese Silk

is prepared to enliven any costume. Exotic in coloring and fanciful in design, it is a cheerful addition to the smart dark frock. \$3.50

Main Floor

Broadway
at 34th Street

Saks & Company

Specialists
In Apparel

The Saks Fur Department is Now offering Most Remarkable Values in a

Sale of

Fur Coats, Dolmans, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs

for Women and Misses

Prices of fine furs have been depressed beyond all expectations, and it is our firm belief that such furs as we offer in this event will never again be duplicated at such low prices. Our advice is—buy now, and effect an unprecedented saving.

Hudson Seal Coats with collar and cuffs of skunk or self fur. Swagger 36-inch model. Originally 550.00 Reduced to 295.00

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long, with luxurious collar and cuffs of skunk or genuine beaver. Originally 750.00 Reduced to 375.00

Mole Dolmans made of carefully selected pelts. Full length. Originally 650.00 Reduced to 375.00

Squirrel Coats in stunning belted model. 36-inch length. Originally 675.00 Reduced to 395.00

Persian Lamb Coats with beautiful lynx collars and cuffs. 45-inch length. Originally 1150.00 Reduced to 575.00

Skunk Stoles. Originally 225.00 Reduced to 115.00

Skunk Scarfs. Originally 100.00 Reduced to 55.00

Skunk Muffs. Originally 85.00 to 100.00 Reduced to 50.00

Fox Scarfs. Originally 100.00 Reduced to 59.50

Fox Scarfs. Originally 75.00 Reduced to 42.50

Wolf Scarfs. Originally 65.00 Reduced to 37.50

Wolf Scarfs. Originally 50.00 Reduced to 27.50

Marmot Coats

36-inch length

Originally 185.00

Reduced to 95.00

Near Seal Coats

with Skunk or self collar and cuffs

Originally 285.00

Reduced to 145.00

Wednesday—A Sale of Women's

Embroidered Jap. Crepe Kimonos

Very Special at

2.95

Imported direct from Japan—and finished in true Japanese style of heavy cotton crepe that will wear exceptionally well and launder beautifully.

Quantity Limited
to Three Hundred

Very Special at

2.95

Each style is lavishly embroidered in a very pretty flowered design, silhouetted against backgrounds of Copenhagen blue, Saxony blue, light blue, coral, pink, rose and lavender.

All sizes in the collection from 34 to 46

Wednesday—On the Main Floor

A Sale of 300 Pairs

Women's Glove Silk Bloomers

Special 3.95

Very fine quality glove silk bloomers, exceptionally heavy weight, made with great care and stoutly reinforced. Pink only.

Women's Lace Trimmed Silk Vests

Wednesday at 2.45

Wednesday We Shall Hold a Sale of

Misses' and Children's Shoes

Sizes 6 to 11 Reg. 7.00 Reduced to 4.85
Sizes 1 1/2 to 2 Reg. 8.00 Reduced to 5.25
Sizes 2 1/2 to 7 Reg. 11.00 Reduced to 7.45

The finest footwear for children to be had in styles for school, street and dressy wear. Lace and button models, in the following leathers: Patent Leather with White Buckskin, Tops, Patent Coltskin, Gun Metal, Black and Tan Russia Calfskin.

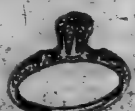
Second Floor



Genuine Cornelian
Cameo Brooches

7.50

Beautifully carved cameos, mounted on gold frame in lovely filigree designs.



Women's Cluster

Diamond Rings

42.50

Seven small diamonds in cluster effect, set in platinum, with white gold shank. The spread created is that of 1 1/4 karats.



Diamond Set

Black Onyx Rings

16.50

14 kt. green-gold rings, with square of black onyx set with one diamond.

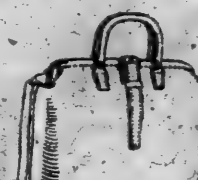


Women's Gold

Bracelet Watches

15.00

14 kt. solid gold watches, in plain or engraved designs. Fitted with 15 jewel lever movement, and mounted on ribbon bracelet.

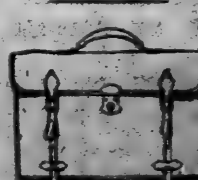


Genuine Cowhide

Shopping Bags

2.95

Very convenient for shopping. Sturdily fashioned of genuine cowhide, clothlined, in 14, 15 and 16-inch sizes.



Cowhide

Brief Cases

8.00

Well constructed brief cases of genuine cowhide, fitted with extension lock and two pockets. Size 11 by 16 inches.

Main Floor

TURNER for Concrete

Building costs will not fall as far as commodity prices, because they did not rise as far, and because there is a shortage of buildings as contrasted with a surplus of commodities.

TURNER Construction Co.

RE-OFFERING
47,915,338 lbs.

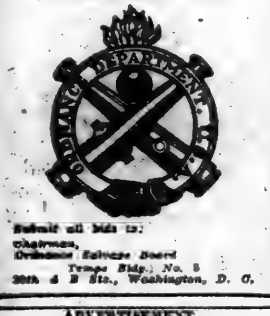
Brass Cartridge Cases

Analysis: 68% Copper, 32% Zinc.

Lot	Weight	Location
1,291,444	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
897,381	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
838	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
5,111	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
87,894	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
44,964	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
893,845	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
8,999,998	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
162,459	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
3,700,000	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
1,312	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
2,117,730	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
709,722	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
94,835	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
12,558,559	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
893,181	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
3,851,532	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
2,755,982	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
2,653,000	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
3,458,797	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
437	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
400,000	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
4,994	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
223,000	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
51,230	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
9,618,377	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
455,753	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	
138,500	Gen. Ord. Depot, Curtis	

PROSECUTION GOVERNING THIS SALE.

By the terms of the contract, the Government will be required to accept the material offered, and to pay for it at the rate of \$100.00 per 100 lbs. of material. The material will be accepted on the basis of the analysis of the material offered, and the Government will be required to accept the material offered, and to pay for it at the rate of \$100.00 per 100 lbs. of material.



ascarets

Handy Laxative for Men, Women and Children. 10, 25, 50c—drugstores.

CONVICT ARRESTED AS TURK'S SLAYER

Alleged Confession Says Murder Was Result of Conspiracy Hatched by Woman.

AIMED AT DRUGGIST'S WIFE

Fugitive From Vermont Prison Captured as He Sleeps in West 45th Street Apartment.

Robert Brown, 28 years old, an escaped convict, confessed yesterday to the murder of Dr. Isaac Turk, a druggist, in his apartment on the second floor of 271 East Broadway Saturday morning. The Assistant District Attorney said Brown, fugitive from the State Penitentiary at Chittenango, N. Y., confessed in the presence of Captain Arthur Carey, homicide bureau, and Captain George Busby of the Madison Street station. He was arrested early yesterday in an apartment at 12 West 45th Street, near Central Park West.

The convict said the killing was the result of a conspiracy hatched by a woman resident of Hoboken, N. J., who met him by appointment a week ago in the Pennsylvania Hotel. Brown was alleged to have said that the woman told him she was an enemy of Mrs. Clara Turk, widow of the druggist, and wanted the druggist and his wife robbed in retaliation for a wrong the woman said Mrs. Turk had inflicted on her.

On meeting the Hoboken woman, Brown, according to his alleged confession, agreed to hire a room in a boarding house in West Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway, and to induce Mrs. Turk to call there.

"I was to pretend," he was alleged to have said, "that I had some rare bargains in dresses, and when I got her there I was to rob her of a considerable amount of jewelry which the woman told me Mrs. Turk always wore."

The convict was alleged to have explained that he called Mrs. Turk on the telephone, but that Mrs. Turk refused to visit the West Forty-eighth Street address.

Captain Carey said Brown then was asked if it was proposed to kill Mrs. Turk.

"Well, I was to rob her, but I would not have killed her because I didn't think I would have any trouble in taking her diamonds from her," he was quoted as having replied.

ROB CHICAGO BANK, GET \$30,000 IN CASH

Six Armed Bandits Force the Clerks Into Back Room and Escape in a Car.

\$10,000 THEFT IN LOUISIANA

Thieves at Night Break into Safety Deposit Vault and Get Liberty Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Seven robbers today swept down upon the Kenwood Trust and Savings Bank at East Forty-seventh Street and Grand Boulevard, smashed a door and escaped with at least \$30,000 in currency. It was a daring raid skillfully planned and executed in a spectacular fashion.

The robbery was staged at 2:25 o'clock, before the bank opened. The clerks and tellers, six of whom are women, were preparing money and books for the day's business. Charles H. Willis, paying teller, had just taken a sack of money to his cage. The front door was closed, but not locked. It was secured by an electric latch which could be operated by a push button from any of the official desks to permit the entrance of employees.

A large touring car stopped in front of the bank and six men leaped out. A seventh remained at the wheel. The leader of the six placed his shoulder against the bank door and the others, in football formation, pushed with him and the catch was forced as the door flew open.

Immediately the robbers scattered, each with two automatic pistols, taking a position. One ordered all the clerks to get into the back room and make no noise. Another drove Paying Teller Willis from his cage and tossed the bag of money to the man at the door. A fourth robber made quick work of the vault, taking all the currency in sight. Packages of bills were gathered up from other cages and cash.

Then the leader whistled sharply. The six grabbed the bags of cash and the seventh, who remained at the wheel, drove the car away. The robbers were so quickly and quietly accomplished that passengers gave no heed to the men emerging from the bank. Their car was out of sight, traveling at terrific pace, before the clerks could turn in an alarm.

Rifle and shotgun squads from all nearby police stations began an immediate search, but found no trace of the bandits' car, which was doubtless run into a convenient garage and will change its appearance before the hiding place is located.

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 1.—The Bank of Commerce, about twenty miles north of Baton Rouge, was robbed last night of \$10,000 in Liberty bonds. The robbers blew off the door of the safety deposit vault but did not get any cash.

RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 34th and 35th Streets

Spring Frocks \$59.50 to \$79.50

"Younger Set"
RUSSEK-ORIGINAL
Spring Frocks

HERE, IN THE RUSSEK DRESS SALONS, WILL YOU BASK IN THE SUNSHINE OF SPRING-TIME FASHION THAT IS THE GOSSIP OF THE TOWN AND THE WONDER OF ALL WHO HAVE ALREADY MARVELLED.

Springtime Frocks
ORIGINAL—DISTINCTIVE—DIFFERENT—INDIVIDUAL
\$49.50 to \$250

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

The Skating Ball is up!
SKATING BOOTS
TO MAKE SKATING EASY FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
10.00

STEEL blades are ringing over the ice at the rinks and on the park lakes. Time lost is pleasure foregone. These skating boots are expertly made, reinforced to support heel and ankle, laced from the toe for comfort, fleece lined at the tongue for warmth.

Of Brown or Black Calfskin, designed on a straight last so which any make of skates may be attached.

FEMINE SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

Stern Brothers
West 42nd St. (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd St.

Kirschbaum
Full Dress or Tuxedo
COAT and TROUSERS
Special At \$45

Without the slightest exaggeration, these evening clothes are \$25 to \$30 below the prevailing retail level. Tailored in fine unfinished worsteds—pure silk and satin linings and facings—all the elegance of line and finish that a full dress or tuxedo suit should possess.

Slight Charge for Alterations
MEN'S CLOTHING DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Announce to Begin To-day
A SALE OF 1,000
Men's Overcoats and Storm Ulsters
Formerly \$68 to \$88
Reduced to \$47.00

THE most liberal price reductions announced on Overcoats and Ulsters of such a high quality. Every coat in the collection was made this season in our own workrooms, and in styling and needlework is fully up to that standard which has created an enviable reputation for SAKS clothing from coast to coast. Included are:

Belted, half-belted, and conservative fly-front models, with raglan or set-in sleeves, affording liberal selection for men of every preference.

SMALL CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS.

U. S. NAVY
Offers FOR SALE
By Sealed Proposals—New Materials

Catalogues of the following materials are now ready and will be forwarded on request:

Woolen Paper Reception	Feb. 2, 3 P.M.
Rolling Paper	Feb. 3, 4 P.M.
Radio Materials	Feb. 4, 5 P.M.
Graphite Atmosphere	Feb. 5, 6 P.M.
Rubber Boots	Feb. 6, 7 P.M.

Please mention specifically the catalogue you desire. Address: Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, Navy Supply Depot, 30th and 3rd Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henry Reinhardt & Son
OLD and MODERN PAINTINGS
606 Fifth Avenue

Clearance Sale of 5,000 FRENCH BOOKS
at 50 Cts.
ON ALL OTHER BOOKS 30% off the marked price.
at **DORNBACH, Inc.**
FRENCH BOOKSHOP
19 East 57th Street

IT FILLS THE NEED
When your doctor decides that you need **Scott's Emulsion**
you may rest assured that he knows that it will fill the need better than anything else.

ALSO MAKERS OF
KI-MOIDS
(Follicles or Granules)
FOR INDIGESTION

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL IN CLARK UNIVERSITY

Dr. Atwood Announces Its Plans
in His Inaugural Address
as President.

HE EMPHASIZES NEED OF IT
Americans, He Says, Despite Their
World Responsibilities, Are Geo-
graphically Illiterate.

Special to The New York Times.
WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 1.—Dr. Wallace Walter Atwood, in his inaugural address as President of Clark University, this afternoon, announced the adoption by the trustees of plans which "if successfully carried out will lead to the development of a department unique in America and pre-eminent in this special field." It will be a "school of geography," with a staff of experts—not entirely "home-made," experts it is explained—who will have a "world-wide" laboratory. And laboratory work in this laboratory, which seems vast until one compares it with the dimensions of a single star in Orion as recently measured by one who was years ago a professor in Clark University, is to be considered as essential as it is in the science of physics, chemistry and biology.

The reason for giving such emphasis and conspicuousness to geography in the future development of Clark University, President Atwood finds in the assumption that mankind, having passed through the period of expansion, is now facing a period of "restrictional evolution" in which it will be necessary to study the better use of all natural resources and to promote more favorable conditions for the exchange of commodities.

"If we wish," he said, "to establish new methods for solving international problems, if we are tired and disgusted with the methods recently relied upon, we must see to it that certain physical problems dealing with actual living conditions in different parts of the world are first solved."

He emphasized the necessity on the part of the American people of becoming cognizant of the resources and actual living conditions in the various parts of the world and informed as to the resources, the character of the people, the habits and the actual living conditions in other countries of the world. We must develop in the American people a new point of view. We have reached the stage in development when our further growth, perhaps our peace, our contentment depends upon our judgment in dealing with the other parts of the world.

"With all the enthusiasm," he added, "for advanced studies, we have unfortunately neglected the study of research work in that field which should lead most directly to an understanding of the present actual living conditions in this and other lands. We have neglected to develop the study of geography in this country. In this we have lagged far behind the people of Central and South America. Geography is taught in all the schools leading up to the universities, and in all of the leading universities there are large departments of geography."

"We are, as far as geographic knowledge is concerned, an illiterate people. That means that we are illiterate as to the economic conditions in the different parts of the United States and in foreign lands. We do not as citizens know how to vote intelligently on questions of international policy, and yet such questions are brought before us in a great national election. They are brought before us almost every day in newspapers, and we may expect questions of international significance to be brought before us in every succeeding national election."

"After a careful study of the needs in higher education in this country, the trustees of Clark University adopted plans which, if successfully carried out, will lead to the development of a department of a department unique in America and pre-eminent in its special field. It will be a department which should help to fill a real gap in our educational system and make important contributions to the work of all schools in America. It will be a department where a large part of the resources available and a large part of the energy of the staff will be devoted to the propagation of research work and productive scholarship. It should enrich the cultural values in education and make important contributions bearing upon industrial and commercial problems and upon many other practical and educational problems of the United States."

"In addition to the collegiate courses and to graduate work in certain of the strong departments for research already available, a staff of experts, teachers, to men entering large business enterprises, especially those who trade, to all those who wish to enter consular or diplomatic service, special facilities in the study of geography. It will be our policy to establish and develop a graduate school in geography, with a staff of experts who must become familiar with the geography of the different parts of the world not only by means of frequent visits, active correspondence, and constant study of a given portion of the earth, keep up to date in their knowledge of the actual conditions in the different countries."

"The laboratory for the staff in such a school is of vital importance. No one member of the staff will ever see all of that laboratory, but the laboratory work is as essential as it is in the development of the sciences of physics, chemistry and biology. Just as in the development of the sciences of geology, so it is essential in the scientific study of geography. Our representatives must have a first-hand knowledge of the people whom they are studying and the conditions which they are describing."

"We must look forward to developing for America a great bureau of information regarding the present conditions in this and distant lands. We must look forward to the preparation for American educational institutions and for American industrial interests of a series of authoritative volumes on the geography of this and other countries."

FAINTS AT SENTENCE.

Pierotti, Billie of Lading Swindler,
Gets 3½ Years in Atlanta.

George D. Pierotti, who was convicted on Saturday of having defrauded banks and other financial institutions of about \$200,000 by means of spurious bills of lading, was sentenced to Atlanta Penitentiary yesterday by Federal Judge Dietrich for three and a half years and to pay a fine of \$10,000. George Browne, a co-defendant, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and fined \$1,000. When the jury brought in the verdict of guilty, Pierotti punched a witness who had testified against him and he behaved much bravely. When he heard the sentence he was carried to an anteroom. The government found and attached about \$100,000 which was said to be part of the loot.

70 DEPORTEES SAIL.

Alleged Communists to Land at
Lisbon and Enroute for Russia.

Seventy alleged Communists who had been rounded up by agents of the United States Department of Justice in various parts of the country on charges of espionage, were started on their way back to Russia yesterday via the ship *St. Louis*. They were taken to the pier at New York City by a motorcade of police and soldiers.

NO FUND FOR SHIP BOARD.

Deficiency Bill Carries Nothing for
Operation.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—One of the largest deficiency appropriation bills since the signing of the armistice was reported by the Appropriations Committee to the House today. It carries a total of \$200,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 is apportioned to five services: Bureau of Internal Revenue, military establishment, naval establishment, Postal Service, and audited claims allowed by the Treasury.

The bill reduces the request of the Shipping Board for a deficiency appropriation of \$20,000,000. Chairman Good in his report says:

"The elimination of \$20,000,000 for the emergency shipping fund of the Shipping Board has been made pending the settlement by the Controller of the Treasury of the questions in dispute between the War Department and the Shipping Board. The amounts claimed by the Shipping Board as due from the War Department are \$200,000,000. The sums paid by the War Department up to date aggregate \$22,000,000."

"The Shipping Board is dependent during this fiscal year upon the receipts from operations, sales, collections, etc., and as the sum of \$200,000,000 was requested independent of payment by the War Department, the settlement of the controverted questions between these two Governmental agencies by the Controller of the Treasury is therefore a determining factor in connection with the amount of any appropriation which may be needed."

Y. M. C. A. STARTS CAMPAIGN.

New York City Branch Seeks \$246,427, Its Quota of Annual Budget.

At the annual dinner at the Hotel Commodore, attended by more than 400 workers of different nationalities and races, the Young Men's Christian Association of this city last night formally launched a drive for the underwriting of \$246,427, or 11 per cent. of the total budget for this year. The preliminary canvass showed that already \$87,000 of this amount had been subscribed. In about ten days another meeting will be held to receive final reports.

Last year the cost of work was \$229,585, and of this amount \$2,031,880, or 90 per cent., was paid by members. The organization now has 32,081 members in this city, a gain of 5,130 since 1917. In the four years since January, 1917, bequests and large gifts amounted to \$689,632.40, which is more than had been received in the previous twenty-four years.

William M. Kingsley, President of the New York Y. M. C. A., who told of Y. M. C. A. work in Tennessee; Fletcher Brockman, just back from Asia, who spoke on "The World and the Y. M. C. A.," and Joseph P. Day.

CONTINUES FIRE INQUIRY.

Garven Not Satisfied With Hoboken
Official Investigation.

Pierre P. Garven, Prosecutor of Hudson County, said yesterday that he was not satisfied with the investigation made by the Hoboken officials as to Saturday night's fire at the Hotel Colonial, in which thirteen persons lost their lives. The Prosecutor did not comment further, he said, because he had not completed his own investigation. At the Court House in Jersey City, however, it was said the Prosecutor probably would present evidence to the Hudson County Grand Jury looking toward indictments alleging criminal neglect of the fire laws, also alleging the carrying of an illegal resort.

20 BRONX STORES BURN.

Fire in Westchester Avenue Does
\$50,000 Damage.

Twenty stores and their contents were destroyed shortly after 11 o'clock last night when flames swept from 900 to 972 Westchester Avenue, burning over the block frontage between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street, the Bronx. In addition 1,000 chickens in the Ideal Live Poultry Market, adjoining the fire, were suffocated by intense heat. The flames had gained great headway in the Tappan's Building when Deputy Chief Hayes and the firemen got to the scene. At one time the subway structure just north of the Intervale Avenue station was on fire. The firemen made quick work of this, but were compelled to turn in another alarm before they got the main fire, leaping from shop to shop, under control. Chief Hayes estimated the damage at between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The cause of the fire was not determined.

PROPOSE COMPULSORY LOAN.

Queensland Fails to Float an Issue
of £2,000,000.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 2.—The Queensland domestic loan of £2,000,000 has failed to float.

The Parliament of the State will probably be asked to adopt compulsory subscription to the loan.

Harrison to Leave Manila March 1.

MANILA, Feb. 1.—Governor General Francis Burton Harrison today made reservations to leave the Philippines March 1, returning to the United States via London. This is three weeks earlier than he previously had announced he would leave his post. Vice Governor Charles H. Fisher is expected to arrive here from the United States March 2.

GUARD WITHERELL CAPTORS.

Fears of Violence to Men Who Admitted Kidnapping.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 1.—A special squad of deputy sheriffs, with others held in reserve, today guarded the county jail, where Floyd L. Carr and Arthur W. Carr, cousins, who confessed kidnapping Mrs. Gladys Witherell, were held after their plea of guilty in the Superior Court last night. Hints of bad feeling in the Hollywood district, where Mrs. Witherell lives, caused the Sheriff to take every precaution against possible mob violence. The authorities had planned to have the Carrs taken from town last night, but they were sentenced, but the defendants' request for "mitigating evidence" in the hope of reducing their sentence. Tomorrow was set for passing sentence and the public defender, acting as counsel for the Carrs, said he desired to set forth evidence that the Carrs had been unharmed while in their custody.

P. R. R. TRAFFIC DELAYED.

Morning Trains Detoured Because of
Block at Plainfield.

PRINCETON JUNCTION, N. J., Feb. 1.—A broken rail near Plainfield last night sent a train of the Jersey City-bound Pennsylvania freight train off the track. The toppling cars, heavily loaded, tore up the roadbed, and until 6 o'clock this morning the system's five tracks were out of service. No one was injured. Morning passenger service was delayed, but regular trains were running by 8 o'clock. The broken rail was detected by way of a signal.

Mid-Winter Sale of Slightly Used and Rebuilt PIANOS

THE Recognized Supremacy of the Ampico Reproducing Piano brings to our Warerooms a constant supply of the World's finest Pianos and Player Pianos, which we have accepted as partial payments. Our Warehouses are full and we must make room for incoming stock. *This Is The Opportunity Of A Lifetime.* Every instrument must be cleared from our floors this week. They have all been greatly reduced—many as low as one-half their real value. Included in this sale are such famous makes as

Knabe Steinway Weber
Vose Sohmer Hardman

The pianos offered have been thoroughly adjusted by Knabe Experts and only the initiated would be able to say they had ever been used before. Included are a number of Knabe Pianos, in both Grand and Upright styles, and numerous Period Art Cases used for exhibition purposes only. Quick action will secure your choice. *The Sale is for This Week Only.*

A few of the many bargains offered are listed below

UPRIGHT PIANOS		PLAYER-PIANOS	
Keller & Sons, Ebony, a bargain	\$ 65	Wheelock, (65 Note) a bargain	\$ 190
Wuertz, excellent condition	85	Walters, mahogany, fine shape	365
Fischer, fine value	115	Stanley, mahogany, latest model	395
Richardson, Oak, fine shape	125	Armstrong, demonstration used	440
Ouvrier Bros., small case	135	Primrose, mahogany, Colonial case	495
Gabler, remodelled, a bargain	175	Shoninger, mahogany, fine tone	590
Draper, mahogany, fine tone	250	Autotone, mahogany, a bargain	625
Marshall & Wendell, walnut, as new	375	Melville Clark, all improvements	650
Sohmer, mahogany, rare value	390	Melville Clark, Apollo, as new	700
Steck, mahogany, splendid	395	Hardman, Autotone, a bargain	795
Knabe, rosewood, rare opportunity	440	Knabe, Florentine, latest model	850
Steinway, exceptional offer	465	Weber, Pianos, as new	1250
Vose, mahogany, a bargain	475	Weber, Duo-Art Upright, latest model	
Knabe, mahogany, splendid tone	525	Weber, Duo-Art Grand, perfect condition	
Knabe, mahogany, a gem	690	slightly used	

GRAND PIANOS

Decker, Parlor, remodelled	\$ 495	Knabe, Mignonne, a gem	\$1050
Armstrong, Miniature, fine tone	770	Steinway, Baby, mahogany, as new	1115
Armstrong, Baby, like new	825	Knabe, Mignon, very attractive	1165
Armstrong, Miniature, slightly used	865	Steinway, Baby, rare value	1225
Knabe, Baby, rosewood, perfect	990	Steinway, Concert, fine tone	1385
Steinway, Baby, exceptional offer	1025	Knabe, Concert, artist used, superb	1540

Convenient Terms of Payment Arranged
A Liberal Allowance for Your Piano

Knabe

Warerooms • Fifth Ave. at 39th St.

SALE COMMENCES AT 8:30 A. M.

Imported Dress Cottons

FOR the Spring and Summer Mode, Fashion has decreed simple frocks in distinctive fabrics. Individuality of design, careful execution, artistry of color combination—all are looked for in the material itself.

In keeping with our policy of presenting to our patrons the newest ideas in fine Cotton Fabrics from the fashion centers of this country and Europe, we have prepared a large collection of "Imported Prints." These fabrics are peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the moment, which demand that a material be its own adornment—a gown's prime reason for being.

The first complete showing of the new "Imported Prints" for 1921 (sold exclusively by James McCutcheon & Company) is now ready.

English Prints

Upwards of one hundred small, quaint designs in delightful colorings.

Tropical Prints

Restfully cool under warm skies. A lighter texture printed in clear tones on tinted grounds.

English and French Dress Satens

Tub fabrics in exclusive designs such as one would expect to find only in the less practical materials. There is the sheen of Silk in the dull cast so smart this season.

While the assortment is now excellent, we cannot promise that it will remain so; the source of supply is so far away. We therefore suggest an early selection.

James McCutcheon & Company
Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets.



Our 1921 Year Book is Out Send For Your Copy

If you want an hour's good reading, send for this book.

You won't find a dull page in it.

If you like to read about big things done in a big way, you'll get what you want here.

If you want solid data, statistics and explanations about one of the biggest industries of modern civilization, affecting the life of every American every day, they're here.

If you want to satisfy yourself as a man and a citizen whether Swift & Company lives up to the responsibilities and obligations that go with this industry, study this Year Book.

It is one of the interesting and important human documents of the year.

Address Swift & Company
Public Relations Department
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32nd STREET - BROADWAY - 33rd STREET NEW YORK CITY



What a Spill! But Not Much Damage Done

The liquid runs right off—can't possibly spread and leaves little or no stain where it strikes. That's just one of the things CHEK does—checks the absorption of fluids.



CHEK

The Dry Cleaner

A cleaning fluid—non-inflammable—that renders any fabric resistant to water. A good cleaner, efficient in removing spots from kid, silk or woolen materials. And as it cleans renders the fabric resistant to liquids.

A substance called "Retardeau" in the cleaner leaves in the fabric a natural water-repelling oil—absolutely invisible—that actually was in the fabric until the bleaching and dyeing process destroyed it.

Demonstration Proves That

CHEK is harmless and effective on any fabric except rubber and plush. Soft georgettes, smooth satins—kid, suede, velvet—nothing too fine or too heavy. Demonstrated—Now at Gimbel's.

GIMBEL'S NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—FIFTH FLOOR.

the Jury Tomorrow.

Tests Witness's Memory.

Tells of Conversation.

Leon Pierce, an excavating contractor

The resolution read as follows:

"Whereas, the president of a great leading institution has advised his stockholders that no more building loans will be made until building material prices came down, presumably to pre-war levels, and

"Whereas, the New York State Legislature has been to decide the Legislature

RIHLDERS TO NAME OFFICERS

1. M. C. A., 516 West Fifty-seventh-
Street.

WIPES 10, ONE BALLY

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he had suffered a possible fracture of

September when the employers refused to increase their wages from \$9 to \$11

THE FAMILY OF TEN

W. B. A. Bond

the older brother, who had a short visit with his parents from Rochester, where he was employed. The Martel family had bought a farm close by, on which the house had been burned nearly a year ago. Because of the high cost of building materials the family decided to move into the shack as a temporary arrangement until the new house was dropped.

(During Sale, Broadway Store Open Until 11 P. M.)

MAN'S CLOSEST FRIEND

ONE BOAT IN SANTO DOMINGO.
In CURRENT HISTORY for February appears an article by a member of the Government of Santo Domingo in which the whole subject is treated authoritatively and semi-officially. This is one of 50 features; news from all nations, authentic; 192 pages, illustrated. News

Pitcher Wellman Quits Baseball.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Carl Wellman, pitcher, today informed the St. Louis American League Club that he had retired from baseball because of ill health. He already had signed a contract for

home-run under of the New York American League Club, will not be able to restrain a film corporation from showing pictures of him in action. The Court of Appeals today denied an application made by counsel for Ruth for leave to appeal from a decision of the Appellate Division, which held that the exhibition of these films did not inflict any personal injury or damage upon Ruth.

BUSINESS MEN REVIVED.
The hurry-scurry of New York life is
depleting, and many business men need new
life and renewal of vigor. At Arthur H.
Govern's Gymnasium they can take on a
new lease of health. 5 West 46th Street.
Telephone Columbia 3333. A. G.

Mass. Apples in Hockey Victory.
BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Massachusetts Agricultural College hockey team defeated Mass. Ag. Institute of Technology 3 to 1.

More than 10,000 applications for seats have been received, but as there is accommodation for only 5,000 the seats will be strictly balloted for. Each

and out, shoe pockets, 8 hang-
ers, drop drawer and 3 active
drawers. **\$23⁵⁰**

paired rubbering back, riveted
leather back and draw hole
catcher. Actual value \$60.
Emergency
Sale Price ... **\$29⁷⁵**

75 GENUINE COWHIDE SUIT CASES. All Lines-lined.
Straps all around. Regular price \$17. Sale price, ... \$8.95

MAIL ORDERS FILLED—NO C. O. D.'s

Rialto Tuggage Shop
259 West 42d Street, New York,
Opposite American Theatre—Open evenings till 8 o'clock

[illegible]

MESTA FIRST ENTRY IN RACE TO OSTEND

Prof. Clayton Names His Ketch
Ketch as Contestant for
King Albert Cup.

FISHING CRAFT MAY START

syndicate Wants to Convert Gloucester
Boat Into Yacht for Long
Ocean Toot Next Summer.

The auxiliary ketch Mesta is the first yacht to be entered in the ocean yacht race from Gloucester to Ostend for the cup offered by King Albert of Belgium, which is to start on July 4. The owner, W. F. Clayton, professor of chemistry at the University of Maryland, yesterday sent the following letter to the Belgian Consul General, Pierre Mall.

University of Maryland,
Annapolis, Md., Jan. 30, 1921.
Hon. Pierre Mall, 25 Madison Avenue,
N. Y.

"Dear Sir: In reference to the proposed transatlantic race for sailing yachts for King Albert's Cup, I desire to enter the yacht Mesta. I shall thank you for full information at your convenience concerning the matter. Respectfully,
W. F. CLAYTON."

Professor Clayton purchased the Mesta two years ago from the New York Yacht Club. The yacht is a sturdy ketch, 21 feet in length over all, 43 feet in the water line, 10 feet beam and having a draft of 3 feet 5 inches. She was built for use off the Maine coast and in consequence is much more sturdy than the average craft of her dimensions or even much more craft. The Mesta is equipped with a three cylinder, 40-horse power Standard motor.

Many inquiries received.
The entry of the Maryland craft by Professor Clayton is the first actual move to insure the race, but, aside from that entry actually received, there have been several inquiries received by Mr. Mall yesterday, one from the yacht syndicate representing a syndicate of enthusiasts who, as the result of the offer of the cup by King Albert, decided to purchase the purpose of purchasing the Mesta and converting her into a yacht and entering her in the race for the sake of the sport and the pleasure of determining how that type of craft compared with a vessel built for racing.

The representative of this syndicate desired to learn whether or not the Mesta could be dismasted in the contest, and was advised by Mr. Mall that the Mesta was dismasted by the French, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to this country at Washington, that point would be decided, but that he was under the impression that any vessel used for sport, and not for commercial purposes, regardless of her previous condition of rigging, would be eligible.

Shipper Day is Best Time.

Despite any differences of opinion shipper Day may have with the average yachtsman as to the best day or week for deep-sea racing in different-sized craft, he is an authority on wind conditions on the Atlantic Ocean, and says that enough stiff breezes may be encountered in the month of July to make it the most exciting.

There have been numerous suggestions that the race be started in July instead of on the Fourth of July, the reason being, said Mr. Clayton, that there is not likely to be enough breeze to waft the competing craft on their way. To this Mr. Clayton replied that the number of days on which gales were reported off the coast of New England, most of them occurring in the first and last days of the month, and that from the 15th to the 19th of July moderate southwest winds and very light fog were common.

According to one gentleman who has done more offshore sailing than the average, wind conditions in the month of July, or even within the light breeze by Long Island and the New Jersey coast, where the American Cup races are held, do not afford any game of breeze conditions will offshore, and last summer it was the same. In fact, the race was little breeze on most of the days when the yachts were scheduled to start, still on the off days there was considerable breeze, so that Mr. Clayton is of the opinion that the date of the race should be left as it is, and that the date of the race should be left as it is, and that the date of the race should be left as it is.

BRITISH MAY NOT ROW HERE.

Feasibility of Entry at Poughkeepsie
Doubted in London.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Considerable doubt appears to exist in university boat club circles here as to whether it will be possible for a British crew to compete in the international collegiate championship regatta to be held at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on June 22. Lacking a formal invitation, university authorities decline to speak officially.

The date of the international event offers a prime obstacle, boating experts say. The Henley regatta, which attracts a large field of entrants, extends into the first week of July. Therefore crews representing the flower of English oarsmen would not have time to recover the Atlantic and put in two weeks of steady training which they regard as essential before a race.

It is objected also that by July the Henley crews would be past their peak for with the Oxford-Cambridge race and other scheduled contests, the men would have been rowing quite steadily from February into July.

Clearances also offer a problem. On this date each man has his own expenses when competing in a boat race, except for the regular collection of the name of which is paid into a university athletic contest. Such an arrangement does not provide for contests outside national.

NO PASSPORT FOR LASKER.

Cheer Champion's Application Re-
ported Refused at Washington.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The American State Department has given Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the world's chess champion, no aid for his proposed trip to New York to Cuba to meet Jose Capablanca, the Cuban chess master. Dr. Lasker's first application for permission to leave Germany was refused at Washington. The application set forth that his destination was to visit chess clubs in the United States. It failed to specify that the primary purpose was to compete in a championship match at Capablanca.

Dr. Lasker informed The Associated Press that his trip was in advance of the State Department's refusal to issue a visa. He stated that he was not sure that the match would begin in March, but that the only opportunity to make the voyage was that which had been afforded over him, leaving at American ports.

Eastern Campaign in View for University of California Crew

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The University of California crew will row against Princeton University on June 26 and participate in the Poughkeepsie regatta on June 22. The Berkeley crewman, today received a telegram from the Princeton crew manager saying the date was desired with California.

MAN O' WAR TENANT OF FINE QUARTERS

Barn Remodeled as Home for
King of Horses Now in Stud
at Hinata Farm.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 1.—Every luxury which can be lavished on equine royalty is to be the portion of Man o' War, champion thoroughbred, at Hinata Farm, near here, where he has just been removed to the stud.

A private groom, private feed and a private pasture, where he is allowed to run loose, are some of the things that are being provided by his owner, Colonel D. Riddle of Philadelphia, and Miss Elizabeth Delmar, noted woman breeder of thoroughbreds, under whose care he has been placed.

Animals such as Man o' War are not allowed to do many things that their civilian brethren and sisters do, that might expose them to danger. When the famous racer left the farm at Berlin, Md., where he was stabled after his return from his triumph over Sir Barton at Windsor, he was placed in a padded automobile van and hauled to the express car. On his arrival in Lexington he was unloaded into another van and taken to the Kentucky Jockey Club race track for exhibition to admiring thousands of Kentuckians.

When he was taken from the track to Hinata Farm, a distance of six miles, he was again placed in a van and hauled over the smooth highway to the farm, where he was again unloaded and placed in a stall specially prepared for him, with the companion of all his horse-chase races, on one side and Golden Broom, Mrs. Walter M. Jefford's four-year-old filly, on the other.

War loves equine company and he is to be kept satisfied by having him share his stall with a noble broodmare, through Miss Delmar, whose reputation as a breeder of race horses is very great, has said that "a horse who is not mated to a broodmare will not have a stable," she told the representative of The Associated Press that she had remodeled a barn on the farm for Man o' War and Golden Broom are large, airy stalls with a room in which to turn and lie down at will.

Food for Man o' War has been specially built by a Lexington firm, and the barn is being built to see that the famous racer can get his food in the most comfortable way.

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BLUE DUKE IS WINNER.

5 to 1 Shot Defeats Riverside in
Feature Race at Havana.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 1.—The Blue Duke sprang a big surprise when he captured the fourth event at Oriental Park today, winning in a drive over Riverside. The seven-year-old gelding Riverside had raced over the Cuban track straight victoriously. It was his first defeat today.

The Blue Duke, in the book odds, was held at 5 to 1, while in the mutual pool he paid \$44.20 for a \$2 bet. Riverside, who was the early favorite, was the early pacemaker, but in the stretch assumption quit. Riverside could not stall off the determined rush of the Blue Duke, which won by a margin of four lengths.

The summaries:
FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$1,000; six furlongs. (Time: 1:10.50.) 5 to 1, Blue Duke; 2 to 1, Riverside; 3 to 1, Golden Broom; 4 to 1, Lady Maud; 5 to 1, Lady Maud; 6 to 1, Lady Maud; 7 to 1, Lady Maud; 8 to 1, Lady Maud; 9 to 1, Lady Maud; 10 to 1, Lady Maud; 11 to 1, Lady Maud; 12 to 1, Lady Maud; 13 to 1, Lady Maud; 14 to 1, Lady Maud; 15 to 1, Lady Maud; 16 to 1, Lady Maud; 17 to 1, Lady Maud; 18 to 1, Lady Maud; 19 to 1, Lady Maud; 20 to 1, Lady Maud; 21 to 1, Lady Maud; 22 to 1, Lady Maud; 23 to 1, Lady Maud; 24 to 1, Lady Maud; 25 to 1, Lady Maud; 26 to 1, Lady Maud; 27 to 1, Lady Maud; 28 to 1, Lady Maud; 29 to 1, Lady Maud; 30 to 1, Lady Maud; 31 to 1, Lady Maud; 32 to 1, Lady Maud; 33 to 1, Lady Maud; 34 to 1, Lady Maud; 35 to 1, Lady Maud; 36 to 1, Lady Maud; 37 to 1, Lady Maud; 38 to 1, Lady Maud; 39 to 1, Lady Maud; 40 to 1, Lady Maud; 41 to 1, Lady Maud; 42 to 1, Lady Maud; 43 to 1, Lady Maud; 44 to 1, Lady Maud; 45 to 1, Lady Maud; 46 to 1, Lady Maud; 47 to 1, Lady Maud; 48 to 1, Lady Maud; 49 to 1, Lady Maud; 50 to 1, Lady Maud; 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STANDARD OIL CO. (INDIANA)

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On your money for thirty years in a sound Public Utility Bond should warrant your careful consideration. We suggest the

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First Refunding Mfg.
7% S. F. Gold Bonds

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Price 95 1/2 and Interest To Yield About 7.40%

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INCORPORATED
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Pennsylvania Securities

Retcof Mining Company 5a
Spring Brook Water 5a, 1926
Webster Coal & Coke 5a, 1942
International Textbook
Int. Educ. Pub. Co. & Pfd.
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Wellssenhuth & Co.
10 Wall Street, New York.
Telephone Rector 9077.
BOLANTON WILKES-BARRIE

COPPER MEN PLAN TO FINANCE SURPLUS

May Issue Debentures Against Pooled Stocks Through Export Association.

DEAL INVOLVES \$50,000,000

Normal Business and Higher Prices Predicted if Market Burden Is Lifted.

A plan for financing the copper surplus as that the enormous stocks of metal which have been overhauling the industry since late in 1918 will be eliminated from the market for a considerable time to come has been determined upon by the copper producers. Through the medium of the Copper Export Association, which represents the producers in the export field, or a new company which shall be controlled by the Copper Export Association, it is planned to issue debentures against the pooled surplus somewhat in the same manner as warehouse receipts used to be issued against petroleum. There is to be no difference, however, that the debentures will not be convertible into merchandise, but will be a negotiable security bearing an attractive interest rate and will probably be offered to the public.

This was the explanation of the plan as offered by a prominent copper producer yesterday. He is understood that banking arrangements have been completed so that there will be an underwriting of the debentures. The plan is so far advanced that an official announcement is expected within a few days at the outside, and it was said that a statement might be made today.

The surplus of refined copper amounts to about 600,000,000 pounds and the financing of 400,000,000 pounds, which is spoken of as a likely amount to be sold at the present selling price of copper, would result in a surplus of about 200,000,000 pounds. It could not be learned yesterday just how debentures would be issued. The suggestion called for the capitalization of a new company, which as trustee of the copper surplus would issue debentures against warehouse receipts as collateral. The method of handling the surplus would be carried out by the Copper Export Association itself which would be expanded to meet the needs. It was pointed out that if the debentures bore the endorsement of the copper companies, the Copper Export Association would have high investment value.

This method of handling the copper surplus would result in the copper surplus being sold at a price which would be higher than the current market price, and it is believed, for an advance in the price of copper. The surplus would eventually have to come on the market, but not until the life of the debentures had run out, by that time, it is argued, the world situation would be such that copper would be in high demand. There is actually a shortage of copper abroad, but for the time being the ability to make purchases is lacking, both because of depreciated exchange and disrupted industrial conditions. It has all along been maintained by the copper producers that with exports running on a large scale the copper surplus would be eliminated quickly.

Copper exports for 1920 are estimated at 550,000,000 pounds. For 1919 exports were 430,000,000 pounds and 1918 saw 600,000,000 pounds sent out of the country. In 1917 exports amounted to 1,030,000,000 pounds. The price of copper during last month ranged between 12 1/2 and 13 cents a pound. For last year the price ranged between 12 1/2 and 13 1/2 cents. Domestic buying of copper for many months has been of the hand to the copper surplus, but consumers in this country feeling secure against any big rise in the metal because of the over-hauling surplus.

It was the weight of this surplus which caused the copper companies to engage on an extensive policy of curtailment of production until they are now producing at not better than 50 per cent of capacity. Furthermore the companies argue that they are selling the metal at a heavy loss. The surplus, they say, which led to the evolving of a plan whereby the surplus would be lifted out of the market.

Gossip as to the plans of the copper companies provided the financial district yesterday, rumors taking various shapes. One was to the effect that an arrangement had been reached whereby the Copper Export Association would sell 400,000,000 pounds of copper to Germany, the banking arrangements having been completed. Copper men characterized this rumor as ridiculous.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security	Rate	Due	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
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Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

Security	Rate	Due	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Argentine (unlisted)	5	Sept. 1 '24	87 1/2	88	6 1/2
Belgian (unlisted)	5	1924	87 1/2	88	6 1/2
British (unlisted)	5	1924	87 1/2	88	6 1/2
British (unlisted)	5	1924	87 1/2	88	6 1/2
British (unlisted)	5	1924	87 1/2	88	6 1/2
British (unlisted)	5	1924	87 1/2	88	6 1/2
British (unlisted)	5	1924	87 1/2	88	6 1/2
British (unlisted)	5	1924	87 1/2	88	6 1/2
British (unlisted)	5	1924	87 1/2	88	6 1/2
British (unlisted)	5	1924	87 1/2	88	6 1/2

BOSTON CURR.

Security	Rate	Due	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2
Am. Chicle	6	Oct. 22 '22	97 1/2	98	7 1/2

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Government Bonds Decline at Both London and Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Old 2 1/2 per cent. consols, 1 point lower at 48; British 4 1/2 per cent. war loan, 1/4 per cent. war loan, 7 1/2 per cent. both unchanged. Rand Mines, unchanged at 2 1/2; De Beers Mining, 1/4 higher at 12 1/2.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 25 centimes lower at 58 francs 73 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan, 1 franc 25 centimes lower at 82 francs 95 centimes.

Exchange on London, 1 franc 40 centimes higher at 16 francs 40 centimes per sovereign; American dollars were quoted at 16 francs 65 centimes, against 15 francs 95 centimes yesterday.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1921.

Day's sales \$12,945,500
Year to date \$306,658,500

1920. \$18,763,000
1919. \$305,120,000

ZINC EARNINGS DECLINE.

New Jersey Co.'s Surplus for Quarter, After Charge and Taxes, Equals \$2 a Share.

Earnings of the New Jersey Zinc Company declined in the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1920, surplus after charges and taxes for that period being \$641,537. This was equal to \$2 a share earned on the \$42,000,000 capital stock as compared with \$4.97 a share earned in the preceding quarter and \$7.44 a share earned in the December, 1919, quarter on \$35,000,000 stock outstanding at that time.

Net for last year was \$7,668,125, which was equal to \$18.91 a share earned on the stock as compared with \$25.59 earned on the smaller amount of stock outstanding in the preceding year.

AMERICAN FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
53 Broadway
New York

Capital and Surplus \$6,500,000

An International Banking Service

Comprehensive

Efficient

NEW ISSUE
Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

\$1,000,000

State of Oregon

4 1/2 Highway Gold Bonds

Dated January 1, 1921

Coupon Bonds, Denomination \$1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest, April 1 and October 1, payable at the State Treasurer's Office, Portland, Oregon, or in New York City, at the option of the holder.

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and other Eastern States

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation (1920) \$1,040,433,049.12
Total Debt including this issue 21,350,025.00
Population 1920 Census, 733,235

MATURITIES

Due serially \$25,000 April 1 and \$25,000 October 1, each year 1926 to 1945 inclusive.

PRICES

Maturity 1926 to yield 5.50%
Maturities 1927 to 1928 to yield 5.40%
Maturities 1929 to 1930 to yield 5.30%
Maturities 1931 to 1932 to yield 5.20%
Maturities 1933 to 1945 to yield 5.10%

Legality approved by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Attorneys, Boston, Mass.

William R. Compton Company
INVESTMENT BONDS
14 Wall Street, New York
Chicago New Orleans

The above statements are expressions of our opinion, based upon information and statistics obtained from official reports and other sources, which we consider reliable, and upon which we based our purchase of these bonds.

An 8% Ten-Year Convertible Bond

We are suggesting for investment the 8% bonds of a company which dates back to 1870. This company has no funded debt other than this issue.

Net assets according to the November balance sheet were 377% of the bonds outstanding.

Conversion privilege permits bondholders to exchange bonds for the stock of the company affording an opportunity to share in its future profits.

Price to yield approximately 8.45%.

Circular No. T 209 sent on request.

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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New York Telephone Canal 1674
70 State Street Boston, Mass.

CANADIAN BONDS

Prov. of Manitoba 6s, '28, '31
Prov. of Saskatchewan 6s, '25
Prov. of Ontario 6s, '27, '28
Prov. of Brit. Columbia 6s, '25
Prov. of Alberta 6s, 1930
Prov. of Quebec 6s, '25, '26
Pr. of Newfoundland 5 1/2s, '39
Canadian Northern 4s, 1930
Grand Trunk Pacific 3s, 1962
Grand Trunk Pacific 4s, 1955
Gt. Northern of Canada 4s, '31

\$2,000,000

State of Idaho

Highway 5% Bonds

Dated January 1, 1921

Coupon bonds in denomination of \$1,000,000, payable at par and accrued interest on and after January 1, 1931. Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1st and July 1st) payable at State Treasurer's Office in New York Exchange.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes and tax free in Idaho.

Legal investment for Savings Banks in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and other States.

The finances of the State of Idaho have always been very conservatively handled and its sinking fund maintained. The State has an assessed valuation of approximately five hundred million dollars, with a net indebtedness, this issue included, of only slightly over one per cent. Population, 1920 census, 431,866.

Price 97 1/2 and interest, Yielding over 5.20%

The National City Company
E. H. Rollins & Sons
Hannahs, Ballin & Lee

The above information is based upon official statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these bonds. We do not guarantee but believe it to be correct.

THE OPPORTUNITY IN RAILROAD BONDS

Investment Securities
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Correspondents Throughout the World.

1—Security with wide margin of safety.
2—High Yield.
3—Ready Marketability.

Suggestions will be made on request.

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Secor, Bell & Beckwith
Members New York Stock Exchange
We invite your inquiry on

Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co. & Pfd.
Toledo Mach. & Tool Stk.

And all local securities. Circulars sent on request. Circulars sent on request.

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Members New York Stock Exchange
Equitable Building New York

MILLER & GO
Members New York Stock Exchange
EQUITABLE BLDG.
120 Broadway New York

We Offer to Investors

Government Bonds:

- Argentine 4 1/2%
- Belgian 5%
- British 4 1/2%
- French 4 1/2%
- German 4 1/2%
- Italian 4 1/2%
- Mexican 4 1/2%
- Roumanian 4 1/2%

Municipal Bonds:

- Berlin 4 1/2%
- Carlsbad 4 1/2%
- Danzig 4 1/2%
- Frankfurt 4 1/2%
- Hamburg 4 1/2%
- Leipzig 4 1/2%
- Munich 4 1/2%

We deal in and trade inquiries on all foreign bonds. Weekly Foreign Letter No. 215 mailed without obligation.

Foreign Dept.—Street Floor

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Private Office 1000 Broadway, New York
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INCORPORATED

Established 1855

7 & 9 Hanover St.

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Orders executed on commission for cash or on conservative margin.

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Founded 1858
44 Wall St. 111 Devonshire St.
New York Boston
Tel. John 3431 Tel. Main 1906

Investment Opportunities

Industrial depressions are accompanied by increased demand for seasonal investments, such as have the attributes of safety, good yield and marketability. Prices are still low, but should discount money conditions.

An attractive list of Bonds and Preferred Stocks has been compiled by us—ask for T-30

Lamborn & Co.
Specialists in Sugar Stocks
Seven Wall Street
L. H. Lamborn, Inc.
100 Broadway, N.Y. City
L. H. Lamborn, Inc.
100 Broadway, N.Y. City

M.K. & T. Gen. 4 1/2%, 1936
M.K. & T. Rfd. 4 1/2%, 2004
M.K. & T. Ext. Notes
M.K. & T. of Tex. 5 1/2%, 1942
Dallas & Waco 5 1/2%, 1940
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
P.O. Box 620 to 6250 John. 25 Wall St., N. Y.

N. A. MacDonald & Company
Incorporated
Buffalo, New York
Branch Offices:
Buffalo, N. Y.
Lockport, N. Y.
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FERRY SERVICES TO NEW YORK
BY TRAFFIC SLUMP

Washawken-Liberty St. Boats
Taken Off for 5 Hours in Day-
time by New York Central.

FURTHER CUTS ARE LIKELY

Railroad Economy Cause Tie-Up of
All Steam Lighters Owing to
the Eight-Hour Law.

Some of the northern New Jersey commuters who patronize the West Shore Railroad realized last night that the railroad was economizing when they found that the ferries between the Washawken terminal and the foot of West Liberty Street were not running between 5:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. in the morning and 8:40 in the afternoon. Some time ago the Erie Railroad cut down the schedule of its ferry run between Jersey City and West Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, and while there has been no cut in the schedule of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroad of New Jersey these may have to come later if business continues to decrease.

It was stated officially by the Marine Department of the New York Central, of which the West Shore is a subsidiary company, that the mid-day gap in the Washawken-Liberty Street service was part of the company's general economy campaign. The line, which is 4 1/2 miles long, has never paid. The boats will run regularly from 6:30 to 10:15 in the morning and from 8:40 to 6:55 in the afternoon and evenings. It may be decided later to run extra boats during the rush hours.

Another result of the railroad's economy campaign was found yesterday when it was learned that all steam lighters owned by the railroad companies are tied up. The reason for this, according to marine managers for the roads, is that the boats cannot be operated at a profit, chiefly because of the eight-hour law. One manager stated that the boats are tied up because the eight-hour law prevents them from working ten hours a day, but the eight-hour law prevents it.

How great the fall in the volume of traffic handled in the Port of New York has been in the month of January is shown by the fact that 50 per cent. of the lighters, boats and barges in the trade are idle. The Marine Division of the New York Central alone reports that 15 of its charter boats are out of service. In the case of the Erie, the Central Railroad and the Lehigh Valley the number of idle lighters is proportionately as great. Space for the tying up of boats is at a premium and it is reported that the bare canal terminals are congested.

Wheat Off 1/2 Cents Net—
Farmers Receiving Less for
Cash Corn Than Since 1913.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Liquidation was on in the grain market, and with a lack of support, prices dropped sharply to new low figures on the crop for May wheat and for all deliveries of corn and oats. There was heavy selling of all grains, credited to the Armour Grain Company, which was believed to be selling for the last of the line boat to the center. Selling of March and April wheat was at 12 1/2 cents at the last, against 12 1/4 cents at the finish yesterday. Profit taking by local shorts made a fair rally from the inside figures, but the market was 4 1/4 cents on wheat, 1/2 cent on corn and 1/4 cent on oats. The mental attitude of traders is such that they are expecting a sharp drop in prices for general short covering. It is generally anticipated that prices for all grains will still fall lower, and the shorts are regarded as heavily over-sold. The liquidation in both cash and futures has been dramatic, and cash corn is selling now at a price that nets the farmer less than it did in 1913. Some traders believe that coarse grains are selling relatively the lowest of any commodity in the country, and this is one of the main reasons why the local element is inclined to go slow in pressing the short side on the market. The short side on the market is a little change in sentiment was noted, but there was nothing to indicate a change in the over-sold condition, and a majority of traders would welcome an advance in order to take the bear side with increased freedom.

The buying of around 600,000 bushels of wheat by Italy and Holland attracted considerable attention, as the country was recently reported as out of the market until April. Belgium bought Argentine grain at about 1 1/2 cents under what Americans could be offered for cash, insurance and freight. European prices for the winter wheat were 18 cents in Argentine, prices in two days is regarded as the direct result of the liquidation in the United States, whereas they have been the main factors in the United States for light and premiums have well maintained.

Movement of grain in the West has fallen off and loadings are much lighter than a week ago, with Western railroads reporting a liberal number of cars available for use. Further talk is heard regarding the prospects of a lowering of freight rates in the near future, as with the present price for corn, the freight charges are in many instances 25 to 30 per cent. as much as it is worth at terminal markets.

Primary receipts of wheat were 777,000 bushels; week ago, 864,000; year ago, 549,000. Shipments were 660,000; week ago, 778,000; year ago, 578,000. Corn receipts, 1,400,000; week ago, 2,282,000; year ago, 885,000. Shipments, 1,531,000; week ago, 1,900,000; year ago, 1,531,000.

Today's Chicago prices for the principal commodities were as follows:

COMMODITY PRICES.

Weakness Continues to Be Manifest in Most Commodities—
New Low Prices Made.

In most of the commodities in the subjoined list price reductions were registered in yesterday's wholesale markets. In the grains, wheat dropped 8 cents a bushel, to 1/2 cent a bushel in corn, oats and flax were unchanged. In the groceries, coffee declined 1/4 of a cent per pound, sugar dropped 45 cents per 100 pounds to a new low; butter receded 1/4 cent per pound, with eggs unchanged. In the provisions, lard dropped 18 cents per 100 pounds, pork advanced \$1 per barrel, with beef unchanged.

In the metals, lead dropped 5 cents per 100 pounds, with other commodities in that group unchanged. In the textiles, spot cotton declined 18 cents per 100 pounds, to a new low, with printcloths unchanged.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Tuesday, a week before and a year ago:

FOODSTUFFS: 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925.

Wheat, No. 2 red... \$1.54 \$1.49 \$1.41 \$1.37 \$1.33
Corn, No. 2 yellow... .82 .81 .79 .78 .77
Oats, No. 2 white... .28 .28 .28 .28 .28
Flour, mixed... 10.75 10.75 10.75 10.75 10.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio... .08 .08 .08 .08 .08
Sugar, granulated... .0625 .0625 .0625 .0625 .0625
Butter, cream, 90 score... .40 .40 .40 .40 .40
Eggs, fresh—gathered... .27 .27 .27 .27 .27
Lard, prime... 12.30 12.30 12.30 12.30 12.30
Pork, mess... 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00 22.00
Beef, family... 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00
MEATS: 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925.

Iron, 27, Philadelphia... 30.75 30.75 30.75 30.75 30.75
Steel billets, Pitts... 22.25 22.25 22.25 22.25 22.25
Lead... 4.05 4.05 4.05 4.05 4.05
Copper... 12.75 12.75 12.75 12.75 12.75
Tin... 33.00 33.00 33.00 33.00 33.00
Cotton, mid. upland... 14.15 14.15 14.15 14.15 14.15
Printcloths... .0075 .0075 .0075 .0075 .0075

Highest and lowest prices for the year 1924 were as follows: To the nearest cent, No. 2 red wheat is quoted No. 1 spring wheat to \$2.54 per bushel on Jan. 1:

Wheat... \$2.54 Jan. 1 \$1.70 Nov. 27
Oats... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .90 Nov. 27
Corn... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Flour... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Sugar... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Coffee... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Butter... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Eggs... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Lard... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Pork... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Beef... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
MEATS... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Iron... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Steel... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Lead... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Copper... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Tin... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Cotton... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27
Printcloths... \$1.10 Jan. 1 .80 Nov. 27

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for December:

Gross... \$1,000,000
Net... \$1,000,000
Def. after tax... \$1,000,000

CUBA RAILROAD for November:

Gross... \$1,000,000
Net... \$1,000,000
Def. after tax... \$1,000,000

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for December:

Gross... \$1,000,000
Net... \$1,000,000
Def. after tax... \$1,000,000

CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN for December:

Gross... \$1,000,000
Net... \$1,000,000
Def. after tax... \$1,000,000

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Our research bureau furnishes authentic data regarding investment securities of every type. We offer this service.

W. A. HARRIMAN & Co.
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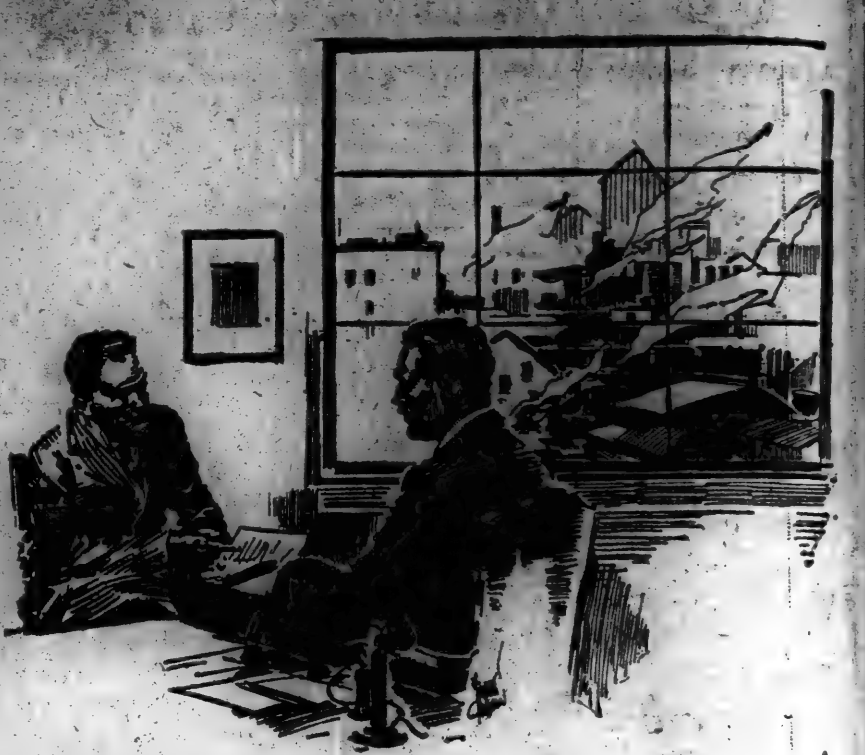
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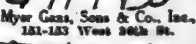
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Temple Emanu-El Head Is the
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TO RETIRE AT \$12,000 A YEAR

Will Be Rabbi Emeritus After July 1
and Do Literary and Com-
munal Work.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman, who resigned recently after thirty-two years' service at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, was the guest of honor yesterday at a luncheon at the Café Boulevard. Dr. Silverman will be rabbi emeritus of his congregation after July 1, and will devote himself to literary and communal work.

The forty guests included Professors Henry Englander, Julian Morgenstern and Jacob Z. Lauterbach of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, where Dr. Silverman graduated in 1911; Rabbis Louis Mann of New Haven, Louis Meisling of Wheeling, W. Va., and Harvey Wassel of Asheville, N. C. Other guests were Dr. Nathan Rasse of the Central Synagogue, Dr. Clifton Levy, President of the Board of Jewish Ministers; Rabbi E. G. Erelow, associate rabbi at Emanu-El; Rabbi Rudolph Grossman of Temple Rodolph Shalom and the Rev. Simon Schlager, cantor at Emanu-El. Dr. Samuel Schulman, President of the association which gave the luncheon, presided.

After hearing himself praised by successive speakers Rabbi Silverman said he did not know whether he was at his own funeral or rebirth. He said his life had been one of visions and dreams, and that his parents called him "Joseph the Dreamer."

"I am going to continue to dream because the world needs dreamers," he went on. "There are enough practical men in this world, men who can solve the practical problems, the political and social problems. In my literary work I am going to do some conscious dreaming. I am going to try to look ahead and

get a new point of view of things in this world."

Rabbi Silverman said that his congregation had encouraged him to do this new work. When his retirement was announced, he said, they increased his salary to \$12,000 a year so that he would feel free from financial troubles and could devote himself wholly to his intellectual and communal work.

Representatives of the Cantors' Association at the luncheon were the Rev. Isidore Frank of Temple Mount Nebah, the Rev. H. Newman of Temple Israel, the Rev. M. Maltzoff of Rodolph Shalom and the Rev. A. Schlager. Letters of respect were read from the Rev. Elias L. Solomon, President of the United Synagogue of America; Dr. Moses Hyamson and Dr. F. de Sola Mendes.

TIMES OPENS BRANCH OFFICE

Informal Reception and Luncheon
Attended by Many Brooklynites.

Many prominent Brooklynites attended an informal reception that marked the opening of the Brooklyn branch office of The New York Times, 300 Washington Street, near Fulton Street, yesterday. Luncheon was served in the Hotel Clarendon. Hugh A. O'Donnell presided. Borough President Edward Riegleman welcomed The New York Times to Brooklyn and others spoke in warm commendation of the extension of the newspaper's activities. These speakers included John E. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings County; United States Judge J. Stanton Raymond; Raymond Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle; David McLean of The Brooklyn Citizen, Park Commissioner John N. Harman, editor of The Brooklyn Times; former Register Richardson Webster, representing the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; W. J. Wasson, Vice President of the Kings County Trust Company; Fred H. Thompson, Secretary of the Rotary Club and publisher of Brooklyn Life, and R. J. Hussey of The Brooklyn News.

Among others present were Jacob Livingston, Republican leader of Kings County; H. F. Gunnison, business manager of The Brooklyn Eagle; Herbert Friedlander, business manager of The Brooklyn Standard Union; Walter Hammett, Vice President of Frederick Looser & Co.; George T. Mison of The Brooklyn Standard Union; T. J. McKenna, John Muller, R. R. Sherwood, M. Lavand, M. S. Parane, J. M. Sheffield of Abraham & Straus, W. H. Hare of A. I. Namm & Son, E. H. Taylor, W. W. Miller, Gabriel Bloch, President of the Brooklyn Press Club, Thomas Leary, L. Lang of the Cypress Hills News Company, Joseph Telenik of the Brownsville News Company, Mr. Leavitt of the Ridgewood News Company and Mr. Wallace of the South Brooklyn News Company.

Charles F. Hart, Benjamin T. Butterworth and Edwin S. Friendly spoke for The New York Times.

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How to get Big Mileage per gallon

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So long as you use gasoline of this sort there is no escape from these evils. You will have to use a rich, wasteful mixture. You will have trouble starting. Carbon will accumulate rapidly. Your motor will be sluggish. Your mileage-per-gallon will remain low.

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There is an easy way to avoid all these troubles. Use Socony Gasoline. It is a straight-distilled gasoline, and has the proper range of boiling points to insure quick ignition, easy starting, and complete combustion. You get a dry, powerful mixture, even in the coldest weather.

No Strong Odors from the Exhaust

You can use a lighter mixture, too, which means more mileage per gallon, less carbon accumulation and less dilution of the lubricating oil. When you use Socony you will note the absence of strong odors from the exhaust—smoky

Are you paying for wasted gasoline



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Overcoats, made to sell for
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PARIS DISMAYED AT OPPOSITION TO INDEMNITY PLAN

Resumption at Brussels on Feb.
8 of Experts' Negotiations
Called Off by Germans.

BRAND TO STAND FIRM

Suggestion That Allies Establish
Customs Barrier in Occupied
Zones and Levy Taxes Now.

BRITISH DISCARD PROTESTS

Officials Won't Consider Possibility
of Germany Refusing to Attend
London Conference.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The declaration of the German Government that it would not accept the reparations plan of the Allies, the abandonment of the Brussels experts' conference and reports from New York saying American opinion does not approve the 12 per cent. tax on German exports, caused considerable dismay in Paris today.

While, of course, the Allies have coercive powers under the treaty the reparations plan of Jan. 29 is not feasible unless the Germans co-operate. The least the German attitude means is that the Allies will face the probable necessity of making concessions to obtain their assent, and concessions mean but one thing and that is reduction of the amount to be paid.

The first step in the operation of the allied plan was the resumption at Brussels on Feb. 8 of the negotiations of the experts to fix the methods of payments under the proposed plan. Herr Bergmann, head of the German experts, left Paris last night for Berlin and before going let it be known that the French officials, that the German experts would not go to Brussels on the 8th. Therefore the meeting has been postponed indefinitely, which means that it is not going to take place. The German experts cannot see the way clear to discuss the application of a plan Berlin may not accept.

The semi-official Temps tonight recommends that as a reply to the German attitude the Allies immediately, within the treaty rights, establish a customs barrier between occupied and unoccupied Germany and impose taxes in the latter. They held that the Temps thinks might help bring Germany to see things differently.

French statesmen are making their plans for the London meeting. It is understood that Premier Briand's project of Jan. 29 or 30 be served with a notice that she owes the Reparations Commission a total of 400,000,000 marks gold, which is about 100,000,000 more than under the latest allied plan. The Allies would claim the right to seize the German customs and railways to obtain payment. M. Briand will oppose any alterations in the plan for the sake of obtaining German acquiescence.

The Premier will go before the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow afternoon to report on the reparations conference. It is considered practically certain that he will receive a vote of confidence, although some interest has been caused by a notice by M. Briand that he would not accept the reparations arrangement. M. Tardieu is understood to contend that in going outside the treaty limits the Allies have established a weak case through the circumstance that they now have to get the Germans to agree to it before the plan has any value.

And, as has been pointed out in these dispatches, that is the key to the situation. If the Allies cannot obtain German assent their whole plan falls to the ground and they must work out a new plan, either under the treaty rights or by force against Germany's will or some other plan which the Germans can be asked once more to accept.

In the meantime it may be remarked that under the allied plan all France would get from Germany in the next five years would not repay what she has already advanced for reconstruction works and which, to the amount of 35,000,000 francs paper is carried on the Finance Ministry books as a deficit against which there are no taxes or other income. This constant outflow keeps the Treasury drained and cannot be continued for another twelve months at the present rate. All of which means that even with the best outcome of the reparations negotiations France must borrow abroad or cease reconstruction work.

American Attitude Criticized.

The general comment upon the reported American opposition to the experts' tax is that America should have accepted the invitation to take part in the conference and not wait to complain about the results. It is feared the American attitude, if correctly represented in dispatches, may encourage Germany to extra resistance.

Pertinax in The Echo de Paris writes against the attitude which may be caused by the attitude of the new American Government, which might, he thinks, have started the new American Government against the treaty of Versailles. Pertinax recalls that it was President Wilson who stood against the treaty and that the ground that only the guilty generation should be held in a weak position to object

France to Make Mary Garden Knight of the Legion of Honor

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Mary Garden will probably be made a Knight of the Legion of Honor in an announcement by the Minister of Public Instruction, which is expected tomorrow. No confirmation could be obtained at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs other than the statement that the singer's decoration would "quite possibly be announced in the next day or two."

Mrs. Garden's recent entry into the field of opera management is said to have been one of the chief reasons for considering her for a decoration.

Miss Garden received word of the French Government's decision to make her a Knight of the Legion of Honor last evening in the course of a performance of Massenet's "Maison."

"I am so overcome," she declared, "that I have nothing to say tonight."

SAYS GERMANY PAID \$62,500,000,000

Dr. Hickmann Estimates at
That Total Value of Property
Given Up to Allies.

WHOLE PRESSBACKS SIMONS

Some Newspapers Think He Did
Not Make Reparation Speech
Strong Enough.

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By Wireless to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Privy Councillor Dr. Hickmann, President of the Federal Reparations Commission, figures out that Germany has already made reparations to the Allies amounting to at least 250,000,000,000 marks (approximately \$62,500,000,000). Dr. Hickmann, who is regarded as a high authority on financial law and financial matters generally, supports this statement with the following details:

The harsh conditions of the armistice compelled Germany to leave in the enemy's country huge quantities of war material, foodstuffs, goods, machines of all kinds, railway material and hundreds of thousands of horses and cattle, most of which property, according to prevailing international law, could not be considered spoils belonging to the victor. Besides, the enemy compelled the return of any goods which the German authorities added to private persons before or during the armistice. The enemy also confiscated all raw materials and products of factories working for the German Army. The value of all these goods has been carefully estimated at over 15,000,000,000 gold marks. Germany delivered to the enemy 5,000 enemy guns, 2,500 machine guns, 3,000 nine throwers, 1,700 flying machines, 4,000 motor lorries, 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 freight cars, many tractors, nearly the whole navy, nearly the whole merchant marine and the Grand Fleet floating docks, dredges, tug boats, the German cables and the Russian gold obtained by the Great-Litovsk peace treaty, the value of which items must be added to the 15,000,000,000 gold marks.

Without compensation of any kind for expenses of investment Germany was compelled to give up all her colonies, Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar district, Eupen, Malmédy, Posen and West Prussia besides enormous quantities of railway material and building material stored in those countries, especially in Posen, West Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine, for which neither Poland nor France paid one penny, while Germany deducted 500,000,000 marks from the French war indemnity in 1919. Moreover since 1919 the value of the much extended railway system in Alsace-Lorraine has increased enormously.

France, extorted from Germany the right of exploiting the water power of the Rhine, River and the prepared plans for same, with the buildings and tunnels on the right shore of the Rhine. The enterprise, which will cost France thousands of millions of marks, and is of course, even more than the Saar district mines.

For two years Germany has been paying a small army of Entente agents who search the country from end to end for goods, machines, raw materials and material of all kinds which during the war were conveyed from the enemy's territory to Germany. The great value of these "recovered" goods remains unchanged against the restitution account, although they naturally minimize the damage done.

In addition to all this, Belgium and France demand a total of two billions for machinery, etc., as yet not given up. Dr. Hickmann figures the value of all these items at the great sum mentioned above, leaving out of consideration the cost of occupation.

Free Endorsement of Simons' Stand.

The whole German press expresses satisfaction with the Foreign Minister's utterances in the Reichstag yesterday, although the organs of the extreme right, namely, the Right and the Deutsche Zeitung, ultra-reactionary, says:

"We are satisfied because the worst has been said for the present, at least, namely, that the German Government must not declare its readiness for further negotiations on the basis of the material scheme of Briand and Lloyd George. But Dr. Simons did not speak as we would have wished. He did not

\$235,000 IN STOLEN BONDS ARE LOCATED; POLICE HOLD BANKER

Part of Loot From \$466,000
Brooklyn Hold-Up Traced to
Memphis, Tenn.

9 RETURNED TO NEW YORK

Identified When C. F. Childs &
Co. Offers \$90,000 Worth of
Federal Reserve for Exchange.

DETECTIVES GO TO MEMPHIS

Bank There Said to Have Sold Them
for Brokers Who Got Them
From Jeweler.

District Attorney Lewis of Brooklyn announced yesterday that \$235,000 of \$466,000 in Liberty bonds stolen by three hold-up men last Nov. 30 from Austin Young and Irving Cohen, messengers for Kean, Taylor & Co., bankers at 5 Nassau Street, had been located through an offer to exchange \$90,000 worth of the bonds with the Federal Reserve Bank.

Dispatches from Memphis late last night said that a Memphis banker had been detained by the police in connection with the disposal of \$95,000 worth of the bonds. Mr. Lewis said the bonds were deposited several months ago with the Union and Planters' National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., as collateral for a loan. What the loan was not taken up several weeks ago, the bonds were sold to the Chicago office of C. F. Childs & Co., brokers, at 120 Broadway, this city.

An employee of C. F. Childs & Co. called at the Federal Reserve Bank with nine \$10,000 bonds and asked that they be exchanged for bonds of smaller denominations. They were identified by bank officials as part of those stolen in the Brooklyn hold-up. Acting Inspector Coughlin was notified and sent detectives to investigate. He also notified the Memphis police, who had been advised by Marshall Schneider, Assistant District Attorney, to the brokers to question them. Later two detectives were sent to Memphis to question officials of the Union and Planters' Bank in an effort to identify the man who deposited the bonds.

Method Small Arrogant Case.

Official of C. F. Childs & Co. told detectives that \$145,000 worth of the bonds still were in their Chicago office, which had been ordered to hold the bonds pending investigation. Detectives said the stolen securities were disposed of in a manner similar to that alleged to have been used by "Nicky" Arnstein and "Nick" Cohen.

Antonio Di Gregorio, head messenger for Kean, Taylor & Co., was indicted soon after the hold-up on a charge of complicity in the crime. He was held in \$50,000 bail after he was alleged to have confessed that on the day Young and Cohen left the office of his employers he telephoned to a criminal known as "The Chief," in a barber's shop in East Seventh Street, this city, and that the principal aid in the robbery was carried out the robbery after shooting Cohen and blackjacking Young. Di Gregorio later repudiated this story.

Up to the presentation of the \$80,000 worth of Liberty Bonds at the Federal Reserve Bank, the police were unable to obtain any trace of the stolen securities. A general alarm, containing the number of each bond, was said to have been sent to every bank and brokerage house in the country, and detectives were sent to the Federal Reserve Bank, which had \$235,000 worth of securities had been accepted as collateral by the Memphis Bank.

District Attorney Lewis said he had requested officials of C. F. Childs & Co. to appear in his office tomorrow to explain the whereabouts of the bonds. He hoped the purchase of the bonds, the three bonds might be able to identify the three bandits through a description of the man who deposited the bonds.

Conway Tells of Getting Bonds.

Thomas A. Conway, Vice President and local representative of C. F. Childs & Co., said he understood that the Union and Planters' National Bank received the stolen securities from a reputable broker in Memphis. He said the broker was a customer of the bank; the name of the broker was not given. He said the bonds were delivered to the bank on Jan. 28 last, but they were not delivered by express until two or three days later. Then the nine \$10,000 bonds were sent to the office in this city.

"As soon as we received word that the bonds were among those stolen from Kean, Taylor & Co.," said Mr. Conway, "we got in touch with them and obtained all the information about them we could from our Chicago office. That information was immediately turned over to Kean, Taylor & Co. and to the officials of the Federal Reserve Bank. The Chicago office of C. F. Childs & Co. immediately began inquiries of the

White Names 16 Democrats to "Counsel" On Reorganizing the National Committee

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—George White, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, named an Executive Committee of sixteen members and called them to meet here Feb. 17 to give "counsel" on "an efficient organization of the National Committee."

The sixteen members named are: W. S. Sanders, Athens, Ala.; Homer Cummings, Stamford, Conn.; Miller G. Saunders, Pueblo, Col.; Miss Julia L. Landers, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Campbell Cantrell, Georgetown, Ky.; Mrs. Julia Hamilton Briscoe, Hagerstown, Md.; William P. Connolly, Detroit, Mich.; J. Bruce Kromer, Butte, Mont.; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo, N. Y.; Angus W. McLean, Lumberton, N. C.; Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. D. A. McDougal, Saginaw, Okla.; Mrs. Rose Heffline, Medford, Ore.; Joseph F. Guffey, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cordell Hull, Carthage, Tenn.; Carter Glass, Lynchburg, Va. The Chairman named the Secretary, E. G. Hoffman, will act as ex-officio members of the committee, says the call.

Plans for the meeting were discussed informally by leaders during the visit of ex-Governor Cox last week. As a result of this development it is generally accepted that Mr. White will resign as Chairman of the National Committee, and that the forces behind him see fit to relinquish control of the party organization. That the friends of Cox will remain in the saddle for the present.

There have been reports that supporters of William G. McAdoo would place under the control of the Democratic organization by assuming unpaid debts and throwing out White and other followers of Mr. Cox. If any such movement was on foot it has apparently failed.

Leaders who are friendly to Cox say that they are not worrying about the financial condition of the party and assert that all of the debts will be paid without trouble.

NOT TAKING OFFICE, SAYS GEN. DAWES

Sets Aside Reports He Will Be
in Cabinet While Assailing
Critics of Army.

PROUD OF JOB, HE SAYS

Hits Out at Faultfinders in Vigor-
ous Language in Answering
Congressmen's Questions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Called before a Congressional sub-committee investigating war expenditures today, Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago said three times that he was not going into politics, thereby quelling the idea that he would become Secretary of the Treasury in the Harding Cabinet. In one of these statements he said he did not wish to enter the Cabinet.

When he appeared to testify he said to a newspaper photographer who was standing outside the House Office Building: "You don't need my picture. I'm not a candidate for any office. I do not intend to become a public officer and I'm not going into politics."

After the sub-committee was testified before the sub-committee, he declared that he was a tendency to withhold credit from the British for their work in the war. He said the attempts of certain friends to check this praise made him "sick."

"I'm an American," he said, "and I'm not ashamed to praise the British. It seems to have become unfashionable to say anything favorable about them. But I say it. I'm not in politics, thank God."

In the course of a five-hour examination, Mr. Dawes, who was Chief of Supply Procurement for the army in France, struck with a sledge hammer blow at the glory of the great achievement by picking flaws and parading trivial faults 3,000 miles away. At times the air was thick with a streak of oaths for which the witness frankly confessed the robbery after shooting Cohen and blackjacking Young. Di Gregorio later repudiated this story.

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Continued on Page Two.

2 WOMEN ROBBED IN AUTOMOBILES IN BUSY STREETS

Mrs. Arthur C. Doane Attacked
in Her Electric Coupe in
Madison Avenue.

THIEF POSES AS BEGGAR

Mink Coat Worth \$4,000
Stripped From Mrs. Frank
Talbot in Taxi.

DRIVEN OUT OF HER WAY

Two Men Open Door, One Hits Her
in Face—Both Escape
With Fur.

Two daring hold-ups of lone women in automobiles in crowded centers showed yesterday that the era of crime of violence is not ended and that extraordinary police measures of the last few weeks have not served to make the most populous streets safe for unprotected citizens.

Mrs. Arthur C. Doane, of 471 Park Avenue, wife of an electrical engineer, was the victim of one marauder, who deliberately opened the door of her electric coupe while she was halted in a traffic jam at 40 in the afternoon on Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, pretended to be soliciting alms, snatched her purse and ran. He was caught after a chase and locked in the East Thirty-fifth Street station on a charge of robbery. The purse was recovered.

The less fortunate sufferer was Mrs. Frank Talbot, wife of a theatrical producer who entered a taxicab at Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, about 9 o'clock last night, and was followed by a long list of indignant. Mr. Whitman said yesterday that every member of the Automobile Squad had been guilty of taking graft in the guise of rewards. Members of the department of higher rank than any in the Squad are said to be in danger of indictment.

Mr. Whitman said yesterday that Armstrong had supplied the "crack" which was necessary to disclose in detail the methods of grafters in the department in recovering stolen cars, either for the open road for resale or for obtaining rewards.

Up to the time that the Times overcame the stubbornness of Armstrong, Mr. Whitman was forced to grope in his investigation of the Automobile Squad. He was helped by a long list of suspicious appearances, the vast number of cars stolen and the dearth of arrests, and the reluctant testimony of insurance adjusters as to the payment of rewards for recovered cars. Since hearing from Armstrong, the investigation has been able to "bore from within."

While Armstrong has told the Grand Jury a great deal, according to Mr. Whitman, he still has much to tell. His story was interrupted yesterday because the records of arrests and the Automobile Squad have been able to find further questions. These records had been sought at Police Headquarters several days before and promised by Chief Inspector Lahey, but had not been furnished. They were obtained yesterday by subpoenaing the books, which were served in the Chief Inspector's office.

It became known yesterday that while Armstrong was before the Grand Jury a member of the Squad, who had been indicted by the January Grand Jury on the charge of receiving stolen automobiles, the indicted man is Stephen Lucas, the driver of a truck in the Fire Department. He was arrested on Dec. 15 by Police Officer George J. Andrews of the Automobile Squad, who saw the stolen car on the street. He looked under the hood, noticed that the number had been changed, and made the arrest. The car has been stolen from a street car on the street. After his arrest, Lucas was charged with receiving two other stolen cars. One of these had been sold by Lucas, it was alleged, to a man named John Carson, and another track was purchased by Bill Kiger from Carson and Lucas.

Lucas was taken before the Grand Jury yesterday merely for the purpose of confronting him with Armstrong. Lucas did not testify, but was identified by Armstrong, who told the career of an automobile stolen from Nathan Schwartz, in connection with which Sergeant Hunsley of the Automobile Squad was indicted. The official record showed that Hunsley reported in May that the car had been recovered, but that it was not returned to its owner until September. During the four months that elapsed the owner was not notified of its recovery. The machine was used of reported to have been stolen away at different times at the "Times" for automobiles which Hunsley maintained in Orange, N. J. Two weeks after Hunsley was murdered Schwartz got back the stolen car.

Mr. Whitman said yesterday that Mr. Hunsley, committing crimes, policemen who took illegal rewards for recovering automobiles, "robbed the widows and the orphans."

When you think of "writing" the reference to "alcohol" applied to the "Times" is the "Times."

Also there has been forwarded to owners of distilleries and general businesses a letter from Commissioner of the State Liquor Control, dated Jan. 21, 1921, in which he is asked to honor any "false" or "untrue" general permission for the sale of "whisky" and "vodka" to be issued by any State Director.

Coolidge's Washington Home Will Be a Hotel Apartment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Vice President-elect, and Mrs. Coolidge will make their Washington home in a hotel and not in any of the houses that have been offered them. It was learned definitely today. The hotel in the name of which Vice President-elect and Mrs. Coolidge have completed an apartment during practically all of their Washington residence.

In deciding upon this course Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge are but following the custom they adopted in Boston of living at a hotel during the period of their Governorship. They intend, it is understood, to retain their modest home at Northampton, Mass. Their two sons will be here but little, being away at school.

WHITMAN ACCUSES WHOLE AUTO SQUAD

Every Member Is Guilty of Tak- ing Illegal Rewards for "Find- ing" Stolen Cars, He Says.

FIRE TRUCK DRIVER INDICTED

Armstrong's Testimony Said to
Be the "Crack" That Gives
View of Widespread Graft.

Developments in the Whitman investigation yesterday indicated a widespread traffic among policemen of the Automobile Squad in stolen automobiles, according to ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman. The testimony of John S. Armstrong, who was on the stand on Tuesday and yesterday and will continue his disclosures before the Grand Jury, was followed by a long list of indictments. Mr. Whitman said yesterday that every member of the Automobile Squad had been guilty of taking graft in the guise of rewards. Members of the department of higher rank than any in the Squad are said to be in danger of indictment.

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Also there has been forwarded to owners of distilleries and general businesses a letter from Commissioner of the State Liquor Control, dated Jan. 21, 1921, in which he is asked to honor any "false" or "untrue" general permission for the sale of "whisky" and "vodka" to be issued by any State Director.

PALMER PUTS BAN ON WHOLESALE LIQUOR RELEASE

Attorney General Practically
Restricts Them in Future to
Wholesale Druggists.

OTHER PERMITS CANCELED

Decision Expected to Interrupt
Activities of at Least 3,000
Wholesalers.

CUTS OFF BOOTLEG SUPPLY

Officials Also Believe New Regu-
lations Will Stop Manufacture
of "Alcoholic" Tonics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A decision by Attorney General Palmer, which he holds that the authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to issue permits for the sale in wholesale quantities of intoxicating liquors is limited to manufacturers and wholesale druggists, was made public today and marks another long step on the part of the Government in bringing about more effective enforcement of the national prohibition laws.

William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, supplemented the decision with a statement that the regulations of the Revenue Bureau would be restricted to meet the new situation.

The decision means that wholesale druggists, not other than wholesale druggists, will not be able to obtain permits in the future to obtain the release of liquor from bond or dispose of it in wholesale quantities. It will also materially clamp down the prohibition law, it will cut off the activities of thousands of wholesalers. The Internal Revenue Bureau has 5,535 listed who will be affected.

The sale of industrial alcohol is also dealt with in the decision. Attorney General Palmer holding that permits for the sale of wholesale quantities must be limited to wholesale druggists and manufacturers if the alcohol is to be used for medicinal purposes. The decision means that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be able to stop the sale of industrial alcohol to anyone who is not a wholesale druggist or manufacturer. It is believed that the decision will have the effect of cutting off large quantities of liquor which have gone to certain manufacturers of tonics and other commodities containing alcohol, the regulation being that the alcohol must be from time to time. There have been many reports, also, that much of the liquor handled by wholesalers other than druggists has by one means or another been its way into the general "bootlegging" market. At least, the terms of the decision will curtail the work of these wholesalers and make it difficult for them to detect violations of the law.

As if to add to the woes of those who would obtain liquor for beverage purposes despite the prohibition law, prohibition Commissioner John F. Kramer tonight extended the recent order of the Bureau of Internal Revenue affecting withdrawal of liquor in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey to every State of the Union, Hawaii and Porto Rico. The order dealt with permits for special druggists, users of industrial alcohol, etc., for medicinal purposes.

The following telegram was sent by Commissioner Kramer to each of the fifty prohibition directors:

"Effective this date, except as may appear otherwise, all applications for withdrawal of liquor from bond for medicinal purposes are hereby withdrawn. This order does not apply to alcohol to be used for medicinal purposes for the general public, but it does apply to the withdrawal of liquor for medicinal purposes. Exception may be made in cases of retail druggists, who will not be permitted to withdraw excess of the dose on a single withdrawal."

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Continued on Page Two.

W & J SLOANE
NORTH AVENUE AND 9TH STREET



These Hard-to-Get-of Places
WE moldings and plate

rooms, where dust is hard to reach. The sturdy, downcast form of the Armstrong 2200-2000 makes these places easy to clean right from the floor.

**SLOANE
VACUUM
CLEANER**

COMPLETE \$48.00
with 8 attachments

Free Delivery in the U. S.

Welch's

Welch's
THE NATIONAL DRINK



WHAT to put in the punch bowl. Mix one pint of Welch's Grape Juice with one quart water, juice of three lemons and one orange and one cup sugar. This makes nearly two quarts. Multiply for the quantity needed. Add diced pineapple, orange and

bananas if you wish.

Welch's is sold by grocers, druggists and confectioners. Quarts, 95c; pints, 50c; Juniors, 18c.

*Have you tried
Welch's Apple Juice?*

WELCH - Westfield, New York

A complete store for women

Oliver A. Olson

COMPANY

Broadway at 79th Street

Exclusive Dealers of These

THE woman who wishes to avoid the crowds—the strain of downtown shopping—comes to us.

Here she finds 24 departments carefully and completely stocked with everything she desires, frequently at less than downtown prices.

A complete store for women.

Wool Jersey Over-Blouse

Wool Jersey Overhose
8.75 Value 12.75

INCOME TAX
FEDERAL AND STATE
INDIVIDUAL, CORPORATION,
PARTNERSHIP AND FIDUCIARY
RETURNS PREPARED
THE ACCOUNTING SERVICE CORPORATION
CORPUS • • • • • MEMPHIS • • • • •
10 EAST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK
Vanderbilt Bldg.

"Silly Night" —

... of the typewriter an-
... day so he worked at
... all was quiet.

... stormed and stormed and
... drift love her. And things
... until—his stenographer
The Noiseless Typewriter.

... raged! A mid-week game
... ore time with his family—
... rk with half the effort—
... wife of The Noiseless.

SELESS
EWITER
any, 247 Broadway, New York
for a demonstration

W & J SLOANE
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET



These Hard-to-Got-At Places
OVER mouldings and plate

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Here she finds 24 departments carefully and completely stocked with everything she desires, frequently at less than downtown prices.

A complete store for women.

Wool Jersey Over-Blouses

Wool jersey Over-Blouse
8.75 Value 12.75

INCOME TAX
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THE ACCOUNTING SERVICE CORPORATION
100 EAST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK
10017

ly Night"—

of the typewriter any day so he worked at all was quiet.

stormed and stormed and 't love her. And things until his stenographer Noiseless Typewriter.

ged! A mid-week game time with his family with half the effort of The Noiseless

FEELSS
WRITER
ny, 367 Broadway, New York
for a demonstration

PERSHING FAVORS 5-POWER DISARMING

Believes Harding Call Would In-
sure Conference—Would Keep
Up Our Forces Meanwhile

AND SHUN PACIFIST SPIRIT

Kahn Tells House of Harding's De-
sire for Small Army—Gerry
Attacks the Borah Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The great powers would certainly respond to a call for a disarmament conference issued by President Harding, according to the view of General Pershing, who testified before the House Naval Affairs Committee today. He said that the United States and Great Britain should form the basis for a disarmament agreement, and as they had been at peace for more than a century any war between them was unthinkable. He thought that if the powers held peace for more than a century any war between them was unthinkable. He thought that if the powers held peace for more than a century any war between them was unthinkable.

"I firmly believe," the General said, "that if the incoming President takes up the matter he will receive a cordial response. It would appear that recent experience should be enough to convince everybody of the danger of competition in armaments. One nation, however, cannot reduce without the other. I think that if people cannot reach such an agreement at this time they might ask ourselves whether or not civilization was reaching in the right direction. But I cannot bring myself to believe that America can come to this alone."

Asked by Representative Britton of Illinois if he thought the nations could reach such an agreement without the United States, General Pershing said he doubted it. He was asked if he believed other nations feared this country. "I have little doubt that they do," he replied.

"Would the smaller nations enter upon a disarmament program following the lead of the larger ones?" asked Chairman Butler. "This is a very intricate problem," General Pershing said, "involving many difficulties. It would seem that smaller nations would enter upon such an agreement. But smaller nations fly at the throats of each other sooner than the large ones."

Says France Stands Guard. Representative Hicks asked if General Pershing thought Great Britain and France were ready to disarm. "France could not very well disarm now," the General said. "I don't think it would be safe until the very unsettled conditions in Russia have passed. France stands guard in Europe today."

How about Great Britain? Mr. Hicks inquired. "She occupies almost the same position on the sea as France," said General Pershing. "and I would say there is considerable question at this time as to whether or not she would enter upon it. But it would be worth while to consider the details of disarmament while the experience of the war is still fresh in everybody's mind."

I think that England has to protect her commerce. Her great strength was called upon to do its duty for civilization. Until peaceful conditions are restored I do not think she can reduce her forces."

"A war between Great Britain and the United States is not conceivable," he added. "I don't believe Germany wants another war," the General said at another point.

General Pershing was convinced that the nations now in the League of Nations would not go ahead with any disarmament steps unless assured that the United States would take similar action. "We know," he said, "that America is not militaristic; that she does not wish to expand at the expense of any other nation; that she has no designs on other countries; but the other nations may not believe that."

He was sure that the nations of the world knew that America's economic position would enable it to outstrip the world in military preparation if it desired, and, therefore, they would realize the sincerity of a move for disarmament, if started by this country, and would subscribe to it gladly.

In conclusion he said: "We should steer clear of drifting into a pacifist state of mind simply because we are discussing this subject. No one wants war, but we do not want to be caught unprepared if war comes. Until some agreement is had I would say that the safe policy for the United States to pursue would be to continue our army and navy programs, and not allow ourselves to be outstripped by any other nation to disarm at such a time as this unless the others do likewise. I think I am in a position to know, better than any other, what unpreparedness meant at the beginning of the war."

Armaments Up in Both Houses. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The disarmament question came up in various forms in Congress today while General Pershing was presenting his views to the House Naval Affairs Committee.

In the Senate Mr. Gerry, Democrat, of Rhode Island broke into the tariff debate to oppose the Borah resolution to halt work on capital ships for six months, while experts decided what type of craft was the best for the navy. He denied that the battleship was no longer the vital unit of the fleet, and expressed a view that there might be propaganda by the British against the construction of major ships, intimating that it would be to their advantage to discourage the construction of such craft by other nations whose naval strength was approaching their own.

In the House during debate on the Military Appropriation Bill Chairman Kahn of the Military Committee said he was told by Mr. Harding at a recent conference at Marion that the President-elect favored a regular army of 150,000 men for the present and legislation providing for the voluntary military training of 150,000 men annually. Mr. Kahn added that Mr. Harding said he hoped that "some day" the army could be cut to 100,000 men.

Reduction of the army to 150,000 men, as provided in the appropriation bill, may be possible a year hence, said Mr. Kahn, but it is not advisable to take such a step at this time. The United States hasn't a friend among the nations of the earth. Serious problems confront the American people, and it would be a mistake to authorize further reduction of the army until conditions become more stable.

A fight to reduce the number of commissioned officers in the army came to the surface during the debate when Representative Fields of Kentucky, offered an amendment to cut the commissioned personnel by one-third and reduce the appropriation for their pay from \$42,000,000, as recommended by the committee, to \$30,000,000. He stated that such a reduction would be proportional to the decrease in enlisted men to 150,000 proposed in the bill. Representative McKinnie, Republican, Illinois, opposed the amendment, declaring that it would strike a body blow at military preparedness.

The House had not acted on the amendment when it recessed until tomorrow.

\$434,681,000 NEEDED FOR 1916 NAVY PROGRAM

Completion of Building Plan Requires That Appropriation, the House Committee Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Nearly half a billion dollars will be required to complete the great naval building program embarked upon in 1916, according to the House Appropriations Committee's estimates made public today in its report of the annual Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922. The committee said that while the total cost of completing the program was originally placed at \$444,700,000, increased cost of materials and labor would probably increase the total cost to \$472,831,000, of which \$338,270,000 has been appropriated.

The bill reported today, which carries a total of \$386,244,423, provides \$30,000,000 for continuing construction next year. "This amount," the accompanying report stated, "will allow the work to be prosecuted during the coming fiscal year about as rapidly as it has been possible to proceed thus far in the current fiscal year."

The 1916 program authorized 156 ships. Many of these have been completed, but seventeen battleships and battle cruisers and a number of auxiliaries still are under construction. The bill as reported the House today carried \$37,775,129.77 less than the amount appropriated a year ago and \$294,011,287.34 less than the amount requested by the Navy Department.

Besides the cut in the enlisted personnel of the navy from 145,000 to 100,000, heretofore announced, the committee said that the House bill proposed to cut 40 to 20,000 enlisted men. No reduction, however, was made in the number of officers in either branch of the service.

A force of 100,000 men, the committee said, would be sufficient to keep at least 384 vessels in operation, or more than were in the navy in 1916. The total appropriation for aviation is \$6,013,431, a reduction of \$1,000,000 from estimates and \$10,098,000 less than was appropriated for this year.

An appropriation of \$550,000 for work on yards and stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts is recommended, while \$4,007,000 is proposed for yards on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii. Among the provisions for expenditures on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii are \$250,000 for the Mare Island Navy Yard, \$1,400,000 for the Puget Sound Navy Yard, \$1,025,000 for the Naval Station and \$177,000 for an ammunition depot at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; \$100,000 for a similar depot at Mare Island and \$25,000 for one on Puget Sound; \$200,000 for the naval base at San Diego; \$40,000 for a submarine base at Coco Solo, Panama Canal Zone, and \$150,000 for a similar base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The committee recommended an appropriation of \$200,000 for the navy yard at Philadelphia, as compared with \$1,200,000 appropriated for this year, cut the appropriation for the navy yard at Norfolk, Navy Yard from \$250,000 to \$250,000, and made no provision for the navy yard at Washington and Portsmouth, N. H.

No provision was made for a naval station at Guam, for which the Navy Department had recommended a \$1,400,000 appropriation. Decision was reached today by the House Naval Committee to hear witnesses Friday on the question of the relative worth of battleships and aircraft. Rear Admiral Sims and officers of the General Board will be asked for their views, and the committee has also summoned Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired, former aid for operations, who developed plans for a torpedo plane for use against naval craft while still in the service.

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WANTS A LANDIS INQUIRY. Welty Urges Congress to See if He Can Be Judge and Baseball Arbitrator. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Congressional investigation to determine whether Judge Landis is permitted under law to continue as Federal Judge of the Northern Illinois District while acting as arbitrator of organized baseball, at an annual salary of \$42,500 is proposed in a resolution introduced today by Representative Welty, Democrat, of Ohio.



6.95



39.50



55.00



215.00



89.50



29.50



3.95

THURSDAY at SAKS

Seventeen Items of Unusual Interest to
Women, Misses and Children

All Wool Serge Frocks For Girls—Smartly Embroidered Thursday at 5.95

Practical, fetching little frocks for school or dress wear, cleverly developed in the straight line regulation model, or with full pleated skirt. All embellished with embroidery or smartly trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Illustrated. Second Floor

Women's Near Seal Coats Thursday at 215.00

A stunning belted model developed in near seal of an exceptional quality. The sumptuous fur collar and cuffs are fashioned of skunk or beaver. Handsomely lined with silk. Illustrated. Sixth Floor

Georgette Crepe Blouses Thursday at 3.95

A charming model, developed in heavy Georgette Crepe, carefully made, and trimmed with fine cross tucks and a becomingly pleated round collar. In bisque, white, flesh and porcelain blue. Third Floor

Boys' Mackinaws Thursday at 6.95

In shawl or convertible collar models, carefully tailored in a wide variety of dependable mackinaw plaids. Sizes 9 to 14 years. Illustrated.

REDUCED FOR CLEARANCE! Misses' Winter Suits Regularly 59.50 to 75.00 Thursday at 34.00

Suits for present and early Spring wear, in belted, ripple and straight line effects—produced in plain and chamois velour, yalama and silvertip. Silk lined throughout. Sizes 14 to 18 years, but not in every style.

LYRA CORSETS Thursday at 6.00

Two new models, suitable for almost every type of figure—developed in flesh color satin and broche, with or without elastic top. Also—C-B and R-G Corsets, made of flesh color or orchid satin, for sports wear. Special 3.00 Third Floor

Wool Sports Skirts For Women and Misses Thursday at 10.75

Very new and distinctive models, beautifully tailored on box- or side-pleated effects, in all wool plaids and stripes of attractive color combinations. Unusually good looking. Fourth Floor

Women's Wraps and Coats Thursday at 55.00

Modish straight line coats and becoming wrappy models of bolivia, luella cloth, chintwiller and velvetyne, enriched by lovely collars of Australian opossum, raccoon, nutria or self material. Silk lined and interlined. Illustrated. Fourth Floor

Women's Jersey Silk Pantalettes Thursday at 3.95

Practical pantalettes of excellent quality Silk Jersey, with ruffled cuff at bottom. Reinforced where the wear is hardest. In all the wanted petticoat shades. Main Floor

Women's Worsted Jersey Suits Thursday at 16.50

Smart suits for business or sports wear, with tuxedo and notch collars, trig belts, and pleated or yoked backs. Colors: brown heather, green heather, plain navy and Copenhagen blue. Fourth Floor

Smart Frocks for Misses Thursday at 29.50

Pretty frocks for daytime wear, displaying youthful basques, straight line effects, and graceful tunics. The materials are taffeta, tricotine and serge—the trimmings metallic ribbon, silk or eyelet embroidery and stitching. In navy, brown and black. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Illustrated. Second Floor

Women's Spring Frocks of Tricotine and Poiré Twill Thursday at 39.50

Six new, interesting models, each distinctive in its tailored beauty. Bead garnished or chenille embroidered, with clever touches of soft satin or canton crepe to enhance their charm. Colors: navy and black. Sizes 34 to 44. Illustrated. Fourth Floor

Women's Wool Jersey Sweater Coats Thursday at 6.95

An excellent sweater for sports or general wear—made of soft wool jersey, with brushed wool collar that can be worn high or low, buttoned down front and finished with long sash. In all desirable colors for immediate and Spring wear. Third Floor

Junior Boys' Coats Thursday at 6.95

Smart button-to-neck model, well tailored in all-wool overcoatings that will give splendid service. Warmly lined. Sizes 3 to 8 years. Second Floor

Women's Extra-Size Philippine Underwear Thursday at 3.95

Nightgowns and envelope chemise, prettily hand embroidered in several effective designs. Every stitch put in by hand, each garment cut on liberal measurements. 48 and 60 busts. Third Floor

150 Misses' Fair-Collared Coats and Wraps Thursday at 39.50

Swagger sports styles, tailored street models and wrappy coat effects, developed in the wanted Winter fabrics, including plain and silvertip bolivia, chamois velour and polo, trimmed with collars of raccoon, taupe nutria, mole and seal. Illustrated. Second Floor

Fashionable-Green Gold MESH BAGS Thursday at 7.50

In the much wanted cathedral model with embossed frame. Deep skirt is of fine, reversible mesh. Main Floor

Busy Americans Are Breakfast Rushers

They need food that tastes good, is eaten easily without impairing digestion, and that tunes up body and brain for a driving day's work.

Grape-Nuts

This food contains in easily digestible form the concentrated nutriment of selected wheat and malted barley.

Its flavor tempts the most sluggish morning appetite, and it affords excellent nourishment.

Grape-Nuts
Needs No Sweetening
"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. Specialists in Apparel

JOE MOORE SKATES TO TWO-MILE TITLE

New Yorker Leads Fleet Field Across Finish Line on Ice at Saratoga Lake.

McWHIRTER FIRST IN POINTS

Chicago Whirlwind Adds Victory in Half-Mile Event to His Already Impressive Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Joe Moore, sporting the colors of the 181st Street Ice Palace, New York City, broke into the winning column today when he scored the most spectacular victory thus far recorded in the national skating far from when he captured the two-mile senior championship.

Seven men lined up for the start of the final in this distance event. Charles Jewtraw, of Lake Placid, William Steinmetz, of Chicago, Reinhold McWhirter, of Chicago, E. Glozier, of Toronto, Joe Moore of New York and Gus Fetz of Chicago qualified in the first heat to start in the final. The men to qualify for the final in the second heat were Jack Stowell, of Minneapolis, Mike Goodman of Winnipeg, B. Donovan of Minneapolis, Leslie Boyd of New York and Al Letch of Lake Placid.

At the crack of the gun Glozier set the pace and led the field for the first lap. By the second lap the pace was set by McWhirter, who was closely followed by Glozier. The two men were in a tight race, with McWhirter leading by a few feet.

Glozier pulled the men along at a merry clip, closely followed by McWhirter. Moore and Boyd, Jewtraw and Goodman were in the rear of the race. The race was a close one, with Glozier leading by a few feet.

McWhirter finished in third position. The time was 5 minutes, 54 seconds.

The half-mile championship was won by Roy McWhirter, of Chicago. Charles Jewtraw, of Lake Placid, was second, and Mike Goodman, of Minneapolis, was third.

Thirteen of the fastest men in the United States and Canada faced the starter's gun in the half-mile event. Jewtraw, of Lake Placid, was the favorite to win, but McWhirter, of Chicago, was the man to beat.

McWhirter won the race in 1 minute, 45 seconds. Jewtraw was second in 1 minute, 50 seconds, and Goodman was third in 1 minute, 55 seconds.

Tomorrow's events for the seniors include the 500-yard and three-mile championships. There are several junior events also on the program.

The summary of the results of the day's events is as follows:

Two-Mile Senior Championship, Final: Joe Moore, New York City, 11:40.00; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 11:45.00; William Steinmetz, Chicago, 11:50.00; Reinhold McWhirter, Chicago, 11:55.00; E. Glozier, Toronto, 12:00.00; Gus Fetz, Chicago, 12:05.00; Leslie Boyd, New York, 12:10.00; Al Letch, Lake Placid, 12:15.00.

Half-Mile Senior Championship, Final: Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 1:45.00; Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 1:50.00; Mike Goodman, Minneapolis, 1:55.00.

500-Yard Senior Championship, Final: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 1:10.00; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 1:15.00; Mike Goodman, Minneapolis, 1:20.00.

Three-Mile Senior Championship, Final: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 15:00.00; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 15:10.00; Mike Goodman, Minneapolis, 15:20.00.

500-Yard Junior Championship, Final: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 1:10.00; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 1:15.00; Mike Goodman, Minneapolis, 1:20.00.

Three-Mile Junior Championship, Final: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 15:00.00; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 15:10.00; Mike Goodman, Minneapolis, 15:20.00.

500-Yard Junior Championship, Final: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 1:10.00; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 1:15.00; Mike Goodman, Minneapolis, 1:20.00.

Three-Mile Junior Championship, Final: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 15:00.00; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 15:10.00; Mike Goodman, Minneapolis, 15:20.00.

500-Yard Junior Championship, Final: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 1:10.00; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 1:15.00; Mike Goodman, Minneapolis, 1:20.00.

Three-Mile Junior Championship, Final: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 15:00.00; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 15:10.00; Mike Goodman, Minneapolis, 15:20.00.

500-Yard Junior Championship, Final: Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, 1:10.00; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 1:15.00; Mike Goodman, Minneapolis, 1:20.00.

Report Davis Cup Challenge Is Forwarded From Britain

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A local sports reporting agency states that it is officially informed that the British Isles today forwarded a challenge for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup, recently won by Australia, to New Zealand, by William M. Johnston and William T. Tilden 2d, representing the United States.

Although formal challenges have not yet been forwarded, several countries in addition to the British Isles have announced their intention of competing for the Davis Cup. Directly after the conclusion of the match at Auckland, Norman E. Brooke, Captain of the Australian team, said that a challenge would be forthcoming this year from the Antipodes and that he himself expected to compete. Two nations not previously represented in Davis Cup play have stated that they will enter. These are India and Spain. It is more than likely that Japan will be another newcomer in the list. Canada, too, has announced its intention of participating, and it is almost certain that France and other European nations, will compete in what should be the greatest series for the cup in its history.

NEW YORK WOMEN REACH SEMI-FINALS

Three Local Stars and Miss Zinderstein Survive in Heights Casino Tennis Play.

The semi-finals were reached yesterday in the singles of the annual invitation tournament for women at the Heights Casino, Brooklyn. Three New York players and a Bostonian remained in the tournament after the day's activities, with the Bostonian, Miss Marion Zinderstein, the favorite for the ultimate honors. Mrs. Samuel H. Waring and Miss Marie Wagner will meet in the first of the semi-finals, while Miss Zinderstein and Mrs. Hawdon Wood try conclusions in the other. In the doubles, the first round matches were completed and one pair, Miss Zinderstein and Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston, by winning their second round match, entered the semi-finals of that event.

Mrs. Rawson Wood singled her semi-final bracket in the singles which turned out to be the feature match of the day. She defeated Mrs. De Forest Candee by scores of 11-9, 6-2. The first set was a whirlwind affair with both players at their best. Mrs. Wood was driving hard and very accurately, playing nearly all the time from backcourt. Mrs. Candee, on the other hand, advanced frequently to the net, endeavoring to pass on many occasions by Mrs. Wood's well-directed drives. Mrs. Candee made a desperate effort to catch the ball, but Mrs. Wood was too quick for her.

Mrs. Candee's second set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's third set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's fourth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's fifth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's sixth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's seventh set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's eighth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's ninth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's tenth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

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Mrs. Candee's twelfth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's thirteenth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's fourteenth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's fifteenth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's sixteenth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's seventeenth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's eighteenth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's nineteenth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

Mrs. Candee's twentieth set was a more even contest, with Mrs. Wood winning by a score of 6-2. Mrs. Candee was unable to drive as hard as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this. Mrs. Candee's play was not as accurate as in the first set, and Mrs. Wood was able to take advantage of this.

DEFEATS BROTHER FOR CUE HONORS

Francis Appleby Wins Class A Eastern 18.2 Balkline Title With 300-176 Victory.

GOLF TITLE EVENT DATES ARE SHIFTED

Open Championship. Three Weeks Earlier Than in 1920, While Amateur Is Later.

Special to The New York Times.

High changes have been made in the playing dates for this year's three national golf championships, according to official dates announced by the United States Golf Association last night. The following dates for selections were announced: Open championship, July 15 to 21, at the Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md.; amateur championship, Sept. 17 to 23, at the St. Louis Country Club, Clayton, Mo.; women's championship, Oct. 3 to 9, at the Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J.

The shifts from the 1920 program consist in naming a date some three weeks earlier for the open, which began Aug. 8 at Inverness last summer, and in shifting the amateur two weeks further along to September last year's date, the Engineers' being Sept. 4 to 11. In the case of the women's event there is no change, the tournament starting the first week in October.

The program just announced includes another change in the practical certainty of cutting the big field to thirty-two players in the qualifying test, as was done last year, when thirty-six holes were played over two courses, only eighteen holes will be played on the first day, Sept. 17, and the field to qualify for match competition will consist of thirty-two players. The field will be cut to thirty-two by the time the first round of play is completed on Saturday, Sept. 18. At the same time, by holding the first round of play on Saturday, the field will be cut to thirty-two by the time the first round of play is completed on Saturday, Sept. 18.

Francis Appleby went through the entire tourney without a defeat, leaving him in the lead. He defeated his brother, T. Henry Appleby, the New York City champion, by a score of 182-176. Appleby's victory was a surprise, as he was not expected to win.

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CHAMPIONSHIP BOUT HERE, RICKARD HINTS

Dempsey and Carpenter May Meet in Outdoor Arena in Manhattan or Brooklyn.

POSTPONES WILLARD MATCH

Date New Set for Labor Day, Sept. 5, and Fight Will Be Staged in New Open-Air Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

That the world's heavyweight championship bout between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier, set for July 2, will be held in New York was intimated yesterday by Tex Rickard, who has assumed sole responsibility for conducting the match. The return bout between Dempsey and Carpentier, former champion, has been deferred until Labor Day, when it is planned to conduct the match in an outdoor arena which will be specially constructed for the contest in Manhattan or Brooklyn.

The possibility of the Dempsey-Carpentier contest being held here was revealed in a statement issued by Rickard yesterday. Rickard stated that he had decided to postpone the Dempsey-Willard match until Labor Day, Sept. 5. While both Dempsey and Willard are eager and willing to observe the original contract and meet at Madison Square Garden on March 17, Rickard has decided to postpone the match until Labor Day, Sept. 5. Rickard stated that he had decided to postpone the match until Labor Day, Sept. 5. Rickard stated that he had decided to postpone the match until Labor Day, Sept. 5.

Willard's absolute confidence in his ability to regain the championship has impressed many followers of boxing, and a demand has been created that he be matched with the winner of the fight between Dempsey and Carpentier. Rickard, who is the promoter of the fight, has decided to postpone the match until Labor Day, Sept. 5. Rickard stated that he had decided to postpone the match until Labor Day, Sept. 5. Rickard stated that he had decided to postpone the match until Labor Day, Sept. 5.

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ROPER IS DEFEATED IN NEW YORK DEBUT

Ex-Army Officer Lacks Aggressiveness and Roberts Earns Decision.

CHAMPIONSHIP BOUT HERE, RICKARD HINTS

Dempsey and Carpenter May Meet in Outdoor Arena in Manhattan or Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

Only in one round, the fifth, did Roper take the fight into his own hands and show a good show of boxing. He clearly had the advantage and at one time it appeared that he would bring the bout to an end. He was in with lefts and rights and forced Roberts to the defensive. He had many opportunities, but he took little advantage of them. He was in with lefts and rights and forced Roberts to the defensive. He had many opportunities, but he took little advantage of them.

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UNIONS APPEAL AGAIN TO WILSON
in Retort for Road, Figures of Big Increase in Employes.
HUGE RISE IN COSTS
Will Be Joined Today Before Board—President Unlikely to Intervene.
The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The White House in the early morning hours was the scene of a meeting between President Wilson and the leaders of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who are fighting the proposed production tax on oil. The president, who is expected to be in bed today, was unable to attend the meeting, but the leaders of the union, who are fighting the proposed production tax on oil, were joined today before the board. The president is unlikely to intervene.

PROTEST TO MEXICO ON OIL TAX PROJECT
Producers Tell De La Huerta the Proposed Production Tax Is a Subterfuge.
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 7.—Formal objections to the Government's projected law providing for the payment of oil taxes to the Treasury, yesterday afternoon, were presented to the Association of Producers in Mexico. The association, which is the largest of its kind in Mexico, is fighting the proposed production tax on oil. The producers tell De La Huerta that the proposed production tax is a subterfuge.

160,000 UNEMPLOYED IN THE DETROIT AREA
Despite Ford Resumption, the Gain in Employment Is Only 8,000.
DETROIT, Feb. 7.—Seventy thousand men, 22 per cent. of the number working in factories in the Detroit area, are unemployed, according to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is the largest of its kind in the United States. The survey was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is the largest of its kind in the United States.

RETRACTS CONFESSION OF NURSE'S MURDER
Brown Says He Was Forced Into Making It by Sailors and Detectives.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Henry A. Brown, colored, who was convicted of the murder of a nurse, yesterday retracted his confession. Brown says he was forced into making the confession by sailors and detectives. Brown was convicted of the murder of a nurse, and was sentenced to life in prison. Brown says he was forced into making the confession by sailors and detectives.

FAVORS INVESTIGATION OF OUR HAITIAN POLICY
Senate Committee Also Backs Resolution Asking for Shipment and Dominion Inquiry.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, yesterday, passed a resolution favoring an investigation of our Haitian policy. The committee also backed a resolution asking for a shipment and a dominion inquiry. The committee is the largest of its kind in the United States.

THE BUSINESS WORLD
Commercial Pattern
Two-Season Clothing Season
Style Gowns Were Important
Hotel and Restaurant
Ask Your Friends
SHANLEY'S
Hotel Marseilles
Hotel Theresa
Hotel Irving
Hotel Breton
Hotel Endicott
Hotel Hamilton
Hotel Manhattan
Hotel Newton
Hotel Netherland

SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.
Hotel Marseilles
Broadway at 183rd Street
Hotel Theresa
Broadway at 74th St.
Hotel Irving
Broadway at 86th St.
Hotel Breton
Broadway at 86th St.
Hotel Endicott
Broadway at 86th St.
Hotel Hamilton
Broadway at 86th St.
Hotel Manhattan
Broadway at 86th St.
Hotel Newton
Broadway at 86th St.
Hotel Netherland
Broadway at 86th St.

Hotel Marseilles
Broadway at 183rd Street
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Hotel Manhattan
Broadway at 86th St.
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Broadway at 86th St.

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means
Sterling

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Electric Supplies, Glassware,
Appointments and variety almost
infinite—All the
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Effective February 1st
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In Our New Home,
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BUILDING**
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36th St.
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MARLSON BROS.
L. Longman 5188
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Nine Per Cent. Call Money Weakens Stocks—Further Recovery in Exchange—Silver Higher.

The incident which attracted most attention in yesterday's markets was the further rise in the call money rate to 9 per cent. This is the highest since Nov. 12, in which week it is generally agreed that money stringency reached its climax for the season and when the time-money market ruled at 1 per cent. The higher rate as against the 4 1/2 and 7 per cent. rates now prevalent. It is difficult to explain satisfactorily this present call-money movement unless on the supposition that, as has occurred in former periods when New York was under exceptional requisitions from interior banks, the higher demand loan rate was in the nature of a bid to attract to this market the resources of still other markets where banks are in an easier position. In such reserve districts as Boston, Cleveland and San Francisco, Saturday's statement showed the reserve ratio to be 15 to 27 per cent. above New York's, and last week the New York Reserve Bank rediscounted with those three Reserve banks \$51,538,000 of its own acceptance holdings. A high call-money market would amount to a similar though more temporary bid as between the private banks.

A weak stock market was the natural result of this rise in Stock Exchange money rates, and declines of 1 to 3 points occurred in numerous industrial shares on a comparatively small business. Railway shares were exceptionally steady; in most of them the price hardly changed and in Northern Pacific the speculative fraternity were able, on the basis of some rather ineffectual rumors, to put up the price nearly 2 points.

Foreign exchange rates continued the recovery which began after Tuesday's early reaction. Sterling advanced 1 1/2 cents yesterday, France nearly 1 1/2 cents, and rates on nearly all other European currencies, including Berlin, ended with moderate gains. No new conclusions could be drawn from this sustained show of strength except for the natural comment that the exchange market was this time advancing not only in the face of the new controversy over the German indemnity payment, but in the face of a very firm money market on Wall Street. At present the rate for both short loans and long loans is lower in London than in New York. The London price of silver recovered sharply 1 1/2 cents.

Not the least striking aspect of the rise in European exchange, and perhaps the best proof of how largely the movement has been reaction from a greatly overdone decline, occurs in connection with yesterday's report by the German government on its December trade by continents. These figures show that, in the case of Europe, our exports were with one exception the largest of any month since last March. Our December export of European merchandise, by the other hand, was the smallest since August, 1933. It is true that the report also shows for the whole calendar year 1933 an increase in our exports from Europe of \$474,000,000 and a decrease of \$317,000,000 in our exports to that destination. But the trend of the monthly foreign trade since the great fall in prices, bringing our monthly surplus of exports to Europe from \$178,000,000 in June to \$121,000,000 in December, is a curious incident in view of the general opinion that how Europe must pay her debt to us.

Yesterday's report of the country's iron production in January showed that families "barometer of trade" to be moving in accordance with conditions elsewhere visible. Last month's average output of 77,474 tons per day compares with 77,333 in December, 1933, in October and 193,400 last March, when the high level of the after-war period was reached. The Iron Age points out that, except for three months of the recent strike in 1933, January's output is the smallest since May of 1935, when the country's steel industry was feeling the preliminary effects of the European war orders, which were destined to produce so many consequences in our home production and foreign trade. It appears, however, that the divergence of conditions as between the United States Steel Corporation and its independent competitors was illustrated last month even more strikingly than before. While the country's total January output was less by 300,000 tons than in December, the Steel Corporation's iron foundries turned out more by 35,000 tons while production by other makers decreased 315,000.

Money. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1934. Money on call on the Stock Exchange was firmer, opening at 8 per cent. It advanced to 9 per cent. about mid-day, holding at that rate until the close. Compared with the previous day's quotation, this is an advance of 1 per cent. for demand loans, and is the highest quoted since Nov. 13. In time money no quotable change was made, mixed collateral ranging 5 1/2 to 7 per cent., and on all industrial 7 to 7 1/2 per cent. Quiet markets continue, with firm quotations on choice-name commercial paper at 7 1/2 per cent. and 4 1/2 to 6 per cent. on prime eligible acceptance.

A further allotment of gold reached the city for account of local banks.

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS

Index	High	Low	Last	Change
Dow Jones	117.10	116.10	116.10	-1.00
Industrial	117.10	116.10	116.10	-1.00
Commercial	117.10	116.10	116.10	-1.00
Transportation	117.10	116.10	116.10	-1.00
Utilities	117.10	116.10	116.10	-1.00
Government	117.10	116.10	116.10	-1.00
Foreign	117.10	116.10	116.10	-1.00
Gold	117.10	116.10	116.10	-1.00
Silver	117.10	116.10	116.10	-1.00

MONTHLY RANGE OF STOCKS

1919	86.13	Feb.	12	78.35	Feb.	12	1
1918	78.95	Feb.	12	70.35	Feb.	7	1
1917	70.95	Feb.	12	67.19	Feb.	7	1
1916	62.95	Feb.	12	57.24	Feb.	7	1
1915	54.95	Feb.	12	51.15	Feb.	7	1
YEARLY RANGE OF 25 STOCKS.							
1921	72.35	Jan.	11	67.69	Jan.	4	6
1920	62.19	Jan.	8	53.05	Feb.	4	6
Full Years.							
1920	85.97	Jan.	8	67.72	Dec.	22	6
1919	80.00	Nov.	8	66.74	Jan.	21	6
1918	72.95	Nov.	12	64.15	Jan.	15	6
1917	64.95	Nov.	12	61.15	Jan.	15	6
1916	56.95	Nov.	12	57.45	Dec.	20	6
BONDS.							

A New Investment List Now Ready

A diversified list of sound bonds of long term and early maturities with extremely attractive yields.

Maturities, interest dates and other important information are included.

A copy will be sent at your request for List No. T.

SUTRO & KIMBLEY

Members New York Stock Exchange
66 Broadway
New York

COTTON

Contending features and arguments

A special circular now ready for distribution.

E. W. Wagner & Co.

Established 1887
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
33 NEW STREET, NEW YORK
208 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO

Foreign Government Bonds

French
English
Italian
Belgian
German

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

Closing Rates

Foreign Exchange

Currency	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
England	\$3.90	\$2.80	\$3.85	\$2.75
France	7.35	7.15	7.10	6.90
Belgium	7.40	7.10	7.00	6.80
Italy	8.75	8.50	8.30	8.10
Germany	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40
Switzerland	14.50	14.30	14.00	13.80
Spain	16.50	16.30	16.00	15.80
Portugal	20.50	20.30	20.00	19.80
Sweden	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Norway	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Denmark	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Japan	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
China	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Holland	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Russia	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Poland	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Czechoslovakia	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Yugoslavia	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Greece	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Romania	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Bulgaria	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Serbia	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Croatia	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Slovenia	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Hungary	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Ukraine	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Belarus	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Lithuania	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Latvia	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Estonia	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Finland	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Iceland	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Faroe Islands	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Greenland	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Arctic Islands	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Antarctic Islands	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10

Weekly Foreign Letter No. 124, just off the press, mailed without obligation.

A High Yield

as great money for thirty years in a second Public Utility Bond would warrant your careful consideration. We suggest:

Ohio Power Co.

First & Refunding Mfg.
7% S. F. Gold Bonds
Due January 1, 1921

Price 95% and interest to yield about 7.40%

Offered 7-10 on request.

Chas. Wesley & Co.

INCORPORATED
62 Cedar Street, New York
Telephone, Ryker 3000

CALL MONEY SOARS; BANKERS WORRIED

Rate on Stock Exchange Goes to 9 Per Cent., the Highest Since Last November.

SERIOUS SITUATION FEARED

Relief Looked For in Passage of Winslow Bill to Release \$350,000,000 to Railroads.

The present tightness in the money market is worrying bankers here, who say that unless something is done speedily to relieve the situation it is likely to become serious. The belief is entertained that the passage of the Winslow bill to release \$350,000,000 and \$400,000,000 to the railroads will do much to solve an unusual problem.

Call money on the Stock Exchange yesterday commanded 9 per cent., the highest rate recorded since Nov. 12, when the money market was just beginning to ease.

Accompanying the day's advance in call rates, it was reported that the interior of the country is suffering from a shortage of funds, and that the interior is suffering from a shortage of funds, and that the interior is suffering from a shortage of funds.

This strain is one of the prime causes for the present tightness. In the four weeks of the present year the New York Federal Reserve Bank has had the lowest ratio of reserve to note and deposit liabilities of any of the twelve Reserve banks in the system. In the second week of January the banks at Minneapolis and Dallas had ratios slightly under that of the local institution, but at all other times the latter has stood at the bottom of the list, and last week its ratio was 1.6 per cent. under that of

the Minneapolis Reserve Bank, the second lowest, while the Cleveland and Boston Reserve banks, which were at the top, were higher than New York by 27.5 and 27.6, respectively.

Aside from the demands from the West, where liquidation apparently has not reached anything like the scope it has in the East, the two principal factors in making for tight money are the inability of the railroads to collect the \$200,000,000 in \$400,000,000 claimed by them from the Government, and the fact that many industrial corporations virtually are being "carried" by the banks.

As regards the railroads, bankers and railroad men are hopeful that the Winslow bill will be enacted and signed within a few days and that the payments to the railroads will be made then. The release of this money would enable the railroads to settle with many companies that have been forced to slow their own settlements.

The present situation, as bankers point out, is peculiar. It comes at a period when money should be easy, and also appears to be a period when the position of the banks is improving. Taking the Federal Reserve system as an index, loans in all Federal Reserve Banks have decreased \$250,000,000 since the first week of November, while bills bought by the Reserve banks have fallen off in volume \$135,000,000. Federal Reserve notes standing have contracted \$218,000,000 since the third week in December, when the last "peak" was reached.

At the New York Federal Reserve Bank loans have declined \$81,000,000 since Nov. 12, but two weeks ago they were more than \$100,000,000 below where they were at the end of last week. Loans in the local clearing house banks and trust companies, which reached their highest point on Oct. 10 last, have shrunk since then by \$48,000,000, and demand deposits in the same institutions have come down \$407,108,000 in the same period.

BELGIUM WOULD BARTER.

Exchange of Manufactured Goods for Raw Materials Sought.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—The Belgian Government has decided to open negotiations with the United States, Brazil and Rumania, with the view of having these countries accept manufactured Belgian articles in exchange for raw materials and cereals. Cotton piece goods and textiles will be especially offered by Belgium, as the situation in the district is serious, the spinning and weaving mills working only half time and stocks accumulating through lack of sales.

Official delegates of the Government have already left Belgium for Washington, Rio Janeiro and Bucharest.

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22 Branches in South America
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ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK LIMITED

New York Agency, 49 Broadway

C. B. & Q. Joint 4s

We will send a suggestion of interest regarding these bonds on request.

Reinhart & Bennet

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
52 Broadway, New York
Telephone 387 Broad

Careful attention given to conservative trading accounts

Barnsdall Corporation

8% Sinking Fund
Convertible Gold Bonds

DUE JANUARY 1, 1921

Price 97 & Accrued Interest
To Yield About 8.45%

Complete details on request

Kean, Taylor & Co.

New York Pittsburgh

Long Time County Bonds

To Yield 6%
Beaufort County, N. C.

6's
Maturing Jan. 1, 1930-51

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York City

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Assessed Valuation \$41,169,031
Net Debt 1,167,500

Population (1920) 30,876

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

Legality approved by Real, Doughty & Frost

Circular on application

Lawrence Chamberlain & Co.

Incorporated
One Fifteen Broadway
New York City

Zoosvelt & Son.

Founded 1797
Seasoned Investments

30 Pine Street
New York

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company

First and Refunding Mortgage 7½% Gold Bonds

Dated February 1, 1921 Due February 1, 1941

Coupon Bonds of \$100, \$50 and \$1000 denominations interchangeable with bonds of registration as to principal only. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company at any interest payment date upon 30 days' published notice at 107½% up to and including February 1, 1926; thereafter at cost of one per cent. less each year up to and including February 1, 1940; and on August 1, 1940, at 100; plus accrued interest in each case. The Company will agree to pay interest without deduction for any Federal Income Tax not in excess of 2½% which it may lawfully pay at the source. Pennsylvania State Tax of four mills refunded upon application.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

CAPITALIZATION (Upon completion of present financing)			
Funded Debt:	Authorized	Outstanding	
First Mortgage 8% Bonds, due October 1, 1929	closed	\$2,788,000	
First and Refunding Mortgage 7½% Gold Bonds, Series "A," due February 1, 1941 (this issue)	500,000	6,000,000	
Bond Secured 8% Convertible Gold Notes, due February 1, 1931	7,500,000	2,500,000	
Capital Stock:			
Common Stock	10,000,000	4,300,000	
Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative	10,000,000	4,000,000	

\$21,898,000 additional First Mortgage 5½% Bonds due October 1, 1929, are listed and will be pledged to additional security under the Mortgage securing the First and Refunding Mortgage 7½% Bonds, due February 1, 1941.

There will be \$3,750,000 General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1931, issued and pledged to secure the \$2,500,000 Bond Secured 8% Convertible Gold Notes.

From a letter signed by Mr. J. J. O'Brien, Vice-President of the Company, we have summarized as follows:

Business: Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, incorporated in 1902, is the largest electric and gas utility in the State. The system comprises modern and efficient electric generating plants with a total installed capacity of 25,000 H. P., and distributes electricity and natural gas, serving many important cities in Oklahoma, including Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Sapulpa, El Reno, Enid, Drumright and other towns, with a total population estimated at 225,000.

Purpose of Issue: Proceeds from the sale of these Bonds, and from the sale of the Bond Secured 8% Convertible Gold Notes, due February 1, 1931, and Preferred Stock will provide funds for the retirement of certain underlying Bonds and Notes and payment of floating debt incurred for extensions and additions to the property.

Security: Upon completion of the present financing the First and Refunding Mortgage 7½% Bonds will be secured by a first lien on the entire property of the system, subject only to the lien of a closed mortgage on the property of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, securing \$2,788,000 Bonds outstanding in the hands of the public and also \$1,800,000 of Bonds which will be pledged as additional security for First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds. The value of the physical property is largely in excess of the face value of the total funded debt.

Earnings: For the year ended December 31, 1920, gross earnings were \$5,070,656 and net earnings applicable to interest charges were \$1,276,114, or more than 2.16 times annual interest charges on this issue and the First Mortgage Bonds. Earnings of the properties now comprising the system have shown consistent and substantial growth, gross earnings having increased over 153% and net earnings over 73% in the past five calendar years.

Restrictions: Additional Bonds may only be issued for refunding underlying Bonds and for 75% of the cost of permanent extensions and improvements to the property, provided net earnings have been at least twice the annual bond interest charges, including interest on the Bonds to be issued.

Maintenance and Renewals: The Company covenants under its First and Refunding Mortgage to set aside 12½% of the Company's electric gross earnings and 15% of the Company's gas revenue for maintenance and repairs or for renewals and replacements of its property, or for the redemption of these Bonds or underlying Bonds at not exceeding the respective call prices.

Price 95 and accrued interest, yielding about 8%

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and delivered to us, subject to approval of counsel. All legal matters will be passed upon by Messrs. Whiting & Simpson of New York for the Bankers, and Messrs. Cummins, Roemer & Flynn of Chicago for the Company. The accounts of the Company have been audited annually by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants. It is expected that Interest Receipts of the Trustee will be ready for immediate delivery.

Bonbright & Company, Inc.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
Federal Securities Corporation

Spencer Trask & Co.
H. M. Bylesby & Company, Inc.

The information contained in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources which we consider reliable.

Four Types of Railroad Bonds—No. 2

If you are interested in this or other types of bonds, we should be pleased to make specific suggestions.

Junior Issues of High Credit Roads

The business man in touch with economic conditions is in a position to take advantage of the high yield of certain issues of railroad bonds, either junior issues of high credit roads or mortgage bonds of reorganized properties. The interest and principal of these bonds, in our opinion, is well secured, and at the same time the principal has greater opportunities for enhancement in value than is the case with many of the more conservative issues.

We have made a careful analysis of the various roads and have selected certain of their bonds which we consider as desirable for this type of investor. The recommendations in general are long term issues yielding as high as 8%.

PARKINSON & BURR

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Stone & Webster

INCORPORATED
Established 1882

147 Milk St. BOSTON 120 Broadway NEW YORK 35 St. Dearborn St. CHICAGO

With thirty years' experience in the management and construction of Public Utility and Industrial Properties, our organization is prepared to make

INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS

VALUATION AND OPERATING EFFICIENCY

MEXICAN GOVT BONDS
MEXICAN RAILWAY BONDS
JAPANESE BONDS

SARTORIUS, SMITH & LOWEY
Members New York Stock Exchange
50 Broad St. Phone Rector 3000

NAPHEN & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
61 Broadway 105 Dearborn St. New York Chicago, Ill.

GOING DOWN

In April, 1920, the Pennsylvania Railroad sold at par an issue of bonds carrying a 7% coupon.

Last week the same road successfully marketed an issue of equally secured bonds carrying a 6 1/2% coupon.

Interest rates are going down. You will make no mistake in buying long term bonds now.

Two specific suggestions are contained in letter T-4.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
57 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Winston-Salem Southbound Ry.

1st 4s, due 1960

Guaranteed principal and interest jointly and severally by the Norfolk & Western Ry. and the Atlantic Coast Line R. R.

Price to net 6%

BOND DEPARTMENT

Prince & Whitely

Established 1872

Members New York Stock Exchange
62 Broadway Tel. Broad 6333

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

DOUBLY attractive at present prices because they offer with bond security the market possibilities of common stocks.

Our Booklet "Convertible Bonds" and our recommendations of specific issues will be of great value to you.

Copies to investors upon request

McDONNELL & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Tel. Beecher 7000
605 Market Street, San Francisco



British-Amer. Tob. Co.
Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd.
Garland Steamship Co.
Imperial Tobacco Co.
of Great Britain & Ireland

Bought or Sold

BRISTOL & BAUER
100 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Phone: Becher 4684

Berdell Brothers
Selling Securities
111 Broadway, New York

Amer. Public Service Corp.
6%, due 1942
Am. Water Works & El. Co.
5%, due 1934
Brazilian Tr. L. & P. Co.
6%, due 1922
North Car. Pub. Ser. Corp.
6%, due 1934

N. & W. BETTERMENTS TO COST \$18,000,000

Project Embraces Opening of 26,000 Acres of New Coal Land in West Virginia.

ELECTRIFY NORFOLK PIERS

Railroad Company is Also Building Rolling Equipment and Labor-Saving Devices.

Approximately \$18,000,000 is being spent by the Norfolk & Western Railway Company on improvements and betterments to its properties, both on the lines and in the coal fields it owns in West Virginia, according to a statement by N. D. Maher, President. The improvement work as mapped out calls for the opening of 26,000 acres of new coal land, construction of a large number of new freight cars and the electrification of the company's coal piers at Norfolk.

The electrification of the coal piers is expected to increase their capacity by 50 per cent. in that it will allow for the handling of more heavily loaded cars and the consumption of less time in the loading of vessels. Further, the company is designing a trimming machine which it is believed will save two-thirds of the labor now required for the same work. Among some of the other improvements, according to Mr. Maher, are the following:

Additional engine terminals, including a forty-horsepower machine, a shop, a power plant, etc., all to expedite repairs and reduce expenses, are being constructed at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.

The freight depot is being motorized at an expense of about \$50,000 to expedite the receiving, handling and loading of freight.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

At Bristol, Va., additional yard tracks and engine terminals are being constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000. The new yard is of sufficient capacity to handle all trains without doubling over, and will also result in economy in maintenance of power.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security	Rate	Due	Yield	Price
Alum. Co. 7	Nov. 1923	80 1/2	7 1/2	100
Am. Chiles. 4	Oct. 21, 22	81	7 1/2	100
Am. Chiles. 4	Oct. 21, 22	81	7 1/2	100
Am. Chiles. 4	Oct. 21, 22	81	7 1/2	100
Am. Chiles. 4	Oct. 21, 22	81	7 1/2	100
Am. Chiles. 4	Oct. 21, 22	81	7 1/2	100
Am. Chiles. 4	Oct. 21, 22	81	7 1/2	100
Am. Chiles. 4	Oct. 21, 22	81	7 1/2	100
Am. Chiles. 4	Oct. 21, 22	81	7 1/2	100
Am. Chiles. 4	Oct. 21, 22	81	7 1/2	100

W. W. Lanahan & Co.

Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway, New York
Bankers Trust Co.
Bank of America
American Exchange Nat'l Bk.
McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway, New York

PIERCE ARROW REPORT.

Net Profit for 1920 Only a Little More Than Half of 1919 Figures.

The report of the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company for last year shows net profit after charges and Federal taxes amounting to \$1,700,000. This was equal after preferred dividends to \$1,200,000 a share earned on the 200,000 shares of common stock of no par value. Net profit in the preceding year was \$2,500,000 or \$12.50 a share.

The income account for the year showed net earnings after providing for depreciation amounting to \$1,907,000, compared with \$2,161,122 in the preceding year, while there was a decline in Federal taxes from \$600,000 to \$250,000. The New of other income increased to \$1,100,000 from \$750,000, and charges increased to \$236,000 from \$100,000. The balance sheet at the close of last year showed an increase in liabilities to \$14,470,462 from \$13,543,427 in 1919, while assets increased to \$20,000,000 from \$18,000,000.

In his remarks to stockholders President George W. Maher said in part: "In common with other industries, the last half of the year showed a marked reduction in demand for both cars and trucks. During this period a substantial rearrangement of the plant, to provide improved manufacturing conditions, was accomplished."

NEW SECURITIES OFFERED.

\$7,000,000. Massachusetts 5 1/2% Notes Run 9 to 12 Months.

Several new issues of securities were announced yesterday. Salomon Bros. & Co. were awarded \$7,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts Military Services 5 1/2% per cent. notes to run nine and twelve months, and are offering the notes to yield 5.40 per cent for the shorter and 5.60 per cent for the longer maturities.

Solving the Copper Problem.

Further details came to light yesterday of the plans which the copper producers are about to put in operation so that they may be freed, temporarily at least, of the millstone represented by the copper surplus. The charter of the Copper Export Company is to be examined at a meeting of the Directors so that debentures may be issued against the surplus copper, and two banking houses have agreed to take this paper. The names of the banks still remain a mystery. The plan to be put through is to sell the surplus copper at a price which would cover the cost of production and the cost of transportation to the market. It is reported that the plan is to sell the surplus copper at a price which would cover the cost of production and the cost of transportation to the market. It is reported that the plan is to sell the surplus copper at a price which would cover the cost of production and the cost of transportation to the market.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND RISES \$1 A SHARE

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Semi-Annual Commencement Proof of Big Earnings.

1920 INCOME \$1,985,774

December Dividend 100% Up on Previous Year—Combination Deal With D. L. & W. Is Dropped.

An increase in the semi-annual common dividend of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, yesterday from \$2 to \$3 a share, in addition to the \$2 dividend on the preferred stock, is proof of the increased earnings enjoyed by the coal-carrying railroads in 1920. Both dividends are payable on Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Feb. 10.

It was officially stated for the company yesterday that the increase in the rate was directly due to the improvement in earnings last year. At the same time recent rumors that the company would be absorbed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway were set at rest with the definite announcement that the deal "is off."

MIDVALE EARNINGS FALL.

For Fourth Quarter \$1.02 a Share. Against \$2.22 in Third Quarter.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company for the fourth quarter of last year reports net profits of \$2,066,724 after all charges and Federal taxes. This is the equivalent of \$1.02 a share on the common stock. In the preceding quarter the company earned \$4,446,070 or \$2.22 a share, and in the December quarter of 1919 the earnings were \$3,262,000, or \$1.64 a share. On the basis of the quarterly reports the net profits for 1920 were \$2,571,280, or the equivalent of \$1.28 a share. The 1919 profits were \$3,262,000, or \$1.64 a share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4 1/2% 1926	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1927	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1928	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1929	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1930	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1931	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1932	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1933	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1934	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1935	99 1/2	100

U. S. GOVERNMENT FREE-WAY BONDS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4 1/2% 1926	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1927	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1928	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1929	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1930	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1931	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1932	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1933	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1934	99 1/2	100
U. S. 4 1/2% 1935	99 1/2	100

CLOSING QUOTATIONS FOR STOCKS IN WHICH THERE WERE NO TRANSACTIONS.

Stock	Price
Am. Chiles. 4	81
Am. Chiles. 4	81
Am. Chiles. 4	81
Am. Chiles. 4	81
Am. Chiles. 4	81
Am. Chiles. 4	81
Am. Chiles. 4	81
Am. Chiles. 4	81
Am. Chiles. 4	81
Am. Chiles. 4	81

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Item	Amount
Gold and silver coin and bullion	\$1,100,000,000
United States bonds	\$1,100,000,000
Other securities	\$1,100,000,000
Other assets	\$1,100,000,000
Total	\$4,400,000,000

New Issue

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

\$5,000,000

State of Washington

5 1/2% General Fund Gold Bonds

Dated February 1, 1921

Optional February 1, 1931

Due February 1, 1941

Coupon Bonds of \$1,000. Denomination with privilege of registration

Principal and semi-annual interest (February 1 and August 1) payable at office of State Treasurer in Olympia or in New York City.

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and elsewhere.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation 1920	\$1,192,923,689
Bonded Debt including this issue	5,176,000
Bonded Debt is less than 1/2 of 1% of Assessed Valuation	
Population 1920 census	1,386,316

These bonds, authorized at an election and by act of the State Legislature constitute a direct and general obligation of the State of Washington and are issued for the payment of bonuses to soldiers.

Price - 102.70 To yield about 5.15% to optional date and 5 1/2% thereafter

Legality to be approved by John C. Thomson, Esq., New York City

Bankers Trust Company
of New York

Guaranty Company
of New York

Halsey, Stewart & Co., Inc.
New York

Estabrook & Co.
New York

Hallgarten & Co.
New York

William R. Compton Company
New York

Stacy & Braun
New York

R. L. Day & Co.
Boston

Cyrus Peirce & Co.
San Francisco

Carsten & Earles, Inc.
Seattle

Ferris & Hardgrove
Spokane

Eldredge & Co.
New York

John E. Price & Co.
Seattle

While we do not guarantee the above information, we believe it to be correct.

New Issue

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

\$4,000,000

City of Toledo, Ohio

School District 5 1/2% and 5 1/4% Bonds

Dated February 1, 1921

Due serially as shown below

Coupon bonds of \$1,000 denomination

Principal and semi-annual interest (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1) payable in New York City

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SCHOOL DISTRICT

(As officially reported)

Assessed Valuation, 1920	\$467,149,130
Total Bonded Debt (this issue included)	9,948,000
Sinking Fund	905,780
Net Debt	9,042,220

Ratio of net debt assessed value is about 2%
Population of City, 1920 Census, 243,109

The School District includes the entire city of Toledo and a small area of surrounding territory.

These Bonds, authorized at an election, are a direct obligation of the entire city of Toledo School District and the proceedings under which they are issued provide for a tax levy sufficient to pay principal and interest.

MATURITIES

5 1/2% Bonds	\$50,000 due each year—February 1, 1932 to 1961 inclusive
5 1/4% Bonds	\$50,000 due each year—February 1, 1927 to 1961 inclusive

PRICES

1922 to 1924 inclusive to yield 5.75%	1931 to 1935 inclusive to yield 5.35%
1925 to 1927 inclusive to yield 5.80%	1936 to 1940 inclusive to yield 5.25%
1928 to 1930 inclusive to yield 5.50%	1941 to 1961 inclusive to yield 5.15%

Legality approved by Messrs. Squires, Sanders & Dempsey, Cleveland, Ohio

Bankers Trust Company
New York

Guaranty Company
of New York

Stacy & Braun
New York

William R. Compton Company
New York

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
New York

Eldredge & Co.
New York

Detroit Trust Co.
Detroit

First Trust & Savings Bank
Chicago

Our List of
Seasoned
Readily Marketable
Long Term Bonds
Contains
21 Railroad Issues
Yield: 4% to 6.05%
Maturity: 15 to 35 Years

13 Public Utility & Industrial Bonds
Yield: 4.05% to 7.80%
Maturity: 15 to 30 Years

All of these bonds are listed on the New York Stock Exchange

Ask for Circular T.H.M.

Investment Department
LYMAN D. SMITH & CO.
Members N.Y. Stock Exchange
14 Pine St. Tel. John 4100
Branch Office
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37% Profit

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STANDARD OIL CUTS BONUS AND PRICES

Gasoline Reduced 1 Cent a Gallon—Workers Lose Half of 20% Cost-of-Living Premium.

WAGE SCALE IS UNCHANGED

New Jersey Company Says Pay Is Still 175 to 250% Above 1915 Rates.

A reduction of one cent a gallon in the price of gasoline was announced yesterday by Northrop Clarke, assistant to A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Simultaneously announcement was made concerning the discontinuance of 20% cost-of-living bonus paid into effect some time ago by the company.

The reduction in the price of gasoline will be made this month, when the product will be sold from tank wagons at 27 1/2 cents a gallon. The first part of last month a cut of one cent a gallon was made from the prevailing price of 29 1/2 cents a gallon. In addition, a decrease was made yesterday in the price of kerosene. This cut, effective immediately, will make the cost of kerosene 17 1/2 cents a gallon.

Referring to the bonus cut, affecting the 12,000 employees at the Bayonne, Bay Way and Eagle plants, a plan which will ultimately be extended to affect the 8,000 other employees in various States, C. T. Hicks, an official of the company, issued this statement:

"In accordance with their agreement, employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at all of their several refineries have voluntarily accepted the removal of one-half of the cost-of-living bonus which has been paid them in addition to numerous wage increases. This agreement provided that when the cost of living, as shown by United States Government figures, dropped to the level of December, 1919, 10 per cent. of the bonus would be done away with, and that when the cost of living should reach the level of December, 1918, the other 10 per cent. would be surrendered."

"This is not a reduction in wages, which have been increased ten times since the beginning of 1915, in addition to two cost-of-living bonuses. Exclusive of the bonus, wages at the refineries stand today at a level of from 175 per cent. to 250 per cent. above that in force on Jan. 1, 1915. Meetings of employees principally at the several refineries on Tuesday voted in each case that one-half the bonus should be now removed, in keeping with the terms of the agreement, and letters of appreciation were sent to the company, thanking the board for its provision in allowing the bonus to continue effective up to Feb. 15."

A report that foreign born workers of the corporation were against the bonus cut was refuted by Mr. Hicks. He declared that the foreigners had voted to stand by their agreement with the company. Some of the workmen, it was said, had considered the advisability of calling a

meeting to demand that the land-fords and merchants reduce their prices. They contended that the dealers and owners should assume some of the burden of their decreased income. Officials of the Tidewater Oil Company, intimating that the Standard Oil Company might be a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages at the time the Standard Oil Company granted the 10 per cent. bonus. Tidewater Company raised the wages of its 1,500 men to that level.

CRUDE CUT TO \$3-A BARREL.

Reduction Brings General Suspension of New Field Operations.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2.—Further reduction in the price of coming crude oil was announced here today by the principal purchasing agency. The new price is \$3 a barrel, a cut of 50 cents.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The price of gasoline fell below 30 cents a gallon here today for the first time since the year before the war. The Standard Oil Company announced reductions of 20 per cent. for gasoline and 15 per cent. for kerosene.

MANNINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 2.—The recent cut in the price of Pennsylvania crude oil to \$3 a barrel since beginning of the year has been a severe blow to the oil industry in this State. Many new projects which were to have been set going with the opening of spring have been abandoned, while fieldwork already under way will be confined to wells which must be completed in order to hold leases or which would result in heavy loss should operation be suspended.

It was stated here today that the South Penn Oil Company had ordered the suspension of thirty-one strings of tools and the crews laid off. Employees of the Standard Oil Company, who have been receiving a bonus in relation to the price of oil, have been notified of the abandonment of the plan, and each man has been placed on a straight wage scale. Other oil and pipe line companies have followed this same general retrenchment policy and are planning no additional work until the slump in crude oil is over.

Natural gas companies operating in this field have not yet begun to retrench, but persons close to the industry say that drilling generally will be postponed until operating costs can be reduced. This is the first general reduction of operations in this field since 1914. It is one of the very few since the field was opened thirty-one years ago.

CANADIAN EXPRESS RATES UP

Companies Granted Rise of 20 to 35 Per Cent.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2.—Increases in rates ranging from 20 to 35 per cent. were granted to the Canadian express companies today by the Board of Railway Commissioners, which had under consideration the application of the companies for a flat increase of 40 per cent. in all rates.

The award grants an increase of 25 per cent. on first-class rates and charges, 25 per cent. on second class and 20 per cent. on commodities. It also includes a 20 per cent. increase on principal freight, fish and fruit. The rate on all spirituous liquors in the future is increased by the award to first class.

Cartage differentials at non-carriage points as established by the last award are eliminated, and express charges are to be the same to all points whether city, town or country. It was found that the concession granted by the last award worked to a great extent in the interests of the mail order houses and shippers in cities and towns than in those in living and rural districts, who were expected to profit thereby.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION SHOWS RECORD DROP

January Output Lower Than Any Month Since 1915, Save in 1919 Strike Period.

LOWER PRICES FORECAST

Decrease 300,000 Tons, Compared to December—Some Foundry Grades Sold for \$28.

A decline of 300,000 tons in pig iron production in January compared with December is reported in the weekly summary of The Iron Age. The January total was 2,465,845 tons. December production reached 2,765,845 tons. The average daily production for January was 77,478 tons, against 87,222 tons in December. This called for a forecast of a decline in steel production. As regards prices this publication says that the sagging tendency indicates that orders of large size probably would be taken at still lower quotations than are now ruling in order that the piling up of the product may be avoided.

Not since May, 1915, apart from May, June and October (strike months), 1919, has so little pig iron been made in any month as in January, says The Iron Age. The Steel Corporation added 35,000 tons to its December output, and the independent companies made about 170,000 tons less than in December and the merchant furnace output declined about 165,000 tons. "There was a net loss of nine independent steel companies and ten merchant furnace last month, and the Steel Corporation's gain was 1. Active furnaces numbered 153 on Feb. 1, against 201 on Jan. 1. Today only thirty-eight merchant furnaces are in blast."

With the continued sagging in pig iron prices there are clear indications that for orders of good size still lower quotations would be made to avoid further piling of product. In Eastern Pennsylvania sales of foundry grades have been made at \$28, furnace, or \$2 below the recent low quotation, and basic is selling at \$30, furnace, or about \$1 below last week's quotation. Southern iron has been sold as low as \$27.50, Birmingham, but most of the transactions still seem to be at about \$30. Malleable and foundry grades have declined at Chicago, Pittsburgh and other centers by \$1 to \$1.50.

The Trade Review says: "Further idle rolling and steel making capacity has been put in operation by independent producers during the past week in Chicago, Pittsburgh, the Mahoning Valley and Eastern territory. Steel Corporation plants have run on their accustomed district, shows 50 per cent. better than it has been for some weeks. The Mahoning Valley, a typical producing district, shows 50 per cent. activities this week. Few plants have been able to accumulate more than a few weeks' work ahead. As production apparently is in excess of new book orders, the test as to whether present activities can be maintained will not be long delayed unless an appreciable expansion of business develops."

"Because of the general importance that is attached to the wage policies of the Steel Corporation under present conditions, the 10 per cent. cut in the wages of hot mill employees of the American and Sheet Plate Company, effective Feb. 1, has brought much comment. A non-union sheet mill in Canton, Ohio,

has accepted a voluntary proposal of its men to stand a reduction of 21 per cent." The following table shows the production of pig iron by months for the last three years as compiled by The Iron Age:

Month	1920	1919	1918
January	2,465,845	2,765,845	2,825,845
February	2,105,845	2,625,845	2,825,845
March	2,845,845	2,825,845	2,825,845
April	2,325,845	2,825,845	2,825,845
May	2,145,845	2,745,845	2,825,845
June	2,067,845	2,625,845	2,825,845
July	2,045,845	2,115,845	2,825,845
August	2,085,845	2,105,845	2,825,845
September	2,785,845	2,825,845	2,825,845
October	2,775,845	2,825,845	2,825,845
November	2,775,845	2,825,845	2,825,845
December	2,765,845	2,825,845	2,825,845

Average daily output was as follows:

Month	1920	1919	1918
January	77,478	87,222	87,222
February	77,478	87,222	87,222
March	77,478	87,222	87,222
April	77,478	87,222	87,222
May	77,478	87,222	87,222
June	77,478	87,222	87,222
July	77,478	87,222	87,222
August	77,478	87,222	87,222
September	77,478	87,222	87,222
October	77,478	87,222	87,222
November	77,478	87,222	87,222
December	77,478	87,222	87,222

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

Country	Rate	Div.	Yld.	Adv.
Argentina (unlisted)	100	5	5	5
Belgian (unlisted)	100	5	5	5
British (unlisted)	100	5	5	5
French (unlisted)	100	5	5	5
Italian (unlisted)	100	5	5	5
Japanese (unlisted)	100	5	5	5
Russian (unlisted)	100	5	5	5
Swedish (unlisted)	100	5	5	5
Swiss (unlisted)	100	5	5	5

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market closed 12 1/2 points net lower.

Month	High	Low	Close	Change
Spot	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
February	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
March	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
April	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
May	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
June	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
July	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
August	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
September	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
October	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
November	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
December	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2

COFFEE.

The coffee market was firmer, closing 1 1/2 points net higher.

Month	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
March	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
April	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
May	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
June	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
July	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
August	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
September	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
October	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
November	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2
December	8.50	8.25	8.30	1/2

SUGAR.

The raw sugar market closed 11 1/2 points net lower.

Month	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
July	4.25	4.15	4.20	1/2
August	4.25	4.15	4.20	1/2
September	4.25	4.15	4.20	1/2
October	4.25	4.15	4.20	1/2
November	4.25	4.15	4.20	1/2
December	4.25	4.15	4.20	1/2

New Issue

\$4,500,000

State of North Carolina

6 1/4% Coupon Notes

Dated February 15, 1921

Due February 15, 1923

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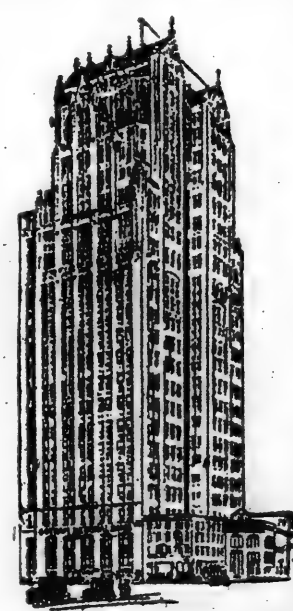
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MELTING POT FAILS, DR. SCHURMAN FEARS

Sees Danger of Denationalized America Through Foreigners

We Do Not Assimilate.

WOULD LIMIT IMMIGRANTS

In Favor of Welty Bill, Cutting Newcomers to 10 Per Cent. of Naturalized Races Here.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman warned the American people that they must protect themselves from the peril of denationalization by hosts of foreigners difficult to assimilate in an address last night in which he described the melting pot as a misleading shibboleth from the delusion of which the American people have awakened.

The remedy he proposed was to limit newcomers to the number Americans who could be absorbed into American social and economic life.

Dr. Schurman, former President of Cornell University, opened the extension course on racial relations, speaking in Havemeyer Hall of Columbia University under the auspices of the Society of Arts and Sciences of Columbia, Extension Department, and the Inter-racial Council.

He made a searching statistical analysis of the foreign-born showing that early immigrants comprised those from England, Ireland and Canada, with a later tide of the German people, and that Southeastern Europe now was the chief source of supply.

In the decade ending with 1900 immigration from Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia and the Balkans was not more than 2 per cent. of the total in the decade ending with 1910 it was 30 per cent.

Discussing the peril of denationalization, Dr. Schurman added:

"The conclusion is obvious. Either we can never become a homogeneous American people, either unassimilated masses of European nationalities must share our domain with us, or we must set limits to the tide of immigration so that a unified national life and consciousness shall remain possible for us."

Dr. Schurman said that he favored the Welty bill, permitting immigration of a maximum of 10 per cent. of the representatives of any race now domiciled here who had become naturalized.

He thought it necessary to modify the bill, particularly with respect to children.

He gave these figures on the present foreign population:

"We now have in the United States, of all the Jews in the world, 24 per cent.; of all the Scandinavians, 10 per cent.; of all the Germans, 13 per cent.; of all the Slovaks, of all the Poles and of all the Finns, 10 per cent. each; of the Italians 7 per cent.; of all the Dutch and of all the Lithuanians 5 per cent. each; of all the Greeks and of all the French 3 per cent. each."

WIFE'S AIDS TESTIFY AGAINST WHITNEY

Found ex-Golf Champion in Room Adjoining Girl's, Say Raiders

—Decision Is Reserved.

Testimony on the alleged misconduct of Nelson McCalla Whitney, member of a well-known New Orleans family, and former golf champion of the South, was given by a number of witnesses before Supreme Court Justice Cohan yesterday, in a suit for divorce by Mrs. Marjorie Linwood Palmer Whitney, whose marriage to Mr. Whitney in Pequot Chapel, New London, Conn., on June 1, 1908, was one of the society weddings of the season.

Justice Cohan reserved decision in the case, although he expostulated against the summons in the suit was served on Mr. Whitney at 2:30 A. M., when the evidence against him was assumed.

He asked if the summons had been prepared before the evidence seekers started out and on being told that it was, he ejaculated: "Huh."

The testimony showed that after Mrs. Whitney had engaged detectives they started to follow Mr. Whitney on July 1, 1919, at the Reuben F. Palmer, brother of Mrs. Whitney, with a friend and two detectives, raided an apartment in West Fifty-seventh Street occupied by the young woman in the case, whose name was not mentioned, and the papers were served at that time.

The witnesses testified that when they entered the apartment they found the young woman in night attire, but Whitney was not in sight. They then knocked on the locked door of an adjoining room and threatened to break it in.

The young woman then, again, donned a kimono, and said, "Well, come out."

Mr. Whitney then stepped out, attired in trousers and dress shirt, but with his feet bare.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED IN ITALY

Socialist Deputies and Workers Accuse Government of Aiding Nationalist Terrorists.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

MILAN, Feb. 2.—As the result of two days' discussion of the internal political situation, the joint directorate of the Socialist Parliamentary Party and the General Confederation of Labor assembled in Rome have intimated to the Government that a short period of grace will be accorded it in which to cease its alleged secret complicity in Nationalist terrorism and to safeguard Italian workers' organizations.

Unless its hopes of a peaceful solution are realized the joint directorate announces that it will summon the National Executive Council for the proclamation of a general strike throughout the country, in which the railway men, Government employ will participate.

Enormous military forces are being concentrated in the rebellious central provinces to reassure the inhabitants as to the protection of life and property, and to enforce the recent decree for general disarmament, which has been defied.

It is reported today that twelve persons were victims of a conflict between extreme Nationalists and Socialists in the Cremona district.

COSTUMES DISPLEASE POPE.

Envoys to Vatican Warned Against Scanty Gowns at Receptions.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Although a majority of the women who attended a reception given Monday night by Señor Errazuriz, the Chilean Ambassador to the Holy See, avoided extreme décolleté gowns, some of the followers present displayed daring and displayed arms and shoulders.

This fact was reported to Pope Benedict, who decided immediately to prevent a possible repetition of such disregard of his wishes.

A circular is being sent to all the diplomatic accredited to the Holy See asking them on the occasion of official receptions to add to the invitations a warning to the guests to the proper presence of members of the sacred college and other ecclesiastical women are requested to conform to Papal edicts by avoiding excessively décolleté gowns.

Bernhardt to Be Officer of Legion.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The promotion of Sarah Bernhardt to Officer of the Legion of Honor will be announced shortly.

The promotion will be in recognition of the famous actress' work in encouraging French art abroad.

SOLDIER MAKES GOOD HIS THEFT IN FRANCE

Bookseller Recovers Letter From Boston Signed 'in the Name of the Young Man.'

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—One night in January, 1919, in the village of La Chapelle-Loire, a burglar was committed of which the perpetrator was never found. Using apparently only the strength of his hands he had broken into a bookseller's shop and helped himself to the receipts in the bookseller's till.

The receipts led the local police to suspect that the crime had been committed by an American soldier, of whom there were at that time many in the Department of Nièvre.

This culprit, however, could not be traced and in time the village forgot the incident and even the bookseller became reconciled to his loss.

One morning a few days ago it was, however, recalled to him by the presence in the mail of a letter bearing the American stamp and a Boston date mark.

Wondering, he opened the letter and read: "Monsieur—in the month of January, 1919, an American soldier foolishly broke into your shop without reflecting on what he was doing. Now he desires to make reparation to you for the damage which he did you. I trust you will receive my letter. Yours sincerely, Charles F. Arnold, in the name of the young man."

The letter was addressed from St. Mary's Rectory, Boston, Mass. Enclosed was a check for the amount of which the bookseller had been robbed.

BOMB FOR LEGION IN WASHINGTON STATE

Dynamite Found Under Building Where 50 Men Were and Burning Fuse Stamped Out.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Feb. 2.—An attempt to dynamite the American Legion Building here tonight was frustrated by Henry G. Lancaster, a Legionnaire, who discovered the smoking fuse of a package of dynamite planted beneath a corner of the building and stamped it out.

About fifty members of the American Legion were in the building at the time.

The package containing twenty-eight sticks of dynamite was wrapped in a copy of a Montezano (Wash.) paper. It had a ten-foot length of fuse attached.

Lancaster was passing the Legion building when he saw a man crawling away from it, and accosted him.

Lancaster's investigation brought to light the package which he turned over to the police.

Members of the Legion of Aberdeen and nearby towns are assisting the police in the search for the bomber.

It is believed here that the attempt is an attempt of the Central Armistice Day murders, when four former service men were shot down. The Aberdeen Legion took part in the early days of the trial of the slayers in guarding the county jail at Montezano, where the seven convicted men were held.

INJUNCTION ORDERED AFTER END OF STRIKE

U. S. Circuit Court Reverses Judge Hand, Who Refused to Restrain Ship Line and Unions.

An echo of the strike along shore some months ago, that merchants tried to break by establishing independent trucking concerns, was heard yesterday in an opinion of the United States Circuit Court which reversed a ruling by Federal Judge A. N. Hand denying an application for an injunction to restrain the Old Dominion Transportation Company and certain labor unions from refusing to handle goods carried by the non-union trucks.

The action was instituted by Samuel Buyer of Samuel Buyer & Co., garment manufacturers, who alleged the refusal of the union men to handle his goods was in effect a boycott.

Besides the Old Dominion Company, the defendants named were W. B. Guilan, general agent of the company, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, the International Longshoremen's Association and the various locals of these two organizations.

Our Hat's in the Ring—It's Now a Fight to a Finish!

Self-Preservation, Plus an Ambition to Really Serve the Public, Leaves No Other Alternative

The virile blood of any good American citizen, we believe, would not permit of any other decision than we have made—namely to appeal direct to the public, in spite of threats and a boycott of no small part of our retail store trade. There is no other alternative.

All because, forsooth, we violated certain ethics of that part of the trade that holds that no clothing manufacturer may sell at retail.

However, like many other high class clothing manufacturers, we found ourselves suddenly confronted with unusual and serious circumstances, brought about by the refusal of the public to buy of the retail clothing merchants, who, in turn, did not buy of us and most other manufacturers.

Our stockrooms, in consequence, remained jammed with thousands of fine suits and overcoats and with no other apparent market in sight. The outlook was black—very serious, with no apparent solution but to offer our stocks direct to the public at an extraordinary sacrifice.

This, in sheer desperation, we finally decided to do. The response of the public was instantaneous and the buying commensurate with the elation expressed over the values we offered, in every sense highly extraordinary, not only in price, but in character, style, fit and finish, comparable only to real custom work and made of 100 per cent. wool.

Atop of this real service to the public came the unforeseen challenge to stop selling at retail, and atop of that challenge we now make answer that we will continue serving the public direct. We may be wrong, but we feel that once the public is thoroughly enlightened as to the facts in controversies of this character, justice will be done.

Therefore we will continue selling to the public direct, which means that you can walk into our factory show rooms at 810 Broadway, opposite 11th Street, and select a suit or overcoat which we promise you will prove the most astounding bargain you have yet seen—50% to 75% below retail prices—cut on advance patterns, 100% pure wool, with finest of linings and trimmings and the best of workmanship.

And our prices for both suits and overcoats are not \$40, \$50, \$60 and \$70—but \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35—not a cent higher. We ask no charge for alterations. If you feel you are hard to fit, we will make your suit or overcoat to order, charging only \$5 extra with our guarantee of a perfect fit.

But we do not want you to take anything for granted; come, see and investigate for yourself; demand corroboration of every statement made here. Look over our books, see the cancelled contracts that our former retail store trade have sent us, which prove in black and white that you can now buy fine men's clothing actually at lower prices than paid us by the retailers.

If you believe in fair play and a real reduction in clothing prices, we ask your co-operation, guaranteeing the above absolutely authentic, and, further, to return your money instantly and without a word if you can duplicate our values anywhere, or if you feel dissatisfied in any respect.

Our factory—one flight up—will be open from 8:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. during this sale.

FINKELSTEIN & MAISEL

"Makers of Clothes of the Better Kind for Men and Women"

FACTORY AND SHOWROOMS (take elevator) one flight up

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For Men and Women

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\$7.95 HOCKEY & RINK OUTFITS

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Genuine Alfred Johnson Tubular Racing and Hockey Outfits

\$17.00 Value

now \$11.95

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Formerly \$12.50 to \$45.00 now \$7.95 to \$29.50

All separate Skating Shoes, \$7.95 to \$20.00 value now \$5.50 to \$14.95

All separate Ice Skates, \$5.00 to \$15.00 value now \$1.95 to \$19.75

All Winter Goods Greatly Reduced!

Leather and Corduroy reversible Coats, \$14.95 now \$16.25

Melokin Coats, sheep lining, Reduced from \$18.00 9.95

Sleeve-Natural Ash-Standard Models Reduced from \$5.00 to \$7.75 now 4.00 to 6.20

Men's Pure Worsted Suits, Reduced from \$17.00 13.95

Men's Pure Worsted Suits, for men, women and children, 7.25

Can be used for between flannels, regularly priced up to \$1.75

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With A Reputation Behind Them

Reduced Below Sale Clothes

With A Question-Mark Behind Them

*65, *60, *55, *50 Suits . . . \$36.50

*85, *80, *75, Suits . . . \$49.50

*90 Evening Suits . . . \$69.50

*115 Evening Suits . . . \$89.50

*60 and *65 Overcoats . . . \$39.50

*75 and *70 Overcoats . . . \$49.50

*100, *95, *90, Overcoats . . . \$59.50

*150, *125, *120 Overcoats \$79.50

COMPARE

THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF "JOSEPH VANCE"

which has been called the greatest novel since "The Pickwick Papers," with other manuscripts of William De Morgan, is now on exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, where it will be sold by auction at the sale of the Library of a well-known Pennsylvania Collector and a Library from England, on Tuesday evening, February eighth, at eight-fifteen.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

THE WEATHER

Generally fair and colder today; Saturday, rain or snow; fresh northwest winds.

VOL. LXX...No. 23,022.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1921.

TWO CENTS

WOMAN INTERVIEWS THE EX-KAISER, WAYLAYING HIM ON HIS MORNING WALK; "PAST A BEAUTIFUL DREAM—NOW THIS"

NO ONE KNOWS THE FUTURE

Former Emperor Answers Questions Without Admitting His Identity.

SHOWS GRIEF AT HIS STATE

If He Said He Thought of Nothing Else Than to Live in Peace, Would He Be Believed?

PRESENT HOME 'NOT SO BAD'

Still Has Faithful Friends—Young Woman Reporter Describes Him as Greatly Aged.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

(Continued in English.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The ex-Kaiser has been interviewed. He did not have much to say beyond declaring that his past had been a beautiful dream, too soon finished, but the story of how a girl of 24 accomplished the task that has for two years baffled the skilled journalists of many climes is worth telling.

William is strictly forbidden by the regulations of the Dutch Government to give any interviews or allow himself to be photographed. He is assisted in observing these regulations by the diligent aid of the Dutch authorities.

Two weeks ago, when reports were flying about Europe of the plans of the ex-emperor for a German royalist coup, José Germain, a well-known French writer, calculated that the vanity of the ex-Kaiser was such that he would not bring an interview. In Holland lived his god-daughter, Emma Thierne, an aspiring journalist, who spoke German.

Germain conceived the idea of telling William that the vanity of the ex-Kaiser was such that he would not bring an interview. In Holland lived his god-daughter, Emma Thierne, an aspiring journalist, who spoke German.

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Colonel George Harvey May Be Named By Harding as Ambassador to England

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The report is current that President-elect Harding will appoint Colonel George Harvey, editor of *Harvey's Weekly* and the North American Review, American Ambassador to England. When this report was brought to the notice late tonight of one of the Republican Senators who had been conferring in Florida with Mr. Harding, the Senator replied:

"I have no information whatever on the subject. I feel quite certain, however, that Mr. Harding has reached no decision as to Ambassadorial appointments, but at this time he is confining

his consideration of appointments to the Cabinet."

Close friends of Colonel Harvey said that he is a candidate for appointment and not seeking any office. If Mr. Harding has asked Colonel Harvey to accept appointment as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, that fact, some of his closest friends said, is not known to them.

Colonel Harvey is now on the California coast, stopping at Santa Barbara.

President Wilson asked Colonel Harvey, in 1915, to serve as Ambassador to Paris, but the latter declined the offer.

HYLAN OPENS FIGHT ON TRANSIT PLAN

Tells Mass Meeting It Opens the Way for Looting New York City.

LAGUARDIA JOINS ATTACK

If Governor Persists, Elect Legislators Pledged to Demand Impeachment, Rosenblatt Urges.

Special to The New York Times.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 3.—Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking here tonight, announced that the excess profits tax will be discontinued this year.

This year, this is charged on the amount by which the profits from all trades and businesses exceed by more than £200 the pre-war standard of profits.

It is equal to 60 per cent. of the excess profits. For the year 1919-20 it brought £200,000,000 into the exchequer and revenue from the same source for the year ending March 31 next is estimated at £220,000,000.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that all pre-war businesses will pay the tax for a period of seven years, dating from the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war.

He said that the tax was a necessary measure to meet the needs of the Government.

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BRIDGELL GUILTY; FACES 15-YEAR TERM; JURY IN EXTORTION TRIAL OUT 80 MINUTES; BUILDING GRAFTER HEARS FATE CALMLY

Untermeyer Asked Jury to Convict Brindell "And Reopen Channel of Trade in This City"

In summing up the case for the People in the trial of Robert P. Brindell for extortion yesterday Samuel Untermeyer charged the defendant with inaugurating a "reign of terror and piracy" in the building industry and called him "the greatest enemy of labor who has struck legitimate, decent labor a body blow."

Brindell's grafting, he said, was a "disease" that threatened to spread through the community, contaminating everything it touched.

"Better let 500 men loose from the State Prison to do their will than to let this man go," he said. "They at least can be restrained by the police if they repeat their offenses."

While living under the shadow of a "hold-up" as characterized by the operations of Brindell, Mr. Untermeyer asserted, builders would not go ahead with their operations. As for the men under him who were called off strikes at will and did not know why they had to work, they might "just as well be slaves in the galley as under the domination of this despot."

"Is it impossible for any other union to exist in this city except by the grace of this bully?" he asked.

It had been shown, he added, that a general wholesale, "unadulterated scheme of the most wicked extortion and persecution that had ever been exposed" had been carried through by the defendant.

"He terrorized every one who came into contact with him, but his reign is over," declared the lawyer. "It does not appear that this case ever did a day's work in his life during the hours he kept, appearing on the threshold of his throne at noon and leaving in an hour or two. My adversary says that he took the money as commission, but it's the kind of commission that lands a man behind the bars, where he belongs, for common thievery."

In the name of the State, I demand that you reopen the channel of trade in this city so that once more business may be done in a self-respecting, decent way, and that you hurry and put this man where he belongs."

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

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POLICE ON TRAIL OF BOND BANDITS

Two Chauffeurs Said to Have
Taken \$255,000 Stolen Securities to Memphis.

MEMPHIS BANKER RESIGNS

Tells of His Part in Selling Liberties
—Innocent Holders May Keep
Stolen Bonds.

Through information received yesterday from Memphis, Tenn., detectives got on the trail of the three bandits who, on Nov. 30 last, held up two messengers employed by Kean, Taylor & Co., bankers of 5 Nassau Street, and robbed them of \$488,000 in Liberty Bonds. The messengers were taken to the home of the two men who had taken the bonds from the bank, and were released under \$250 cash bail, which they forfeited.

Carried Two Big Handbags. Goldberg and Duffy carried two big handbags when arrested. The police believe these bags contained the stolen bonds and that Goldberg and Duffy were agents for a band of robbers. It is believed that Goldberg and Duffy were taken to the home of the two men who had taken the bonds from the bank, and were released under \$250 cash bail, which they forfeited.

Priddy says he got them in two batches. First of a face value of \$25,000, from M. B. Joseph, of Joseph, Myers, Inc., jewelers, of 100 West 42d Street. The second, \$200,000 face value, from "Mr. Cameron," of Mississippi, who was recommended by Priddy's attorney, Daniel Brewer, of Clarkdale, Miss.

Here the trail of the \$250,000 worth of bonds ends. "Mr. Cameron" is unknown by any persons in the deal here. I know of no such man and never heard of him," said Mr. Brewer this afternoon.

But the trail of the \$250,000 worth of bonds goes further. Joseph says he disposed of them to a favor to W. L. Huntley Jr., Vice President of the National City Bank. Huntley says he got the bonds from a "B. Anderson."

Huntley Makes Statement. "Some few days previous to the transaction," said Mr. Huntley's statement to Inspector Griffin, "Mr. Diggs Nolen asked me if I could handle some bonds for him, and at the same time assured me they were all right and that there had been no bloodshed over them. When I asked him about taking the numbers to ascertain if they were stolen, he said that would be perfectly satisfactory. With this assurance I told him I thought this could be done."

I think this conversation took place in the Crown Drug Company store. While there I saw the man whom afterward I told him the bank did not sell bonds, and he said, "Well, if you will handle them for me I will pay you a brokerage." I asked him how many bonds he had. He said \$250,000.

Mr. Huntley said he asked Mr. Anderson for the numbers so he could investigate the bonds and that his visitor turned over the bonds themselves. Then he considered who could handle the securities.

Calls in Maurice Joseph. "I thought of Maurice Joseph," the statement continued, "so I called Joseph over the phone and asked him to come to the bank. He immediately came over. I told him a man named Anderson had \$250,000 worth of Liberty Bonds to sell and had offered me \$1,000 brokerage to sell them for him."

"Now, if you will sell the bonds we will split this money and make \$500 each, but before you do it, you go to the Union and Planters Bank and tell them you do not know and that you do not know where he got them. See if they will buy them. If they do, I will tell them where this man got the bonds, but he said we could investigate."

He said, "All right I will tell them he is a man from Mississippi and is buying some diamonds and I am taking them in trade and do not know anything about them." I said, "Well, anything you say is all right except be sure and let them know that you don't guarantee the bonds."

Gets \$34,000 for Bonds. Joseph, according to Mr. Huntley's statement, could place only \$34,000 worth of the bonds that day, receiving for them check for \$34,000. Huntley cashed it, taking out a fee of \$25. Anderson then paid him \$200 for negotiating the deal. He offered half of this to Joseph, who refused it. The statement concluded:

"Anderson is about 45 years old, weighs about 150 pounds, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, smooth shaven, dark hair. No name whatever is placed upon the Union and Planters Bank and Trust Company, or the National City Bank. The National City is not involved in the deal at all. The disposal of the bonds being the individual act of one of its officers."

MAN HELD WITH MISSING \$1,000 FEDERAL BONDS
Bank Employee Trapped by Newark Broker to Whom He Offered One for Sale.

Elmer S. Dodd of 74 Marcy Avenue, East Orange, N. J., an auditor in the Federal Reserve Bank at 30 Broadway, New York, was arrested in Newark yesterday and is being held pending an investigation into his story of how he came into possession of three \$1,000 bonds that had disappeared in transit between the First National Bank of Garfield, N. J., and the Federal Reserve Bank in Manhattan.

Dodd, according to Detective Heller and Byrnes of the Newark Detective Bureau, attempted to sell one of the bonds at the office of Joseph Scheider, a broker, at 161 Market Street, Newark. Scheider said Dodd came into his office on Wednesday and offered an Illinois Central Railroad bond for sale. Knowing that three such bonds had been lost, Scheider told Dodd he didn't have enough cash, but offered him \$200 afternoon for the balance.

Scheider notified the police, and when Dodd returned yesterday the detectives were waiting. Dodd said he found the three bonds in an elevator about a week ago.

ROBBERS GET \$30,000;
KILL BANK EMPLOY
Blow Open Safe in Florida Town
—Shoot a South Dakota Cashier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 3.—Robbers blew open the safe of the State Bank at Largo, sixteen miles south of here, early today and got away with \$30,000. The cashier, who lived above the bank, was held up by two of the bandits. All telephone and telegraph wires leading from the town had been cut.

MITCHELL, S. D., Feb. 3.—R. G. Stapleton, assistant cashier of the Corona State Bank, Corona, S. D., was shot and killed by a band of robbers today, when he attempted to defend the bank's money. The robbers escaped with about \$200 in cash.

ARRESTS FOR ROBBERY
REVEAL ANOTHER
Six Men, Accused of Chicago of One Mail Theft, Give Clue to One Not Reported.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The arrest of six men, one of whom was said by the police to have made a confession today, revealed the theft of a mail pouch containing \$1,700 in cash and securities valued at about \$25,000 from an interurban station of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad a week ago.

O lunch with the Crown Prince of Sweden at one o'clock, and then start for Moscow to do the busts of Lenin and Trotsky at three!—No wonder all England was astonished by Clare Sheridan's mad, merry adventure!—No wonder her cousin, Winston Churchill, Minister of War, was astonished!—No wonder G. K. Chesterton says of Clare Sheridan's Diary, "Mayfair to Moscow" (shortly to be published by Boni & Liveright), and Margot Asquith's Autobiography are the most talked of books in London!—Clare Sheridan is talking about her thrilling experiences tonight at Apollo Hall (8:30 sharp)—Haywood Brown is going to introduce her to those few who do not already know her.—If you want the most interesting evening you've had this winter, go to hear (and see) Clare Sheridan TONIGHT!

Wm. Morgan & Sons

Annual February

SALE

Surpassing Every Former Year in
Values and Variety of Selection

IMPORTANT—Every offering is dependable and high class merchandise—the regular stock of Wm. Morgan & Sons. The following prices for apparel of such notable quality will be recognized as

Unparalleled Opportunities

Suits and Overcoats

\$25	were	\$35	were
40	45	55	60
50	55	65	70
\$45	were	\$55	were
70	75	85	90
80	85	90	

Reductions in all other departments of from 33 1/3 to 50%

Shirts

\$1.55	were	\$2.85	were
3.00	3.50	5.00	

Knitted Ties—Half Price and less.....\$1.85
Wool Underwear—Half Price.....1.85
Silk Neckwear—Reg. \$1.50......65
Wool Ribbed Hose—Reg. \$1.50......75

Extra Salesmen in Attendance.

A Self-Service Plan in Hosiery and Neckwear
Departments—Sale Prices Clearly Marked.

IF YOU CAN COME BEFORE 12 NOON WE
CAN SERVE YOU BETTER!

Wm. Morgan & Sons

A Block-Long Display of Men's Fine Apparel!

14 Cortlandt St. 9-11 Dey St.

100% American

At the close of a recent interview Mrs. Harding, wife of the President-elect, remarked, "I am 100 per cent. American, and this applies to clothes as well as everything else." To such expressions—All Hail! The country is safe with these real Americans in the White House.

SENTIMENTS of this kind appeal vividly to every patriotic American Citizen. They are in full accord with that Americanism which we have been privileged to preach and to practice in our fifty years of business life.

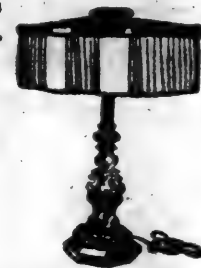
THOUSANDS of Americans know of that practice through wearing COWARD Shoes. They know that every COWARD Shoe is made with American materials throughout; every item of labor and distribution is of American origin; contented American workmen are paid in good American dollars; factories and equipment are supported by American capital.

THEY know this because Coward Shoes have proven a real investment, dollar for dollar, in appearance, in comfort, and in service.

J. S. Coward

OVINGTON'S February Sale of Lamps, Shades and Furniture

February brings discounts of 10% to 50% on all Ovington lamps and shades and discounts of 10% to 25% on all Ovington furniture.



Good materials always—good values throughout the February Sale—discounts on lamps and shades 10% to 50%.

ONCE a year during February, the price of every Ovington lamp and shade is discounted.

This year the reductions range from 10% to 50% and



Furniture that is unusual in line and sound in workmanship may be had, as has at February Sale, at discounts of 10% to 25%.

these reductions, be it remembered, are taken from prices which are recognized, the country over, as being reasonable and fair.



All Ovington lamps and shades, from the highest to the lowest, are reduced by 10% to 50%.

Ovington's has always been a favorite place for the home, and during February Sale, the discounts are 10% to 25%.

What in This List Does Your Home Need?

Pendulum Tables	Telephone Tables
Benches	Hand-Tied Leather Mats
Two Bed Lamps	Pendulum Lamps
Shades of all kinds	Books
Taverns	Tables
Refractory Tables	Sewing Cabinets
Chandeliers	Teapots
Magazine Racks	Refractory Lamps
Two Wagon	The Tables
Special Mirrors	Outing Tables
Table Lamps	Bed Tables
Refractory Lamps	Marble Stands
Refractory Lamps	Coffee Pots
Refractory Lamps	Bridge Lamps

the discounts of 10% to 25% is the character of each place which Ovington's shows.

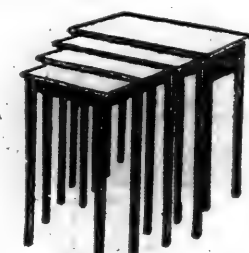
For the secret of having a presentable display is not a question of numbers alone, but very decidedly it is a question of taste.

The careful exercise of our taste and experience has made it just a little easier, we believe, for you to select the lamp, shade or table which pleases you and the liberal discounts of the February Sale make it a particularly opportune time for you to purchase.

For February 1921, there is this innovation—that all Ovington Furniture is also included in the sale and is subject to discounts of 10% to 25%.

Of course Ovington's does not attempt to display all kinds of furniture, but its showing of those charming little furniture innovations is varied and complete.

In furniture, as in lamps and shades, more important than

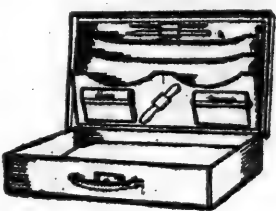


The showing of useful tables, lamps, and shades, in this list, is unique in New York. And their discounts, too, are from 10% to 25%.

OVINGTON'S

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

312-314 Fifth Avenue Near 32nd Street



SAKS & COMPANY

Have the largest stocks of fine leather goods to be seen in America, and feature especially for Friday

IMPORTED ATTACHE CASES

At 6.95

THESE cases are really invaluable for solicitors, insurance agents, for attorneys in the court room, and for women who find it necessary to take short business trips. Sturdily made of cotex leather, fitted with ivory paper cutter, leather covered address and memo books, pencil, penholder, three pockets for stationery, and large blotter. Size of case is 9 x 14 inches.

Other styles in Attache Cases, developed in cotex, cowhide, pigskin, and plus morocco

Priced from 15.00 to 62.50

MAIN FLOOR

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

McCutcheon's

Men's Dressing Gowns,
Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes
at Special Prices

TO most men a comfortable Lounging Robe or Smoking Jacket with a good book and the chance to get "one's feet up" spells "comfort."

McCutcheon's complete line of Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes and Smoking Jackets are carefully tailored to give this complete satisfaction.

Brocade Silk Smoking Jackets, Silk Lined Special Price, \$25.00

Art-Silk Lounging Robes, Special Price, \$18.00

Imported Wool Dressing Gowns Special Price, \$25.00

French Toweling Bath Robes Specially priced at \$21.00 and \$27.00

Imported Cheviot Bath Robes Special Price, \$12.00

Blanket Robes Complete line at \$8.50, \$10.50, \$12.00 and \$15.00

Domestic Terry Bath Robes Special Price, \$5.50

Department for Men—33d Street Entrance Just East of Fifth Avenue

BRIAND'S CABINET.

Portraits of the New French Cabinet formed by Premier Aristide Briand, presented next Sunday in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times.

Proofs

You probably say rather often:
"The proofs show up very well, but I wonder how this engraving will print."
Sterling checks proofs in every possible way to make sure of "Sterling Results" from every engraving that leaves our hands, before it leaves.

You can see proofs any time.
Color Process, Ben Day, Half Tone, Line or Combination.
Phone or write and have a representative call.

Sterling Engraving Co.

New York
TWIN PLANTS

500 William Street
Telephone: TRINITY 2000
10th Avenue at 56th Street
Telephone: CUNY 880

SIR PHILIP GIBBS

—the man who told the truth about war and who looks to Americans as the "new people of destiny in the world of progress," is making his second visit here. Get his two great books—today.

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD

"Of all the immense legacy of war books which our generation will hand down to posterity, 'Now It Can Be Told,' will convey the most authentic and the most valuable picture of the great war." The World, \$3.00.

PEOPLE OF DESTINY

Sir Philip Gibbs' first impression of us. "They are the new people of destiny in the world of progress because after their early adventures of youth, their times of preparation, their immense turbulent growth, their forging of tools and training of soul, they stand now in their full strength and maturity, powerful with the power of a great, free, confident people." Illustrated, \$2.00.

Harper & Brothers, New York
Est. 1817. "104 Years of Good Books."

PLAZA AND AUCTION ROOMS

EDWARD P. O'REILLY, Auctioneer.
5 AND 7 EAST 59th STREET (at 5th Ave.)

Unrestricted Sale by Auction of
AUTHENTIC ITALIAN FURNITURE
by order of

Marquis de Alteris

THE COLLECTION INCLUDES
Furniture, Woodwork, Chandeliers, Com-
modors, Lamps, etc., with additions.
ENTIRE TWIN BEDROOM
SUITE, MODERN LIVING
ROOM, DINING ROOM
AND BEDROOM SUITES,
AND CHAIRS AND RUGS.
Also a magnificent collection of
about 100 pieces of rare English
and European silver, mostly of the
Georgian Period, etc.

SALE TO-DAY (Friday) and
Saturday Afternoon
February 4-5
at 2 o'clock
Exhibition until hour of sale.

PR

Henry Reinhardt & Son

OLD and MODERN
PAINTINGS

606 Fifth Avenue

Also expert services on
general chimney work,
heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless
successful

Frederic N. Whitney, Inc.
Engineers and Contractors
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Made to
Draw

A Spring Arrival
A Handsome Pencil
Stripe Suiting.

We are tailors as well as clothiers,
and offer to make to order a dark
blue unfinished worsted suiting
for \$72 the suit. Worsted is the
cloth that wears well, drapes
without wrinkling and has an
excellent appearance. This will
not gloss, an extra virtue. G. N.
VINCENT, 524-526 9th Ave.,
near 91st St.

SELF-SHOT GIRL DIES; FAILED IN SCHOOL

Newark 14-Year-Old Pupil's
Last Thought Was of Her
Unfinished Story.

FAILURE SPOILED DREAMS

Two Physician Uncles Assist in
Operation as Final Effort
to Save Child.

Estelle Traina, of 375 Summer Avenue, Newark, the fourteen-year-old girl who shot herself on Tuesday afternoon after learning that she had failed in her school examinations, died yesterday at the City Hospital. Dr. Frank Caruso and Dr. Angelo Bianchi, her uncles, assisted in an operation made as a final effort to save the girl's life.

The death of Estelle leaves unfinished a story she had commenced entitled "Pauline's Dream." She had written several pages, the last of which ended abruptly with the unfinished sentence: "She sat late to the music, which was sweet and soft, although the manuscript was written the pen name she had chosen, 'Estelle Marcella Tante Traina.'"

"Estelle was very ambitious," her sister, Marie, aged 18, told a reporter. "She always wanted to write. She was very sensitive and failing to pass in her examinations must have ruined all her dreams. She had tried her hand at drawing and painting and had done very well, but writing was her chief ambition."

Just before the girl died she called her sister and said: "I want you to do me a favor. If you do, I'll do one for you."

"Certainly," Marie replied. "What do you want me to do, Stella?"

The girl fell back on the bed exhausted and died without speaking again, but Marie believes she wanted her sister to finish her story, "Pauline's Dream."

CALLS SENATE FOR MARCH 4

Wilson Issues Proclamation for Special Session at Harding's Request.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Wilson, acting on the recently communicated request of President-elect Harding, issued today a proclamation calling a special session of the Senate to convene March 4.

A request that the special session be called was made to the President several days ago by Senator Underwood of Alabama, minority leader of the Senate, who received the request of the President-elect through Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the majority leader. The session will act on Cabinet and other appointments by Mr. Harding and will last only a short time.

The President's proclamation reads: "Whereas public interest requires that the Senate of the United States be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March, next, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session of the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the District of Columbia, on the 4th day of March, next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all members of the Senate shall be notified to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice."

TEXTILE MILLS REOPENING.

Increased Activity Reported From New England Centres.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—From all over New England come reports of increased activity in the textile centres, with many mills reopening thousands of workers going back to their employment and mill owners and textile experts predicting a speedy return to normal in the woolen and cotton industry in this section.

In Lawrence, one of the largest textile cities in New England, the cotton department of the Pacific Mills, which has been on a five-day-a-week schedule for many weeks, will resume its normal schedule this week. Many more looms of the Arlington Mills were put on full time schedule this week. At the Everett mill the agent declared the time schedule there would prevail for some time.

During the last two weeks industrial conditions in general, but particularly in Rhode Island, have improved remarkably in Rhode Island, according to reports today from Providence.

GOULD SUIT HELD OVER.

Setting of Trial Date Delayed Pending Judge Finch's Decision.

The suit of Mrs. Elsie Erpf Letkovics Blum against Kingdon Gould for \$500,000 damages for breach of promise was on the calendar before Supreme Court Justice Pitcock yesterday when a date for trial was to have been set. At the request of Pitcock, the case was passed for the day, because, it was understood, no decision had been made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to prosecute the order for Mr. Gould's examination before trial.

It developed that a notice of trial had been filed on May 20, 1919, but it did not disclose the nature of the action.

500 SINN FEINERS FIGHT CROWN FORCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

ground. The Sinn Fein sentry posted near the house was shot dead by a policeman. A number of Kingdon's cattle are said to have been taken away by the raiders.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3 (Associated Press).—The Sinn Fein movement, by General Sir Edward Strickland a fortnight ago of a decree of martial law, the Irish Republic has been in a state of anarchy, growing in volume, both in the martial law areas and in districts, like Galway, which previously had been quiet.

Get on with the work, was the admonition an Irish Republican Army leader gave his men recently in the Irish Bulletin, scoffing at peace negotiations. The Republican Army appears to be making determined efforts to carry out that order.

Dublin now is one of the storm centres for ambushes. Attacks on the military and police are so frequent at night and day that the newspapers have difficulty in reporting all of them.

The object of the Sinn Fein activities is said to be to force General Macready, the military commander in Ireland, for political effect, to extend martial law to Dublin.

Every police and military lorry here now carries a hostage chained and padlocked to a seat.

Nine policemen were killed and two wounded today when two lorries ran into an ambushade between Drunkenness and New Palace County.

Dublin Castle announced tonight that another ambushade took place this afternoon, near Ballinacorney, County Cork, a short distance southwest of Queens-town. Four constables were killed and two of them were shot dead and one was seriously wounded. The other man escaped.

One hundred armed men attempted to rush the Rathfriland Barracks, near Fermoy, the police using rifles and bombs, beat off their assailants. No casualties have been reported.

At Ballinacorney, a policeman named Samuel Greene was shot and killed today.

Officer Wounded in Case.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—An officer, said to be a major, while taking tea in a cafe

POPE IS EAGER TO SEE ARCHBISHOP HAYES

Will Discuss With Him Irish Affairs and Anti-British Flag Incident in New York.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

ROME, Feb. 3.—It is a true pleasure for me to meet our dear American Bishop, who is so kind and so full of extreme satisfaction to receive Archbishop Hayes, whom we have not met since he was elevated to the important See of New York," said Pope Benedict today on hearing that Archbishop Hayes had arrived in Rome.

The Pontiff has instructed all the ecclesiastical authorities to hasten the solution of questions concerning New York or in which Archbishop Hayes is interested, wishing to facilitate the work the latter must accomplish while in Rome. At the same time the Pope asked for a dossier containing all papers regarding the See of New York since Mr. Hayes was appointed Archbishop, including the anti-English flag disturbance in front of the Union Club.

The Pontiff desires to talk over all these questions and the general situation with the Archbishop so as to agree as to the policy to be followed in similar cases in the future.

There is no doubt that the Irish question, as it affects Catholics in New York, will be one of the most important subjects of discussion. The Archbishop and Archbishop Hayes, the former looking favorably on the accomplishment of Irish aspirations but condemning acts of violence.

Mr. Corrotta, who deals with American Affairs, has informed Mr. Hayes of what the Pope desires to discuss with him, and the Archbishop is working on his report, with the assistance of his secretaries, desiring not only to discuss with the Pontiff the principal questions in the archdiocese, but to leave with him written statements about each case.

Since Archbishop Hayes arrived in America College has been the scene of a great deal of activity, and going of priests, students and members of the American colony, all being eager to meet him. Mr. O'Hern, rector of the college, has cured a number of these visitors, saying that the Archbishop was extremely tired after his journey from Naples and was going to rest for several days, and to be fit for the numerous duties and visits which will face him soon.

With the exception of Cardinals Gibbons, O'Connell and Farley, Archbishop Hayes is the only member of the American episcopacy who was in Rome during the period of the conclave which elected the present Pope. Archbishop Hayes and Cardinal Farley followed the entire procedure of the conclave in the days which preceded the election of Benedict to the chair of St. Peter, while Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell arrived two hours after the new Pope was elected.

FOUR TYPHUS SUSPECTS ON ITALIAN LINER

Supposed Pneumonia Cases hurried Back to Ship From Long Island College Hospital.

Four typhus suspects were discovered yesterday on the steamship Presidente Wilson, which arrived from Italian ports on Tuesday. The vessel was berthed at Rye docks, Brooklyn, but as soon as the discovery was made, the quarantine flag was raised and the vessel went to anchor down the bay. The four patients were taken to the Long Island College Hospital but were later sent back to the vessel. Dr. Doyle of Roosevelt, one of the Assistant Health Officers of the port, who went aboard the Presidente Wilson ordered that all precautions should be enforced, and that no one should leave the vessel.

In view of the gravity of the discovery Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland said that the Health Department will not permit the landing of any of the 1,400 passengers on the Presidente Wilson until all danger is past. His opinion was that one of the patients had a severe case of typhus, another had a milder case, while the other two were classified as suspects until after a thorough examination.

The hospital records list the patients as Joseph Wolowitch, 35, an Austrian; Felix Weber, 31, a Rumanian; Antonio Juncal, 27, an Italian and Aloise Kalperin, 15, a Galician.

ANARCHIST LOSSES APPEAL.

Philosophy Fails to Save Him, but Case Will Go to High Court.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained by Alexis Georgiann, a Russian, to prevent his deportation, was dismissed yesterday by the Circuit Court of Appeals, which affirmed the decision of Federal Judge Knox. Georgiann was arrested in Minneapolis, Minn., on March 19, 1919. He is a writer and seller of radical books.

Part of the opinion of the Circuit Court reads: "This petitioner is obviously a man of education and by his command of language and acquaintance with affairs, well able to defend himself and to lead others. But mere personal abstention of violence, or even from violent language, does not secure immunity if the result of the gentlest and most guarded speech is to advocate or teach states of anarchy, or to incite to anarchy."

There was evidence that though he does not believe in the immediate overthrow of the Government of the United States, that position is not the result of any affection for the same or approval of this Republic, nor of any objection to force and violence, but only results from an opinion that the time is not ripe.

The case is to be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Dublin May Get Martial Law.
Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—Martial law may be proclaimed in Dublin within the next few days if activities of rebels continue to increase, according to a high military authority. Two ambushes and two murders were reported here within the last twenty-four hours, and Dublin streets are becoming unsafe for soldiers and police on duty.

This authority said today he sincerely hoped it would be unnecessary to proclaim martial law, which would upset the whole social and business life of the Irish capital.

VICTIM HAD U. S. MEDALS.
Lieut. Craven Rescued 600 Americans From the Transport Otranto.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—District Inspector Francis Worthington Craven was one of those killed in the ambushade on Wednesday at Ballinacorney. He served in the navy during the war and received the American Distinguished Service and Navy Crosses and the British Distinguished Service Order.

While commanding the British destroyer Mounsey he saved 600 American soldiers from the American transport Otranto, when that vessel was lost as a result of a collision with the steamer Kashmir off the Scottish coast in October, 1918.

Lieut. Craven retired from the navy with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and only joined the Royal Irish Constabulary a few weeks ago.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR DUNSAUNY.
Poet to Be Tried on Charge of Keeping Firearms Illegally.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—Lord Dunsauney, poet and playwright, who was arrested recently at the castle of Dunsauney Castle in County Meath, was alleged to have disclosed several shotguns and other sporting arms, will be tried by court-martial at the Kilmallick court house Friday, it was announced today.

The charge against him is keeping firearms and ammunition not under effective military control.

IN THE HEART OF NEWARK

Near Broad and Market Streets

Very Desirable Plot

61x85 FEET.

Small Amount of Cash Needed

Address Present Owners

X 2242 Times Annex

REIS UNION SUITS

REIS

MAN'S CLOSEST FRIEND

DAIKOKU

In Japan one of the seven gods of happiness is a jolly little fat man called Daikoku.

His smiling image is seen in every store and in even the poorest of homes.

And always he is shown seated upon bales of rice—

Which explains his happiness; as everyone knows who has enjoyed the delicious rice pudding served at CHILDS.

Rich, creamy rice pudding a permanently appealing dessert.

Childs

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Lane Bryant

Original, patented and largest maker and seller in the world of

MATERNITY APPAREL

Offers the expert maternity Latest Winter Models in a complete assortment

Dresses \$1.75 to \$25.00
Coats \$2.75 to \$25.00
Suits \$3.50 to \$25.00
Petticoats \$1.50 to \$3.50
Corsets \$1.00 to \$2.50
Brasieres \$1.00 to \$2.50

Registries and Underwear
Differing in no outward way from ordinary models, styled as required; unusual qualities; all when there is a sale, without exception.

Second Floor
Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th Street

TAXPAYERS
Have Your Income Tax Figured By An Expert Accountant. Terms Reasonable. Phone MURKIN 3286-W. CARL HANSEN
1 WHITNEY AV. ELMHURST, L. I.

The Wanamaker Store

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway at Ninth, New York. Business Hours, 9 to 5.

It Is Rather Hard to Get a Lamp to Begin to Burn

It takes gentleness and patience until the whole wick is kindled with light to keep it from going out.

Surely, we should take even more time and pains in our homes, with little children and others who work with us, who are seeking to be lighted up when they come with questions and want to know something.

Do not "blow out" the little flame that needs to be encouraged.

It is a privilege to have a chance to help even one person every day.

(Signed)
John A. Wanamaker

February 4, 1921.

The Contents of the Palazzo Carminati AU QUATRIEME will remain on exhibition intact for the next few days, in order that the public may have the opportunity to see this extraordinary collection.

Even the pieces that have been sold will be held for this period in their original places so that the collection will be a veritable Museum of 18th Century furniture and bibelots for all lovers of these fine old things.

Fourth Floor, Old Bldg.
Lansing's Book
Place your order now for "The Peace Negotiations," by Robert Lansing, a work of world-wide importance, will be published March 25; price \$3.

The Book Store
Eighth Gallery, New Bldg.

To-day's Sales

A "sale" in the Wanamaker sense, is the offer of serviceable goods at less than market price. It is a signal to the thrifty to act.

February Furniture Sale
624 brass bedsteads at half price.
Sixth Gallery, New Building.

Women's Suede Gauntlets at \$2.65

Cowhide Bags at Half Price

Lamps and Shades—a Third Less

Lingerie—Half and Less
Third Floor, Old Building.

Women's Beacon Robes, \$9.75
Third Floor, Old Building.

Feather Pillows—a Fourth Less

Men's Silk-lined Overcoats, \$33.50

Men's 75c to \$1.50 Socks, 50c pair

Women's Suede Gauntlets \$2.65

1,800 pairs—a special purchase—the very style for spring wear, long gauntlet of very fine suede, pique sewn, light weight, with clasp strap at wrist.

Grey, brown, mode, champagne, white.

Main Floor, Old Building.

Lamb's-Wool Quilts Imported Covers

We bought these beautiful covers abroad—French brocaded silks, all-over designs, panel effects, in one piece (that is, without any seam in the centre).

Some have satin borders; others have design on top, with plain satin back. Edges are corded to match the color scheme.

We bought the lamb's wool and made the quilts in our own factory.

They are without duplicates in America.

\$62.50 each.

In shades of light and dark rose, light and dark gold, cardinal, pink and blue.

Fourth Gallery, New Bldg.

Women's Skirts from London

REDLEAF skirts.

They have that intangible something which gives all of the English homespun and tweed costumes their character.

FULL LIQUOR CENSUS ORDERED BY KRAMER

All Local Officials Directed to Report at Once on Wholesale Stocks.

TOTAL TO DECIDE NEXT STEP

Talk of Having Liquor Prosecutions Begun Directly by Enforcement Chief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A census of all liquor in the possession of wholesale druggists in the country has been ordered by the Prohibition Commissioner, Mr. Kramer, to determine how long the present ban against withdrawal of intoxicants from bonded warehouses shall remain in force.

Orders have gone to all Federal prohibition directors, internal revenue officials said tonight, to submit an estimate of the amount of liquor in their districts free from bond. Returns are expected within a week.

When the result is known, officials said, they would be able to determine how long the stoppage of withdrawals could continue without interfering with stimulants prescribed for sickness.

Exception to the general refusal to issue withdrawal permits allowing retail druggists to obtain five cases of liquor, prohibition officials said, applies only to the sale by wholesale druggists from their stocks "on the floor" in their establishments.

When this supply is exhausted, officials said, provision will have to be made to enable the wholesalers to replenish their stocks for the benefit of retailers.

Another step to tighten the screws on the illegal distribution is under consideration by the Prohibition Enforcement Department, officials said, through the application of terms of the National Prohibition act, which permits action to be brought in the name of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or his deputies to restrain the manufacture or sale of intoxicants.

Under present procedure such actions are brought by the district attorneys, but because of the crowded condition of the court dockets and the many demands on these attorneys, action is frequently delayed.

The commissioner or his deputies under the act, officials said, can proceed in equity against illegal sales and manufacturers without waiting upon the convenience of district attorneys. Adoption of this method would require the employment of lawyers as deputies, however.

SAY DR. REEVE KISSED PRETTY GIRLS IN HALL

Witnesses for Soloist Suing for Daughter Tell of Hugging in Morninggale Park.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Witnesses in the suit of Mrs. Grace Fisher Reeve, protégé of Madame Nordica, to recover her daughter, Dellora, from her husband, testified today to seeing Dr. Oscar C. Reeve kissing a pretty woman. The evidence was introduced to prove that Dr. Reeve was not a proper person to bring up the child.

One of the witnesses was Miss Margaret Strong, sister of Dr. Lawrence Wilson Strong, pathologist at the Women's Hospital in Manhattan. She resides at 80 Morninggale Drive, where Dr. and Mrs. Reeve live in an apartment. Miss Strong said she had seen Dr. Reeve hugging women on the stairway and in the hall to the apartment.

"I wore rubber heels," said Miss Strong, "and I would come unexpectedly on Dr. Reeve. When he saw me he would break away from the girl."

"How many times did you see Dr. Reeve hugging young women in the hallways?" Justice Young inquired.

"Well, to be safe, I would say four or five times," she replied.

Mrs. Margaret Moore of West 120th Street, Manhattan, testified that she saw Dr. Reeve sitting with pretty girls on benches in Morninggale Park.

"What was he doing?" she was asked.

"Oh, just sitting close and making a little love," she replied.

Mary Elizabeth Rogers, the family maid to several years, was called as a witness for the doctor. She swore Mrs. Reeve showed little affection for her daughter, and had called the child "little devil," "fool," and a "brat."

NEW DISEASE DIAGNOSED.

Symptoms, Blue Spots: Cause, Apoplexy Iodine After Eating Ice Cream.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3.—A rare malady, declared Dr. E. B. Behn as he examined Miss Lucille Reed yesterday, there were dark blue spots all over her body. Two other physicians were called for consultation. The patient's left leg was a dark walnut color. She had painted it with iodine.

"What did you eat Tuesday," she was asked.

"Only ice cream, but lots of it," she replied.

"Light broke over the face of Dr. Behn. 'I have it,' he said. 'The iodine which you used entered the pores and coming in contact with the starch matter in the ice cream which you ate, caused the peculiar dark spots which appear on your body, the same as certain foods develop lives on the outside of human beings. Iodine action on starch turns it blue and that is how the blue spots came.'"

79% More Negroes in Newark.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The negro population of Newark in 1920 was 17,010, an increase of 73.3, or 73.3 per cent, the Census Bureau announced today. The white population was 297,183, an increase of 59.451, or 17.6 per cent, and all others 321.

SAYS BERGDOLL WAS TO PAY \$100,000 FEE

Prosecutor Asserts Ansell and Gibbons Obtained His Release to Get Money.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll's leave of absence from Governors Island prison to hunt his "\$100,000 pot of gold" was obtained by Samuel T. Ansell and the late Dr. Clarence Gibbons, his counsel, as a means of raising funds to fight for the draft dodger's release from his five-year sentence, said Charles D. McAvoy, United States District Attorney, here today.

Information made public by Mr. McAvoy revealed that the deserter's counsel had an agreement whereby the \$100,000 Bergdoll was supposed to have hidden away in the Maryland hills was to be divided between his lawyers in case the prisoner's freedom was obtained. McAvoy declared that after Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, the draft dodger's mother, had refused to pay any money to the attorneys, Bergdoll informed them that he had \$100,000 hidden in the hills near Hagerstown, Md., and that they then obtained his release to search for it.

Mr. McAvoy declared that two contracts were submitted to Bergdoll by the lawyers, but added that he signed neither. These contracts, according to the District Attorney, were presented to the Federal Grand Jury in the investigation which led to the indictment of Mrs. Bergdoll on charges growing out of the case against Erwin Bergdoll, a brother of Grover.

Both provided for sliding scales of payments varying from \$2,500 for presenting a certificate of clearance to the President to \$50,000 should he be released by the civil courts after all other measures to obtain his liberty had failed. The first called for \$5,000 and the second for \$5,000 for each year remitted from his sentence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The escape to Germany of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, wealthy convicted draft dodger, got into a House discussion today.

Chairman Kahn of the Military Committee announced that he not only wanted an investigation of the escape, but favored a "most thorough and sweeping" investigation of the allegations, reported to have been made by Bergdoll in the country, that he had been offered his freedom if he would "come across to some American Army officers with a bribe of \$100,000."

CREW OF PROFESSORS STOKED SWEDISH LINER

Regular Men Struck, So Director Recruited in Universities and Clubs for Firemen.

Just before the steamship Drottningholm sailed from Gothenberg the firemen presented demands for more pay.

The Swedish-American Line refused them and it appeared for a time that the vessel would be unable to leave for New York. At this critical moment Sigurd Bjorkstrom, port engineer and a director in the line, came forward and volunteered to recruit the engine and fire room force.

He gathered together twelve of the most distinguished smokers that have ever come into this port, with the exception of the Russian noblemen who smoked a steamship to New York to escape from their country.

Some hours after the Drottningholm reached her pier at the North River the aristocratic smokers came down the gangplank, all slick and span, and hastened to begin their New York sightseeing. All twelve are professors in business, universities or young mechanical engineers who were glad of the opportunity to come to New York for a firing visit.

It was said that the chief engineer of the Drottningholm refused to sail unless his pay of 14,000 kronen a year was doubled. In recruiting his force it was said Mr. Bjorkstrom visited clubs and engineering bodies and told members of the plight of the line. Not only did engineers respond but, it was reported, some of the young clubmen doctored overalls for the trip. The vessel brought 600 passengers, among whom was Mrs. Lydia Hedberg, a singer, who comes to sing Swedish folk songs.

6-YEAR-OLD BOY CLINGS TO ICE TILL AID COMES

Fell in the Hudson and Cries Attracted Brakeman, Then Both Were Rescued.

George Washington Sutton is 6 years old, and probably will grow older because of his ability to hang on to this world by his finger tips. George lives at 152 West Ninety-first Street and with other boys went to the Hudson at Eighty-eighth Street yesterday to play "Rilla."

This consists in jumping from cake to cake of ice in the river. George played successfully until his foot slipped. When he came up he was under an ice cake. He slipped from beneath it, grabbed the edge with his finger tips, held on and yelled. A New York Central freight train was backing down the river tracks. Bert Quinn, the brakeman, heard George and dove in after him. Quinn hit a cake of ice and about all he could do was to hang on to George's cake and join him in calls for help.

The conductor, Emmet Rogers, threw Quinn a rope, which he tied about the boy. After George had been drawn up, Quinn was pulled from the river. The engineer backed the caboose to Ninety-sixth Street, where there is a switchman's shanty. The trainmen built a fire and warmed George until an ambulance arrived from Knickerbocker Hospital and took him home.

George's father was most surprised at his son's ability to cling to anything. He said that two years ago, when George was 4 years old, he got the habit of leaning out of the apartment window on the second floor to see how far he could lean without falling. One day he fell, but as he did so clutched the ledge with his fingers and hung on until his father snatched him back.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

Announcing the Spring Vogue of Imported English Tweed in MISSES' TAILORED SUITS

45.00

Tweed assumes the sophistry of the tailored suit, preserves the coquetry of the youthful suit and sheds the pleasing charm of its colorings upon the immediate present like bits of springtime borrowed from the months to come.



Box Models Introducing The New Straight Lines In Both Coat and Skirt

Spring Shades of Blue, Rust, Lavender or Gray
Sizes 14 to 20 years

OTHER TWEED SUITS

29.50 to 98.50

MISSES' SUIT SHOP—Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

Herald the Dawn of a New Fashion in Misses' Tailored Frocks

Misses' Coat Dresses of Navy Blue Tricotine

69.50

THE coat dress enters upon its spring career with its title to smartness already established, for the Paris couturiers of no less importance than Lanvin, Cheruit and Jenny were its sponsors. In these models it has the distinction becoming its dignity as Youths' first spring tailored frock.



Spring Ornament Introduces Latticed Silk Braid, Silk and Tinsel Soutache Embroidery

Sizes 14 to 20 years

OTHER COAT DRESSES

49.50 to 295.00

MISSES' GOWN SHOP—Second Floor

LOST PROPERTY REGAINED.

If on ascertaining a loss the loser calls up 1000-Bryant and informs The New York Times, a small advertisement next morning may produce the desired results.—Advt.

Misses' Taffeta Dresses

Spring Styles in Picture Frocks
Exceptionally Low Priced

\$55.00



DEBUTANTES, sub-debutantes and young women in general will please take notice that the new Spring styles have rushed the season gaily. The first arrivals are rustling their Taffeta and shaking their frivolous frills within our very doors.

PARIS-inspired, daintily quaint and vivacious styles—1830 Period puffs and paniers, panels and overskirt effects, saucy sashes, delicious, unexpected conceits—and the most surprising thing about them is their modest price.

A Range of Spring Shades

Third Floor.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

The Final Clearance Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats

is now being held on the Sixth Floor

The new prices are

\$38.50 & 68.00

The assortment comprises all of the quality Overcoats remaining from this season's stock

A quick disposal should ensue at the prices quoted, as very exceptional value is assured in every instance

GREAT BARGAIN

5 Oriental Rugs

EXQUISITE DESIGNS

JUST IMPORTED.

Phone—John 5126-1948.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

4 1/2 & 5% ON SAVINGS

DATING FROM MARCH 1

Paid by the old reliable

FRANKLIN SOCIETY

FIFTEEN ARA DOW, N. Y.

202 New York, Ground Floor, 6 Years Old, Safe, Conservative.

Hunting Employment

Many persons out of employment or wishing to enlarge their opportunities find what they are looking for by perusing the Help Wanted columns of

The New York Times

WHITEHOUSE & HARDY

BROADWAY AT 40TH STREET

NEW YORK

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BUILDING

SEMI-ANNUAL REDUCTIONS in Men's High Shoes

All Lines

Loss and interest exclusively our own design.

MEN WHO KNOW

The Thompson-Starrett organization is composed of men who have devoted their lives to building and who are equipped to cull from the riches of experience a solution for every type of construction problem.

Put it up to us to put it up for you!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

"Buy it from the Navy"

U. S. Navy

Sale of Surplus Supplies.

Do Not Fail to Visit the

Exhibit at Merchandise FAIR

Booth 632 All this Week
71st Regt. Armory,
34th & 4th Ave.

Goods of Highest Quality. Accepted by the Navy After Stringent Inspection.

All New. In Excellent Condition. Immediate Delivery.

Blankets, Cloth, Mittens, Socks; Tableware, Kitchenware, House Furnishings; Tools, Hardware, Shovels; Electrical Goods; Flags, Bunting; Leather Goods; Arctic; Canvas, Bags, Tarpaulins, Ropes, Cordage, Chests; Stationery; Binoculars and Spectacles, etc., in great variety.

This Exhibit is in addition to the one at Salesroom: Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale; Navy Supply Depot; 30th & 3d Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Telephone Sunset 8100, Ext. 585.)

Eugene H. Tricou,
Lieut. Commander (R. C.), U. S. N.

THE ANNALIST.

Read The Annalist for movements in stocks, bonds and commodities. Every Monday. Ten cents a copy; \$5.00 a year by mail.

SAYS NAVY'S POWER IS IN BATTLESHIPS

General Board Asserts America Cannot Cope With Other Navies Without Them.

CITES PAST WARS AS PROOF

Special Report to Senate Urges No Break in Capital Ship Construction Under Present Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. — Answering the request of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent to that committee today a special report of the General Board of the Navy as to what, in its opinion, will "form the main strength of the navy of the world in the future." The report was the Navy Department's answer to the House resolution, which directed the Committee on Naval Affairs to report to the Senate "as to the policy of suspending the present naval building program for six months, to the end that investigation may be had as to what constitutes a modern navy."

The General Board holds that submarines, light cruisers and commerce destroyers have their place in all well-proportioned navies, but the battleship remains the basis of sea power and in modern naval warfare "it is upon the most powerful type of all—the battleship—that the decision will depend."

"Today," the General Board states, "the opponents of the battleship are basing their arguments upon the present and prospective, especially the prospective, development of submarines and aircraft. It is the old battle of words over again, like that of the torpedo against the big ship, the gun against armor, speed against maneuver, and fighting power. We are asked to accept hopes for accomplishment.

For Concentration of Power. "Concentration of power in attack is the fundamental basis of all warfare operations, ashore and afloat. Naval concentration of power has been in the main fighting ships of a fleet from the ancient galley period to the present time, and the strength of a navy has always been based upon the number and power of its ships of the fighting line, that is, of its battleships.

"The rapid progress during the last half century in naval construction and maritime inventions, in motive power, ordnance and armor, in torpedoes, explosives and accessories, has so increased the power and consequent cost of battleships as to make their acquisition and maintenance a financial burden of first importance to any nation, however rich. Naturally, any scheme, proportion or invention to develop a more powerful, less expensive, shorter road to victory is most attractive and generally finds enthusiastic supporters.

"Time and again the naval policy of maritime nations has been influenced by these arguments. Reliance upon speed and commerce destroying had its day, until it became evident that speed without punch was insufficient to win a war. In the early '80's, when the automobile torpedo began to develop as a weapon of fair accuracy the immediate doom of the battleship was prophesied. The automobile torpedo, launched from a boat costing less than \$100,000 was to destroy a battleship costing mil-

lions. The answer to this soon came in increased under-water protection, torpedo defense batteries, and in the larger, faster, better armed and more costly torpedo boat destroyer, which drove the smaller torpedo vessel from the sea and took permanent place in the auxiliary force of the fleet at enhanced cost to its construction and maintenance.

"Much was expected in the late war of large, fast, well drilled squadrons of torpedo boat destroyers that would launch a flock of torpedoes against the capital ships in battle formation with fatal effect. At the battle of Jutland when these tactics were tried out they failed. Several ships were hit but not destroyed. The British battleship Marlborough, after being torpedoed, remained in the line and got safely back to port.

"The fast light cruiser, raider, commerce destroyer were again tried out in the World War. The von Spee squadron, the Emden and a few other vessels of similar type brought a certain amount of distinction to the German Navy, but as the German battle fleet could not support them they eventually succumbed to superior British force which commanded the sea. Speed and dodging again failed.

Submarine Menace Controlled.

"During the late war the submarine, a new weapon never before tried in war, received enormous development. Its employment against certain types of vessels, particularly slow, unprotected merchant vessels, was entirely unexpected. The submarine is the most successful weapon in its qualities of concealment and surprise yet advanced. It came very near winning the war for Germany. But, as always, necessity and invention combined found a means to meet the menace and reduce it to controllable limits.

"The successful employment of the destroyer and other speedy vessels with their depth bombs, the motor boat with its listening devices, submarine against submarine, developed a defense against the submarine attack to a point where it was successfully met. It took a long time, but again surprise and dodging failed.

"The capital ship survived this, perhaps the most serious danger to which it has yet been exposed, and further improvements in under-water protection as well as in other ways have greatly minimized it. As a matter of fact, throughout the war, though the cruising ground of the Grand Fleet was infested by submarines, eventually brought to a high state of perfection by the Germans, not a single battleship of that fleet was sunk or even very seriously injured by submarine attack. The protective measures adopted were successful and the Grand Fleet frequently traversed the North Sea and adjacent waters unharmed and at will. There is no reason to believe that the defense along these lines will not continue to keep pace with the offense."

Answering the query as to the future of the naval air arm, asserts that it may be confidently predicted invention will provide means for meeting the future development of the bomb and torpedo carrying aircraft and that ships and airplanes will continue to be only adjuncts of the well-rounded fleet.

Aircraft Influence Slow.

"No one can foretell, the General Board adds, "what the developments in aviation may bring in the modification of present accepted types of surface vessels, but it may be confidently asserted that changes of type due to this influence will be slow and will not seriously effect the value of the ships now built or to be built in the near future. Changes in military characteristics of battle and other surface ships are frequent in these days of progress in invention, but no revolutionary change is to be expected. "Secrecy as to basic characteristics cannot be maintained and means of defense move in parallel lines and at about the same speed with those of offense."

"There is no doubt, however," the board continues, "that the future employment of aircraft in connection with naval operations will introduce new problems of attack and defense of far-reaching importance. They will become increasingly valuable adjuncts of the fleet."

SCHWAB TO STUDY CONDITIONS ABROAD

Steel Maker Sails on Aquitania With 1,439 Others—Will Visit Italy.

MANY NOTABLES ON LINER

R. B. Mahany, Acting Secretary of Labor, Goes to Immigration Convention in Geneva.

The Cunard liner Aquitania sailed yesterday with 1,440 passengers, 715 being in the first cabin. Several hundred persons went to the pier to see friends depart. The liner was scheduled to sail at noon, but was delayed until 1:35 o'clock awaiting the tide.

Among those who sailed was Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who said he was going abroad to get first-hand information on industrial and financial conditions. He will be gone six weeks or two months. With him sailed Dr. Samuel A. Brown, his physician. From England Mr. Schwab will go to France and later to Italy, where he has not been for almost twenty years.

When he returns Mr. Schwab said he might have something to say on disarmament.

"I am a great believer in America and the American people," he said, "and I am sure that we can settle our problems no matter how difficult they may appear."

The Marquis of Carisbrooke, son of H. R. H. Princess Beatrice, grandson of the late Queen Victoria and brother of the Queen of Spain, was also a passenger. The Marquis has been the guest of General Cornelius Vanderbilt, revisiting scenes he first saw in 1900 when he came to America as a midshipman in the Royal Navy.

Another passenger was Rowland B. Mahany, Acting Secretary of Labor, who will represent the United States at the International Conference on Immigration in Geneva, Switzerland.

"We shall visit some European capitals and get opinions on immigration. We shall be guided in the convention by the information obtained," he said.

"What we desire is to get at the common sense of these nations and the result cannot help but be illuminating."

Colonel Homer Folks, Assistant Manager of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, sailed with Mrs. Folks to help organize a plan of cooperation in giving medical care to sick and destitute children. His headquarters will be in Paris. The Red Cross had appropriated \$5,000,000 for this work, it was announced, and more funds would be supplied as the work progressed.

George E. Leamard, President of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation and Mrs. Leamard were also passengers. Mr. Leamard goes abroad to build factories in France and England and to consult engineers on fuel conservation.

Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, sailed with Mrs. Morris. Colonel Robert R. McCormick, proprietor of The Chicago Tribune, and Mrs. McCormick sailed for a vacation trip.

Dr. John H. Finley, former State Commissioner of Education, was another passenger.

Sir Mortimer and Lady Davis, A. Landerdale Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Housman, Colonel A. Hamilton Gault, D. R. O. C. Countess Ethel de Jumilhac, Countess Moroni, Patrick Francis Murphy, General and Mrs. F. E. Meighan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Le Oelrichs and Mr. and Mrs. James De Rothschild also sailed.

Brill Brothers

A Veritable

Humpty-Dumpty Fall In Clothing Prices

A Message to Men:

Our Annual Inventory Time means more than ever before your Opportunity Time.

Winter's only half over, yet here we are clearing out the entire stocks of our five stores at prices stripped and dismantled down to the very bone.

For a few days more highest quality will hobnob with lowest prices—a few days of opportunity which, once disregarded or overlooked, will be gone for good.

Which is the nearest Brill Brothers Store to you?

Thousands of Overcoats

\$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50 Overcoats

Reduced to

\$27

\$60, \$65, \$70, \$75 and \$80 Overcoats

Reduced to

\$42

\$85, \$90, \$95 and \$100 Overcoats

Reduced to

\$55

Thousands of Suits

\$35, \$40, \$45 and \$50 Suits

Reduced to

\$22

\$55, \$60, \$65, \$70 and \$75 Suits

Reduced to

\$35

\$85, \$90, \$95, \$100 and Up to \$125 Suits

Reduced to

\$55

Hundreds of Kuppenheimer Suits and Overcoats

Included at \$35—\$42—\$55

Special at Our Union Square Store Only—

\$30, \$35 and \$40 Young Men's Suits, Sizes 30 to 36, on Sale at \$17.00

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway
125th St., at 3d Ave.

Broadway at 49th Street

47 Cortlandt Street
44 East 14th Street

Motor Truck Deterioration

On account of the lack of proper storage facilities available, our government has been forced to store in the open during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920 many idle motor vehicles. Naturally, they must have greatly deteriorated.

Many motor truck owners fail to appreciate the rapid deterioration which takes place when their equipment is not stored or garaged where it is protected from the elements.

Trucks which are permitted to stand idle and uncared for in the cold, sleet, rain or hot sunshine soon become badly damaged and unsafe.

Internal as well as external parts, cylinder walls, bearings, frame parts, bolts, nuts and rivets become pitted and rusted.

Do not fail to protect your investment in motor trucks as you would any other piece of machinery when not in use, by keeping them in a dry, covered place and properly oiled and greased.

The Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa.
Established 1897

Autocar

Wherever there's a road

People Need More Milk This Time of The Year

It is much easier to keep well than to get well. A properly nourished body is the best health insurance.

Good, wholesome milk surrounded by additional protection as is afforded by Borden's Grade A Milk, is a splendid body builder.

The grown man or woman requires it as much as the child.

Borden's Farm Products Co. Inc.
Cortlandt 7961

GOODY SHOP

Candy Specials for Friday and Saturday

Extra Specials

Chocolate Chips 60c lb.
Chocolate Plantations 50c lb.
Almond Delight 70c lb.
Assorted Caramels 60c lb.

Other Week-end Specials

Goody Shop's Nut Morsels 50c lb.
Butter Cups 50c lb.

Goody Shop Standard Specialties

Pussywillow Assorted Chocolates \$1.00 lb.
Splendor Chocolates and Bon Bons \$1.25 lb.
French Chocolates \$1.25 lb.

Goody Shop Luncheon and Tea Room

Our shops are the most popular tea rooms in the city. Our patrons are attracted by the wide variety of tempting foods and desserts, unusually satisfying tea and coffee, and dainty service. Come to our nearest shop to-day for luncheon or afternoon tea.

Goody Shop Confections are Sold Only in the Goody Shops

235 Fifth Avenue, cor. 30th Street 815 Broadway, near 124th St.
144 Fulton St., bet. 3rd & Nassau St. 851 Broadway, near 104th St.
52 West 28th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves. 16 E. 23d St., at Madison Av.

J.M. Gidding & Co.
364 366 and 368 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

ARE NOW SHOWING
SPRING MILLINERY

DESIGNED

IN OUR OWN WORK ROOMS

ALSO AN

EXTENSIVE COLLECTION

OF

FRENCH HATS

AND ADAPTATIONS

EAGLE BOOT SHOPS

Fitting the Arch and Narrow Heel

No Woman's Foot Is Hard to Fit—That Is, With Us.

WE can accurately fit you even though your heel be narrow and your arch high. The construction of our shoes makes them adaptable to every type of foot and attractive to every fancy.

Special Showing of One and Two-Strap Slippers.

Branch de Luxe, 2343 Broadway, at 85th St.

2443 Broadway, at 90th Street. Other Stores: 3490 Broadway, at 143d Street.



One of 6 jobs for the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The principal costs in building materials are labor, transportation and coal (which in turn is mostly labor and transportation).

There is nothing to expect in the way of lower freight rates. There is but little to expect in the way of lower wages. Any artificial profits due to over-demand have been largely squeezed out by under-demand.

Right now building materials are on the bargain counter. Next Spring and Summer, when materials are in great demand for the urgently needed homes, apartments, hotels, etc., then you'll wish you had built in February the factory or warehouse you need.

Better 'phone us—Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlors
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFERS FOR SALE

BY SEALED PROPOSALS

NEW

MATERIALS & COMMODITIES

Bids Close 12 Noon

FEBRUARY 15, 1921

Complete descriptions and sales information on all of the materials and commodities listed below, together with proposal blanks, will be forwarded on request. Act promptly to secure your needs.

Steel Helmet Bodies, new.
Feed Boxes, new.
Bacon Cans, new.
Curry Combs, new.
Commercial Forks, new.
Steel Helmets, new.
Single Sticks, new.
Lime Candles.
Puffed Corn.
Lime Beans, pink.
Soluble Coffee.
Yellow Cornmeal.
Emergency Rations.
Lys.
Sweet Potatoes.
Pink Salmon.
Tomatoes.
Dukes Mixture Tobacco.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
SURPLUS PROPERTY BRANCH,
1619 W. 39th St., Chicago, Illinois.

MADE 200 PER CENT. ON COAL CAPITAL

Some West Virginia Companies' Profits in 1920 Revealed to Senate Committee.

THEIR NAMES KEPT SECRET

Calder Denies His Investigators Agreed to Hide Identity of Twenty-one Firms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The estimated profits of twenty-one mining companies operating in the Pocahontas coal fields of West Virginia, some of which were as high as 200 per cent. on the investment during 1920, were placed today before the Senate committee considering the Calder Coal Regulation bill. The corporation names involved were not made public. In an animated debate, J. D. A. Morrow, Vice President of the National Coal Association, said this would violate an understanding reached with Senate investigators who procured the accounts. Chairman Calder of the investigating committee, which drafted the bill, denied that any such "understanding" had existed.

Senator La Follette, as Chairman of the committee considering the bill, ruled that the companies would be allowed to maintain secrecy as to costs and profits for business reasons, and David L. Wing, Federal Trade Commission statistician, was instructed to use numbers to designate the corporations as the reports were analyzed.

One corporation in the list, on a total investment of \$178,000, mined 122,000 tons of coal in the first nine months of 1920, on which its profit was \$478,000. Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, cross-questioned Mr. Wing as to the figures given, and the net profit was left unstated in percentage. During 1919 this same corporation lost \$42,000 on operations. Mr. Wing estimated, on 24 per cent. on capital.

Another corporation, with an investment of \$168,000, made \$183,000 in nine months of 1920, he said, or a profit of 109 per cent. on capital. A third, with \$1,428,000 invested, made \$716,000 during the same period, a rate of 67 per cent., while its profits in 1919 were estimated at 80 per cent. Its production was 470,000 tons.

The lowest profit among the twenty-one corporations, Mr. Wing said, was at the rate of 85 per cent. for 1920, although several had experienced losses in 1919. One of the losing corporations, which ran behind \$80,000 on a capital of \$280,000 during 1919 operations, according to the estimates, cleared \$394,000 in nine months of 1920, or a rate of 139 per cent. for the year.

Other figures which had not been taken up when the committee adjourned will be considered tomorrow. M. W. Bowen, assistant to Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Shipping Board, testified that during 1920 the board had been charged as high as \$10 a ton for bunker coal at North Atlantic ports. Senator Reed asked the witness questions designed to show that this coal was of unusually high grade and delivered on board ship under emergency orders.

DUCHESSES TO SELL FURNITURE

Former Consuela Vanderbilt May Leave England for Good.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co. LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Duchesses of Marlborough, formerly Consuela Vanderbilt, has advertised the furniture in her country house, Crowhurst, near Lingfield, as being for sale.

It is rumored that the Duchesses, who has already bought a home in Paris, and who is building a magnificent villa on the Riviera, will leave England for good.

GIVE UP SOCIETY TO LIVE IN CABIN

Mr. and Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett Will Leave Hartford for Home in Social Settlement.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—M. Toscan Bennett and his wife announced today that they intend to sever their connections with society life, dispose of their possessions in Hartford and live in a log cabin which they will build at the new social settlement, the Brookwood School, at Katonah, N. Y., where their daughters, Katherine and Frances, already are in attendance. The Bennetts, who are prominent socially and politically, intend to keep no servants and will be free to pack up and go to any other place whenever they wish.

Mrs. Bennett is widely known in the woman suffrage movement. Mr. Bennett was formerly a law partner of Charles A. Goodwin, cousin of J. P. Morgan and Ernest Walker Smith, brother of Herbert Knox Smith. He took a leading part in the Farmer-Labor Party Convention which nominated Parley P. Christensen for President. He also was in the American Labor Party movement in Connecticut and was nominated by the Farmer-Labor Party for United States Senator.

Besides their Hartford property, the Bennetts have a country home at Farmington which they will dispose of. Their son, M. Toscan Bennett Jr., is in college and will not join the family at Brookwood School.

Mrs. Bennett expressed tonight deep regret at leaving her friends of the labor party in Hartford and the State. She is the daughter of the late General George H. Day. Her husband is the son of M. Bennett, first President of the States manager of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

The Brookwood School is about a mile outside of Katonah, and occupies fifty-three acres. Its purpose is to provide workers for the new social order. The pupils, mostly from the working classes, comprise those who want a more just social order. The institution is financed through voluntary contributions, and Mrs. Bennett believes it means the beginning of a peaceful revolt against the present order of things.

SARAH BERNHARDT HONORED

She and Gustave Charpentier Are Made Officers of Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Promotion of Sarah Bernhardt and Gustave Charpentier, the composer of "Louise" and other operas, to officers of the Legion of Honor was announced in the official journal today. The following were nominated knights of the Legion:

F. J. P. Chausson, French Consul at Valparaiso; Chlie, M. Elmerat, Consul at Rio Janeiro; Brazil; M. de Moulins, Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina; M. Lucard, Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil; J. R. W. Gwin, director of the American Fund for French Wounded; Halley Smith, an American who aided in army medical formations; M. Copeau, theatre manager, and Claude Terrasse, composer.

London Honors Dr. Penfield.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 3.—An announcement was received here from London that Dr. Wilder G. Penfield, former Princeton football star and later coach of the varsity, has received a Belt fellowship. He will make extended researches in the pathological development of medical science in England during the coming year.

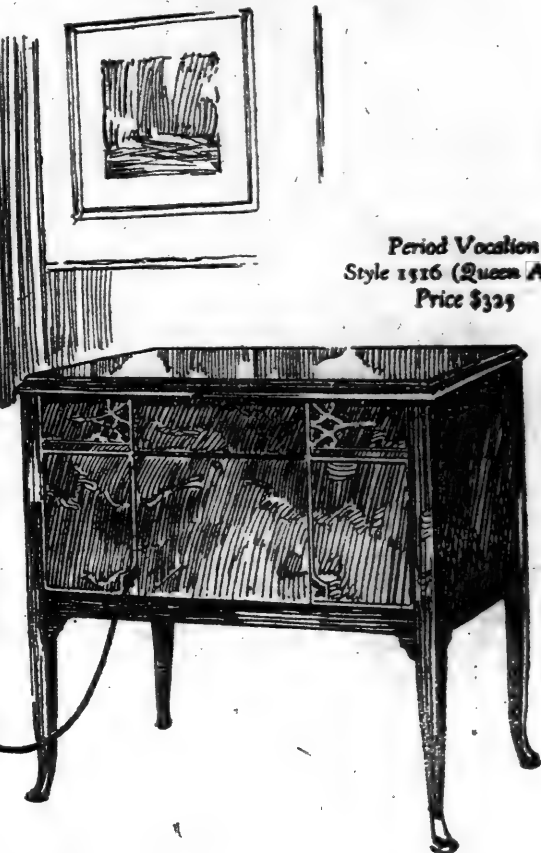
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GRADUOLA



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Period Vocation
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The Graduola

"but the full significance of this delightful device I never realized till I sat down at home and took the Graduola in my hand. A little pull, and there came a lovely shading to 'pianissimo.' A light, quick move of the fingers, accented delicately a single note—a steadier push brought a full swelling 'crescendo.' The thrill, the fascination of it, I cannot describe.

"What fun—to be able to put the same snap and verve into the music of a fox-trot that I feel when I am dancing!

"What joy—to be able to mould the glorious cadences of countless musical masterpieces to my own mood!

"The Vocation is a phonograph of unapproachable superiority.

"With its Graduola it is more than a phonograph. It is a PLAYABLE musical instrument of inestimable value; for it has brought the glow and life of musical expression into the heart of our home. May it bring the same happiness to many other homes throughout this broad land!"

IN selecting furniture for even the moderate home, the purchaser is now enabled to secure a harmony of effect that in the past was available only to the wealthy. The Aeolian Company was the first musical instrument house to recognize this condition and to meet it. The superb group of Period Style Vocalions is its response to the growing popular demand for phonographs of reasonable price that will harmonize with the finest modern furniture.

Like the best examples of furniture of today, the Period Vocalions have their origin in the rich traditions of the historic past. Furthermore, they are thoroughly adapted to the practical needs of the present, making them a true product of this age as well as beautiful illustrations of the art of the cabinet-maker of former days.

The tone volume of these Vocalions may be artistically modified by the Graduola, the famous, exclusive Vocation device with which you may graduate the flow of melody as you will—delicately coloring the music as your mood dictates—just as the great artists vary their performances in the concert hall.

The Period Vocalions are also equipped with the Vocation Automatic Stop, simple to operate and famous for its accuracy.

The Vocation Universal Tone-Arm, which Plays All Makes of Records, bringing out the full beauty of each, and requiring no added attachments; and a new and exceptionally convenient Record-Filing Arrangement.

Special for Friday and Saturday

The Charming "Queen Anne" Model Illustrated
(Regular Monthly Terms \$15)

Will be delivered to your home for a moderate down payment

Balance \$9 Monthly

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of trucks and passenger cars continues
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Next week indoor floor trucks

—a modern type of equipment of greatest interest to everyone seeking the highest degree of manufacturing and merchandising efficiency

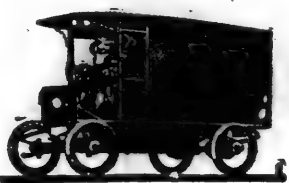
Edison Show Rooms

Irving Place and Fifteenth Street

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The New York Edison Company

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MUSIC

By Richard Aldrich

The Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, returned to New York yesterday and gave its first concert in the evening in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Monteux's program included Beethoven's first symphony, César Franck's symphonic poem for orchestra and piano, "Les Djinns," Debussy's three symphonic sketches "La Mer" and Liszt's symphonic poem "Tasso."

The symphony was charmingly played, crisp and with fine tone and shading. It played it still gives pleasure in the hearing, without the necessity of deciding whether it is "true Beethoven" or whether it is original; how far it is derived from Haydn and Mozart; whether it necessarily goes beyond the music itself and involves, in the phase of Liszt's program note, belief in "the literary inspiration of a great composer."

César Franck's symphonic poem is not among the most frequently played of his works. For one thing, it requires self-assertion on the part of the player, who has a short but difficult piece to play and but little opportunity to shine as a soloist; for the piano, while more than an orchestral instrument, has hardly an independent part, as another, the work requires what Liszt called an "experiment in color," and the development of the orchestra, as such, it has a rich and delicate beauty, and its performance was superb. The piano part was brilliant and successful.

THREE OPERAS IN A DAY.

Mary Garden in "Thais." Mme. Farrar in "Louise." "Love of 3 Kings."

There was a large audience when Mary Garden in "Thais," Mme. Farrar in "Louise," and "Love of 3 Kings." There was a large audience when Mary Garden in "Thais," Mme. Farrar in "Louise," and "Love of 3 Kings."

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PLAY ITALIAN WORKS.

New York Symphony Gives a Program From Seven Composers.

Had a swift commentary by the symphony society itself upon a "super-symphony" consolidation of other New York orchestras has been intended, it could hardly have come more aptly than in the circumstances of yesterday's Carnegie Hall matinee in Walter Damrosch's "historical cycle," with a program of Italian music to be repeated tonight in the same hall. Seven composers were on the bill, their works mainly "novelties," and several so designated.

But what had been novelties when the program was outlined months ago proved otherwise now. Boiled down by the activities of rival and visiting bands meanwhile, even unfamiliar and unheeded pieces seemed all to have been heard recently, possibly excepting one—Alfredo Casella's "Venezian Convent" suite, of which a barcarole and sarabande were played, with soprano "obligato" wordlessly sung by Miss Henrietta Conrad.

Mr. Damrosch, unfailing in diplomacy, had issued a direct statement pointing out "an interesting coincidence" in the fact that Signor Toscanini, in a like historical program here, had played at least four selections announced last Fall by Mr. Damrosch, neither conductor having had any conference with the other on the subject.

And as good wine needs no apologetics in a dry time, so Italy's music, fresh and sparkling with new impulse of non-operatic, trans-Alpine tone imagery, delighted a large audience with Respighi's arrangements of old dances by Molinaro and Gialli, as well as his original "Fountain of Rome," "Sinfonia" by Raffaele Chiostotto, overture, and De Sabata's "Juventus." It was good, too, to hear the echo of the "old Italy" in Rossini's overture to "William Tell."

MUSIC NOTES.

Cora Chase, who makes her Metropolitan debut as Glilda in "Rigoletto" tonight, was born in Boston about twenty-five years ago and, getting to Italy before the first Italian opera in America, she has since appeared in the leading Italian cities and at Madrid.

Charles Hackett is returning to the Metropolitan this evening as the Duke in "Rigoletto," singing for the first time since after a concert tour to the Pacific Coast.

Sunday's gala Metropolitan concert for the benefit of the Italian Relief fund arranged by the Italian Culture High School will take place in opera at the fifth anniversary of the Italian earthquake victims. The concert is under the direction of Prof. Michel Piatrovi, violinist; Miss Tonya Verdin, soprano; Alfred Milovitch, pianist, and W. J. Schaefer, conductor.

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THE WINTER GARDENS

Greatest Laughing Hit

PASSING SHOW OF 1921
Presenting Willie and Eugene Howard
MARIE CHESLOR—HARRY WATSON
BYRON—JILL
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

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by W.M. ARLISS
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"MISS LULU BETT"
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MARIE CHESLOR—HARRY WATSON
BYRON—JILL
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

ARLISS
by W.M. ARLISS
ASTOR THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

DELYSIA
"The Girl Who Was a Queen"
CASINO THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

HONEYDEW
CARRICK 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

HEARTBREAK HOUSE
A Comedy by Bernard Shaw
30th ST. THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

BEN-AMI
SAMSON
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

Little Old New York
MAXINE ELLIOTT in "The Skin Game"
7th MONTH LOVE
MOROSCO THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

THE BAT
"The Girl Who Was a Queen"
LITTLE THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

"3 LIVE GHOSTS"
SHUBERT THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

IRENE
VANDERBILT THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

NORA BAYES
"The Girl Who Was a Queen"
LYRIC THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

"MISS LULU BETT"
BELMONT, W. 43 ST. BRYANT 48, MATS. TOM'W & THURS.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES 50c ADVANCE

GODLESS MEN
CAPITOL THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

OVER THE HILL
BROADHURST THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

THE TAVERN
LIBERTY THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

MITZI
LIBERTY THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS \$2.00

THE TAVERN
LIBERTY THEATRE, 4th St. E. of 5th St.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 2:30
MADGE KENNEDY
HERSELF in the Comedy "CORNERED"
MATINEE TOMORROW, BEST SEATS



Guaranteed by the Kingdom of Denmark

A twenty-five year, 8% loan payable in U. S. Gold dollars; issued as the obligation of 29 Municipalities under the approval and guarantee of Denmark.

To yield about 8.29% if held to maturity.

Overdue on request for A-571.

The National City Company

Main Office: National City Bank Building
Upson Office: 10th Ave. & 42nd St.

The Strength of Power Bonds

Steady revenue, small operating charges and a service essential to modern life and industry, are some of the reasons why mortgage bonds of established electric power companies are so popular.

We suggest the First and Refunding Mortgage 6s of the Northern States Power Co.

For further information and price, write for Circular 105.

Bonbright & Company

Incorporated

25 Nassau Street, New York

Conservative Investments Well Diversified

To select conservative and well diversified investments is by no means a difficult procedure in these exceptional times, when there are available such a wide variety of sound securities to yield approximately from

6% to 8%

Our investment circular mentions numerous offerings from which to make conservative and diversified selections.

Write for List No. 1316

Spencer Trask & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York

ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Members New York Stock Exchange

Members Chicago Stock Exchange

For December Investment Funds

Long Term Bonds

if selected now, should prove opportune purchases.

We own and offer Bonds Railroad Industrial Public Utility Municipal

Yielding 5 1/2%—8.10%

Complete description on request

Eastman, Dillon & Co.

New York Stock Exchange

INVESTMENT BANKERS

71 Broadway New York

Diversified Investments

Municipal Industrial Railroad Utility

Income Return 5.25 to 8%

Inquire Inside

GLIDDEN, DAVID & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

20 Broad Street, City Bldg.

New York Syracuse, N. Y.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Call Money 9 Per Cent. Again—
Stocks Down—Foreign Exchange Slightly Lower.

The 9 per cent. call money rate prevailed again yesterday, leaving the general nature of the money situation hard to read. Numerous different causes are assigned in the talk of the banking community, but they are mostly causes which under ordinary circumstances must have produced a return of easy money rates, but could scarcely have produced the appearance of actual stringency. We shall doubtless see the position more clearly when Saturday's weekly bank statements are published.

But in the meantime, there is no room for doubt that certain large districts of the West and South are in a condition which for the time is deadlocking the free liquidation of credit engagements, tying up the banks of those sections in loans that are neither paid off at maturity nor foreclosed, and therefore in throwing back those banks on their stronger New York City correspondents.

So far as the nature of this situation can be defined, it would seem that the difficulties in adjusting credit which beset the New York mercantile community two or three months ago are in much the same stage with the agricultural districts now. They will be settled as were the troubles at New York. In both cases it was a matter of sudden and heavy depreciation of the products or securities in which the borrowers had invested the proceeds of their loans at the early high prices of 1920, and the longer the borrowers postpone their own acceptance of the situation the worse off they will be. Bradstreet describes the January failure as the largest in number of any January on record, except 1915, with the heaviest liabilities and the largest increase over January a year ago occurring in the South, where the delusion both of producers and bankers as to the market for their cotton will probably remain one of the traditions of 1920.

The stock market was weak again, under the influence of the money rate; but sales were not large and probably represented for the most part the closing-out by professional operators of recent speculative ventures for the rise. There was no evidence that railway shares were particularly affected by Mr. Atterbury's gloomy review of earnings results in January. In his speech to the Federal Railway Labor Board, the facts were in general known already; in so far as the conditions recited are a continuing nature, the Government is virtually pledged by its own formal engagements to find a solution.

Foreign exchange moved hesitantly yesterday, and in the afternoon rates declined irregularly, though with a recovery before the close. Sterling lost a full cent, French and Belgian francs about 1/2 cent each. Silver bullion continued Wednesday's recovery; an advance of 1 1/2 pence yesterday brought the London price 3 1/2 pence above the low level reached two days ago. Something of the influences which have been reflected in New York was visible in yesterday's European bank returns. The Bank of England's percentage of banking reserve to deposits, which had risen from 7 1/2 to 8 per cent on Dec. 30, declined to 14 1/2 a week ago, now declines to 11 1/2. Last year the present week was marked by an increase in the ratio, which rose from 9 1/2 per cent at the end of December to 22 1/2 at the opening of February. Yesterday's French Bank statement showed 232,000,000 francs increase in note circulation, following the 676,000,000 decrease of the three preceding weeks. A year ago, contraction of 427,000,000 francs between February 7 and 29 was followed by 459,000,000 expansion in the ensuing week.

These European indications are by no means unimportant; first because they are not altogether what one would have expected if the credit situation was actually easing, but also because of the absence of that continuous decrease in the currency which might logically have resulted from the liquidation of credit and trade reaction. Even the past week's fall in the Bank of England's reserve percentage was clearly due to increase of 11,000,000 in the bank's outstanding notes; which, in the absence of new gold deliveries to that institution, involved the transfer of that sum in gold from the banking reserve to the Treasury department. But it is still too early to draw definite conclusions.

MONEY.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1921.
No changes were made in rates for either call or time money on the Stock Exchange. For demand funds the opening advance to 9 per cent. later in the day, closing at that figure. In the money market, borrowers were bidding 6 1/2 per cent. on mixed collateral, with lenders offering funds at 7. On all industrial loans the range was 1/2 of 1 per cent. for all dates. Business continues quiet for fixed period money, the matter of the day's accommodations being the matter of renewal. Rates for choice name commercial paper and prime eligible acceptances ruled unchanged.

Call Loans.
Recessed: High, Low, Last, Yesterday.
Mixed collateral, 90 to 90 days, 6 1/2%
All industrial, 90 to 90 days, 7 1/2%
All industrial, 90 to 90 days, 7 1/2%
Commercial Paper.
Best names, 4 to 6 months, 7 1/2%
Other names, 4 to 6 months, 7 1/2%
Discounted commercial Federal Reserve Bank, 90 days, 7 1/2%
Liberty bonds and Victory notes, 15 days, 8 to 10 to 90 days, 8 1/2%
Open Market Rates.
Prime eligible acceptances, on call, 6 1/2%
Eligible for discount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days, 6 1/2%
Non-member and private bankers, eligible, 90 to 90 days, 6 1/2%
Net eligible, 90 to 90 days, 6 1/2%
London Market.
Money in the London market was up 1/4 at 5 1/4 per cent. short bills unchanged at 5 1/4 per cent. and three-month bills unchanged at 5 1/4 per cent. Gold bullion on London market was down 1/4 at 104 1/2 per cent. Mint parity, 104.

Cleaving House Exchange.
Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, Feb. 3, 1921: balances, \$70,131,365; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, \$11,813,443; exchanges this day a year ago, \$63,750,000.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

High, Low, Last, Change.
25 railroad, 52.75, 52.14, 52.20, -1/8
50 industrial, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
50 stocks, 88.88, 88.30, 88.90, -1/8
DAILY RANGE OF 30 STOCKS.

High, Low, Last, Change.
Feb. 2, 1921, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 29, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
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Feb. 2, 1921, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 29, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 28, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 27, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 26, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 25, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 24, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 23, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 22, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 21, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 20, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 19, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 18, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 17, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 16, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 15, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 14, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 13, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 12, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 11, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 10, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 9, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 8, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 7, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 6, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 5, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 4, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 3, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 2, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8
Jan. 1, 78.75, 78.14, 78.75, -1/8

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15 Year 7% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures
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Price to Yield About 8%

An obligation of one of the largest and most efficient hydro-electric power plants in the world.

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Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
118 Broadway, New York

SOUTHERN PACIFIC GAINS IN EARNINGS

December Net Operating Income of \$3,463,562 is \$568,925 More Than Previous December's.

BEATS NOVEMBER \$605,783

Operating Expenses for the Month Decline—Less Money Spent on Equipment Maintenance.

The December earnings statement of the Southern Pacific Company as submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, not only shows a marked improvement in net railway operating income compared with December, 1919, but shows a substantial increase over November, 1920. December net was \$3,463,562, an increase of \$568,925 over that for the corresponding month in the preceding year, and \$605,783 more than November, 1920, net.

The report showed that freight revenue for the closing month in the year dropped from \$18,274,437 in November to \$15,945,457, while passenger revenue increased slightly from \$2,228,090 to \$2,238,092. There were also substantial increases in the month in mail, incidental and all other transportation revenues, and the total of railway operating expense for the month was \$1,980,242, less than in November. In addition to this, the amount of money expended in maintenance of equipment in December was considerably less.

Railway tax accruals in December were substantially less than in November, so that the net showing was materially helped. Following are the outstanding items in the company's December report:

1920 Increase.

December gross.....\$23,503,245 \$2,779,755

Operating expenses.....20,039,683 665,925

Net railway oper. inc. \$3,463,562 \$568,925

12 months gross.....\$282,289,594 \$2,612,232

Operating expenses.....262,113,759 53,584

Net railway oper. inc. \$20,175,835 \$18,364,724

*Decrease.

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Government Securities Generally Go Lower.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Old 2½ per cent. consols, ¼ point lower at 48; British 5 per cent. war loan, ¼ lower at 84½; 4½ per cent. war loan, ¼ higher at 77½.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Prices were weak on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 5 centimes lower at 84 francs 35 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan, unchanged at 82 francs 35 centimes.

Exchange on London, 28 centimes lower at 84 francs 45 centimes per sovereign; American dollars were quoted at 14 francs 25 centimes, against 14 francs 21 centimes yesterday.

AMERICAN CAN SELL NOTES

Annual Offering Disposed Of in a Day, \$12,000,000 Worth.

The American Can Company has sold through the First National Bank \$12,000,000 serial discount notes bearing 8 per cent. interest. No public offering was made, and it is understood that all of the notes were placed yesterday. The financing is the usual seasonal operation which the company has been conducting for some years past. This year it has come slightly earlier than last year, when it was arranged in April, and also earlier than in 1919, when the transaction was consummated in March. The notes mature, in equal installments, Sept. 12, Oct. 10, Nov. 10 and Dec. 12. The proceeds of the sale will be used by the American Can Company to purchase tin plate and other raw materials. The rate of interest, 8 per cent., compares with 7½ per cent. paid in the similar operation a year ago.

Plan to Form Copper Institute.

Copper men are interested in forming a copper institute which shall have a relation to the industry somewhat in the same manner as the American Iron and Steel Institute has to the steel industry. Plans have not reached a definite stage, but it is hoped to include in the organization copper producers, selling organizations and consumers.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1921.

	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's sales.....	\$12,861,400	\$19,020,400	\$11,262,500
Year to date.....	\$34,986,900	441,693,800	\$29,787,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Bid.	Asked.	Field.
1917 Liberty 3½s, 1932-47.....	91.82	91.80	91.84	+ .04	91.82	91.83	4.00
1917 Liberty 4s, 1932-47.....	86.46	86.30	86.30	—	86.30	86.00	4.00
1917 Liberty 4½s, 1932-47.....	87.40	87.30	87.30	—	87.30	87.40	5.15
1917 Liberty 5s, 1932-47.....	88.34	88.30	88.30	—	88.30	88.34	5.00
1917 Liberty 5½s, 1932-47.....	89.30	89.20	89.20	—	89.20	89.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 6s, 1932-47.....	89.80	89.70	89.70	—	89.70	89.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 6½s, 1932-47.....	90.30	90.20	90.20	—	90.20	90.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 7s, 1932-47.....	90.80	90.70	90.70	—	90.70	90.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 7½s, 1932-47.....	91.30	91.20	91.20	—	91.20	91.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 8s, 1932-47.....	91.80	91.70	91.70	—	91.70	91.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 8½s, 1932-47.....	92.30	92.20	92.20	—	92.20	92.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 9s, 1932-47.....	92.80	92.70	92.70	—	92.70	92.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 9½s, 1932-47.....	93.30	93.20	93.20	—	93.20	93.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 10s, 1932-47.....	93.80	93.70	93.70	—	93.70	93.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 10½s, 1932-47.....	94.30	94.20	94.20	—	94.20	94.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 11s, 1932-47.....	94.80	94.70	94.70	—	94.70	94.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 11½s, 1932-47.....	95.30	95.20	95.20	—	95.20	95.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 12s, 1932-47.....	95.80	95.70	95.70	—	95.70	95.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 12½s, 1932-47.....	96.30	96.20	96.20	—	96.20	96.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 13s, 1932-47.....	96.80	96.70	96.70	—	96.70	96.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 13½s, 1932-47.....	97.30	97.20	97.20	—	97.20	97.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 14s, 1932-47.....	97.80	97.70	97.70	—	97.70	97.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 14½s, 1932-47.....	98.30	98.20	98.20	—	98.20	98.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 15s, 1932-47.....	98.80	98.70	98.70	—	98.70	98.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 15½s, 1932-47.....	99.30	99.20	99.20	—	99.20	99.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 16s, 1932-47.....	99.80	99.70	99.70	—	99.70	99.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 16½s, 1932-47.....	100.30	100.20	100.20	—	100.20	100.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 17s, 1932-47.....	100.80	100.70	100.70	—	100.70	100.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 17½s, 1932-47.....	101.30	101.20	101.20	—	101.20	101.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 18s, 1932-47.....	101.80	101.70	101.70	—	101.70	101.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 18½s, 1932-47.....	102.30	102.20	102.20	—	102.20	102.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 19s, 1932-47.....	102.80	102.70	102.70	—	102.70	102.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 19½s, 1932-47.....	103.30	103.20	103.20	—	103.20	103.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 20s, 1932-47.....	103.80	103.70	103.70	—	103.70	103.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 20½s, 1932-47.....	104.30	104.20	104.20	—	104.20	104.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 21s, 1932-47.....	104.80	104.70	104.70	—	104.70	104.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 21½s, 1932-47.....	105.30	105.20	105.20	—	105.20	105.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 22s, 1932-47.....	105.80	105.70	105.70	—	105.70	105.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 22½s, 1932-47.....	106.30	106.20	106.20	—	106.20	106.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 23s, 1932-47.....	106.80	106.70	106.70	—	106.70	106.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 23½s, 1932-47.....	107.30	107.20	107.20	—	107.20	107.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 24s, 1932-47.....	107.80	107.70	107.70	—	107.70	107.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 24½s, 1932-47.....	108.30	108.20	108.20	—	108.20	108.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 25s, 1932-47.....	108.80	108.70	108.70	—	108.70	108.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 25½s, 1932-47.....	109.30	109.20	109.20	—	109.20	109.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 26s, 1932-47.....	109.80	109.70	109.70	—	109.70	109.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 26½s, 1932-47.....	110.30	110.20	110.20	—	110.20	110.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 27s, 1932-47.....	110.80	110.70	110.70	—	110.70	110.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 27½s, 1932-47.....	111.30	111.20	111.20	—	111.20	111.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 28s, 1932-47.....	111.80	111.70	111.70	—	111.70	111.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 28½s, 1932-47.....	112.30	112.20	112.20	—	112.20	112.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 29s, 1932-47.....	112.80	112.70	112.70	—	112.70	112.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 29½s, 1932-47.....	113.30	113.20	113.20	—	113.20	113.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 30s, 1932-47.....	113.80	113.70	113.70	—	113.70	113.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 30½s, 1932-47.....	114.30	114.20	114.20	—	114.20	114.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 31s, 1932-47.....	114.80	114.70	114.70	—	114.70	114.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 31½s, 1932-47.....	115.30	115.20	115.20	—	115.20	115.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 32s, 1932-47.....	115.80	115.70	115.70	—	115.70	115.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 32½s, 1932-47.....	116.30	116.20	116.20	—	116.20	116.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 33s, 1932-47.....	116.80	116.70	116.70	—	116.70	116.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 33½s, 1932-47.....	117.30	117.20	117.20	—	117.20	117.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 34s, 1932-47.....	117.80	117.70	117.70	—	117.70	117.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 34½s, 1932-47.....	118.30	118.20	118.20	—	118.20	118.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 35s, 1932-47.....	118.80	118.70	118.70	—	118.70	118.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 35½s, 1932-47.....	119.30	119.20	119.20	—	119.20	119.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 36s, 1932-47.....	119.80	119.70	119.70	—	119.70	119.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 36½s, 1932-47.....	120.30	120.20	120.20	—	120.20	120.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 37s, 1932-47.....	120.80	120.70	120.70	—	120.70	120.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 37½s, 1932-47.....	121.30	121.20	121.20	—	121.20	121.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 38s, 1932-47.....	121.80	121.70	121.70	—	121.70	121.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 38½s, 1932-47.....	122.30	122.20	122.20	—	122.20	122.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 39s, 1932-47.....	122.80	122.70	122.70	—	122.70	122.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 39½s, 1932-47.....	123.30	123.20	123.20	—	123.20	123.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 40s, 1932-47.....	123.80	123.70	123.70	—	123.70	123.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 40½s, 1932-47.....	124.30	124.20	124.20	—	124.20	124.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 41s, 1932-47.....	124.80	124.70	124.70	—	124.70	124.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 41½s, 1932-47.....	125.30	125.20	125.20	—	125.20	125.30	5.30
1917 Liberty 42s, 1932-47.....	125.80	125.70	125.70	—	125.70	125.80	5.30
1917 Liberty 42½s, 1932-47.....	126.30	126.20	126.20	—	126.20	126.30	

COTTON LIST BREAKS; SPOT PRICE IS 13.60

March, May, July and October
Near Last December Lows—
Foreign News Is Bad.

There was another sharp break in cotton yesterday afternoon, and in the low point March was as low as it had been at the end of December. May was within 1/2 point of the December price and July and October were within 55 to 60 cents of those figures, which were the lowest to be recorded since 1916. Spots at 13.60 were the lowest since the same year, and only about 2 1/2 cents above the extreme low for 1916. The market was not as active as on some other recent days, and during the forenoon it held fairly well after the low call figures were established. But in the afternoon, especially in the last hour, the market broke sharply, and by 4 o'clock it had fallen to 13.60, which was a new low for the year. The market was not as active as on some other recent days, and during the forenoon it held fairly well after the low call figures were established. But in the afternoon, especially in the last hour, the market broke sharply, and by 4 o'clock it had fallen to 13.60, which was a new low for the year.

RECORD IN CANAL TOLLS.

Receipts at \$1,095,854.96 in January,
With 282 Transits.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A new high record was established in tolls collected by the Panama Canal during January, 1921. A cablegram to the War Department today from the Governor of the Canal Zone reported that the tolls for January 1921 were \$1,095,854.96. Two hundred and eighty-two transits were made during the month. The tolls for January 1920 were \$1,010,268.38, and for January 1919, \$1,007,870.97 collected in tolls.

WOULD REGULATE BROKERS.

Wisconsin Governor Says They and
Boards of Trade Cause Speculation.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—Governor J. E. Blaine, in an address before a market conference, declared today that the boards of trade and brokerage concerns were the "main instruments of speculation," which should either be prohibited or regulated by the State and Federal Governments.

SUES SHIPPING BOARD.

Groton Iron Works Seeks \$13,000—
1000 For Forced Reemployment.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 3.—A suit in which the alleged damages are set at \$13,000, was filed today in the Groton Iron Works, belonging to the Charles W. Morse Shipbuilding Concern, against the United States Shipping Board. The action is returnable Feb. 8.

ERIE PRAISES LOYAL MEN.

General Manager Says Wages Were
Cut Only "as a Last Extremity."

R. S. Parsons, General Manager of the Erie Railroad, discussing the recent wage cuts on the company's system, announced yesterday:

WHEAT PRICE TREND KEEPS DOWNWARD

Chicago Looks for Declining
Markets for Two or Three
Weeks Before Rally Comes.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—May wheat sold at a new low on the crop today and March at the inside figures on the present downturn. There was a decided lack of support after a minor upturn early and the price trend for the remainder of the day was mainly downward.

COMMODITY PRICES.

New Low Prices for Year in
Grains, Groceries, Metals
and Textiles.

Yesterday's wholesale markets were weak, cash prices for the greater number of the articles in the subjoined list touching new low points for the year. In the grains, wheat dropped 1/4 cent, corn 1/4 cent, oats 1/4 cent per bushel, with flour 25 cents per barrel. Of these wheat, oats and flour went into new low ground.

EARNINGS.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
ISSUED BY RHODE ISLAND
EXCHANGE BANK OF PROVIDENCE.

NOTICE OF APPROVAL AND ADOPTION
OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT
OF REORGANIZATION.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL
EXCHANGE BANK OF PROVIDENCE.

NOTICE OF APPROVAL AND ADOPTION
OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT
OF REORGANIZATION.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Butter—Receipts yesterday, 10,928 packages. Market yesterday further declined on all grades, with a few exceptions.

WHEAT. High. Low. Close. Prev. March 1.37 1.34 1.34 1.34. May 1.42 1.39 1.39 1.39.

BOSTON CURB.

IRON. Bid. Ask. Iron. Bid. Ask. Iron. Bid. Ask. Iron. Bid. Ask.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL. High. Low. Close. Prev. March 1.15 1.14 1.14 1.14.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Revenue receipts and expenditures as at close of business.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL
EXCHANGE BANK OF PROVIDENCE.

NOTICE OF APPROVAL AND ADOPTION
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line and full details may be obtained from
the City of Portland.

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TO LEASE

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820-353 West 54th St.

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600 to 20,000 (small units)	\$3.50	500-25,000	\$2.75
3,000 sq. ft.	\$3.50	16,000-60,000	\$2.75

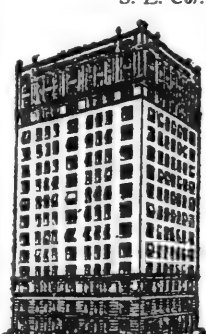
Financial Section 3,000 to 15,000 Sq. Ft. \$4.50 Per Sq. Ft.
In a New Building
One Large Unit, 15,000 Sq. Ft., at \$4 Per Sq. Ft.
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Exceptionally Large Rooms
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In Beautiful House.

\$125 a Month and Up.

Elevator, Heat.

CORNER LOFT, 5100 Sq. Ft.

Light; Immediate Possession

312 LAFAYETTE ST.

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FREDERICK BROWN

214 Broadway, N. Y.

STORE 25x60

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42nd St. Possession

East Side, Near Grand Central

J. CLARENCE DAVIES

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in modern building, part of right left, about

1,000 sq. ft., suitable for manufacturing

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MAGNIFICENT
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Adaptable for Display of
Rugs, Carpets,
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First Floor, 16 ft. skylight ceiling.

NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

Immediate Occupancy

Earington Building,

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220 WEST 19TH ST.

Four splendid floors, 92x92

feet each, for offices or light

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St., 100 feet from subway sta-

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sprinklered; reasonable rent;

rent to let separately or to-

gether; immediate possession.

A. R. LILLICRAPP,

220 WEST 19TH ST.

Telephone WALKER 6120

HALF OF LOFT

Light on all sides; 4,000 square feet.

Immediate possession can be had.

158-64 WEST 27TH ST.,

5th Floor.

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[illegible]

stained in a subway accident
still unable to perform her
duty of Volunteer Hospital.

[illegible]

ton truck, panel delivery
919; reconditioned at Rainier
body and motor in perfect

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good service; private. Plans

REACTIVE LINCOLNSHIP TO HIRE 25-30 yr. old, married, U.S. born, U.S. citizen, excellent people. Columbus 5072.

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TRIP AUTO TOP AND BODY CO. 844 318 West 5th St.—For sale, new custom bodies—1920 bodies of bodies made to order; also reupholstering, tops, built covers, auto painting and auto body work. Estimates free. Phone of William Victor, an authority and expert of unusual ability. Estimates charged.

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COMMERCE TRADING BY EXPERTS complete shop course, 1821 1/2 driving, 25% payment. Ask for Catalogue 1821 1/2. **W. H. WILSON, JR.** 25 West 57th St., at Broadway, New York City, N. Y. 10019.

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The Allerton Idea

Allerton House, a residence for business and professional men, is the fulfillment of a new idea in city housing. The convenience and privacy of a club, the coziness of a hotel, the pleasant quiet of a home, these are provided at a fraction of the cost of accommodations at a first-class hotel, because essentials have been substituted for useless extravagance. The Allerton idea of service is expressed in the pervasive atmosphere of comfort to be found equally in its lounges, roof garden, sun parlor, gymnasium and music room. Allerton House is a residence men are proud to speak of as their home.

NOTE TO THE PUBLIC
The rentals of the new Allerton House, a 17 story residence for men, at 35th Street and Madison Avenue, NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY, are the same as those prevailing in the present Allerton House.

MAYOR HYLAN JOINS 'CONSCIENCE FUND'

He Sends \$148.14 to Controller Craig for Personal Telephone and Telegraph Charges.

DECLINES TO DISCUSS THEM

Craig, Asked If the Payment Was Caused by His Inquiries, Is Non-Committal.

Mayor Hylan is the newest contributor to the city "conscience fund," sending a check for \$148.14 to reimburse the city for personal telephone and telephone charges. Controller Charles L. Craig announced this in a letter yesterday acknowledging receipt of the check.

The Mayor thus escaped the penalty of having his personal messages made public, unlike F. H. LaGuardia, President of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor's case, the Controller held, was a little different, although he would not say whether the Mayor's check was the result of investigations by the Controller's office.

This is the letter of acknowledgment: Feb. 1, 1921.
Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor, City of New York:

I have received a letter from your Secretary, dated the 21st of January, 1921, enclosing a check for \$148.14 for telegrams and telephone service, personal in character but vouchers against and paid by the City of New York. I have directed that the sum in question be credited to the Conscience Fund. Yours very truly,
CHARLES L. CRAIG, Controller.

Mayor Hylan was shown the letter while he was presiding at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. He flushed, then smiled, reread the letter and handed it back to the reporter who gave it to him.

"Too busy to talk to you," he said to reporters who asked him to comment on the letter in his office later. Putting the Mayor's check into the "conscience fund" was, the Controller said, the regular procedure. The fund, it was said, amounts to \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year, made up of small payments, sometimes \$1, sometimes as much as \$150—from persons who say that they owe the city money. Most of the contributors are anonymous. When Mr. Craig was asked to make public the text of the telegram as he had done in Mr. LaGuardia's case, he said:

"In view of the fact that restitution has been made, I don't feel that the telegram should be made public. "Has your investigation into the charging of personal messages to the city by city officials included the Mayor's office and other city departments?" "Yes, it has."

"Was the Mayor's letter reimbursing the city the result of any action taken by you or was it voluntary?" "I think I have told you enough," said the Controller. "The letters speak for themselves."

CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING

Madison Ave.

43d to 44th Sts.



Ready Before May 1st

SMALL OFFICES—from 400 Sq. Ft. Up

ENTIRE FLOORS—from 5,500 to 22,000 Sq. Ft.

THIS is the largest office building in the Grand Central zone, 21 stories high and containing 400,000 square feet of the most desirable office space.

It has been constructed in a thoroughly high grade manner, to suit the best character of office tenants.

Hence, you'll find this building embodies every office essential for your present and future business requirements.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, after which the building has been named, is financially interested in the building and will occupy the 44th Street store and basement and large space above.

LOCATION: Center of the great uptown financial district; one block from the Grand Central Terminal, Fifth Avenue, 42d Street and subway; opposite the Biltmore and within a few steps of the finest stores, restaurants, clubs and hotels in the world.

LIGHT: A unique floor plan provides for unobstructed light on four sides, so that even the largest floors haven't a dark corner.

SERVICE: The building contains 15 elevators. In the main group are 12 high speed cars, 6 express and 6 local, thus insuring the utmost in 24-hour elevator service every day of the year.

Reasonable Rentals

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

50 East 42d Street
Phone Murray Hill 7820

CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC.

Renting and Managing Agent
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR COMPANY—BUILDERS

307 Madison Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 7820



Hart Schaffner & Marx Tuxedo or Full Dress

Coat and Trousers

\$63

made to sell for \$85

A comforting thought in buying Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes at a low price is this: The sacrifice is in the price, not the clothes; just as a Rolls-Royce at half its price would run as smooth.

Full Dress or Tuxedo Vests
Special \$15

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d



OPPORTUNITY

THE SPIRIT OF OPPORTUNITY IS EMBRACED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE SPRING MODELS WHICH ARE NOW ON REVIEW, ENJOY THE VALUE WHICH HAS RESULTED FROM BEING DEVELOPED UNDER NEW ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

FIFTY DOLLARS AND MORE

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON

READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHLEY
5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK



Hart Schaffner & Marx Silk-lined Overcoats below Wholesale Prices

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats, made to sell for \$85, \$90, \$95

\$47.50

Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats, made to sell for \$75, \$80, \$85

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats, made to sell for \$60, \$65, \$75

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Our Entire Stock of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits

Finest of Fine Winter Suits—Originally Priced up to \$100

\$57

Very Handsome Winter Suits—Originally Priced up to \$85

\$43

Beautiful All-Wool Winter Suits—Originally Priced up to \$65

\$29

No Charge for Alterations

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
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SALE

The Best Values in the City
Men's English Brogue
Oxfords—Brown Shell
Cordovan & Tan Grain Leather.
All Sizes

Banister Boots

Broken Sizes
All Reduced to \$9.95

PARKER & DIEMER
1276 BROADWAY at 37th St.

SAVE 30% ON YOUR ELECTRIC LAMPS

Wattage	Regular Price	Our Price
15	40	28
25	45	31
40	50	35
60	60	42
75	70	49
100	80	56
150	100	70
200	120	84
250	140	98
300	160	112

CHANDLIER'S

Beautiful designs in the new BRONZE FINISH, all wired ready to hang, with shades complete, at 30% SAVING

3-Light Fixture	\$9.75
4-Light Fixture	10.50
5-Light Fixture	12.00

The above prices cannot be duplicated anywhere in the city. Come look them over.

Electrical & Engineering Corp.
716 3d Ave. (A54). Bryant 6674

U. S. NAVY

FOR SALE

By Sealed Proposals—New Materials

Catalogues of the following materials are now ready and will be forwarded on request:
Graphite Amorphous.....Feb. 10, 3 P.M.
Rubber Boots.....Feb. 11, 3 P.M.
Please mention specifically the catalogue you desire. Address: Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, Navy Supply Dept., 906 and 914 Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone SUtton 9100, Ext. 311.

EDWARD H. THESOU,
Lieut. Commander (R) U. S. N.

"Buy it from the Navy"

MAN O' WAR'S LAST APPEARANCE.

The Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times Local Sunday will present a sketch of the great race horse Man o' War, making his final track appearance at Lexington, Ky.—Adv.

and of the life of the people in the
the west. He said that of the west

MEMPHIS BANKER HELD IN BOND PLOT

\$225,000 of \$466,000 Taken in
Hold-Up Here Is Found—
Remainder Being Traced.

THREE OTHERS IN CUSTODY

New York Chauffeur a Prisoner on
Suspicion—Prominent Lawyer
Go-Between.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4.—It is believed by local police officials that all of the \$466,000 worth of Liberty bonds stolen from messengers of Keen, Taylor & Co. in New York on Nov. 30 found their way to Memphis. The police have accounted for \$225,000 of the stolen bonds, handled by local banks. Of the two batches put through the Union and Planters Bank and Trust Company, \$60,000 involved in one transaction are known to have been stolen. In a transaction involving \$150,000, \$110,000 have been identified as stolen from Keen, Taylor & Co.

The discovery of a sale of \$100,000 worth of bonds, of which \$50,000 were identified as stolen, was made today. These were handled by L. B. Tietze & Co., local bond house, with money more than half of the \$466,000 of the stolen bonds which passed through local banks or firms. Identification was made from the circular sent out by Keen, Taylor & Co.

Arrest of three persons now out on bail, another being held for investigation, and the capture of a prominent local attorney were included in the developments today.

Those arrested are W. L. Huntley Jr., who resigned yesterday as Vice President of the National City Bank, charged with buying and receiving the stolen bonds, released upon \$10,000 bond; H. D. Nolen, charged with buying and receiving stolen bonds, released upon \$10,000 bond; Mrs. H. D. Nolen, charged with receiving stolen bonds, released upon \$5,000 bond.

New York Man Held.

Jacob K. Rosenberg, a chauffeur of New York, is being held for investigation, but no formal charges have been filed against him. He was arrested in a local bank this afternoon when he gave Nolen's name as reference when he tried to rent a room. He was dressed in a suit and tie, and was formerly a driver in New York City. Nolen has been using the name of Rosenberg in connection with the sale of the bonds, and has been using the name of Rosenberg in connection with the sale of the bonds, and has been using the name of Rosenberg in connection with the sale of the bonds.

More Bonds Are Sold.

According to Inspector Griffin, \$100,000 worth of bonds were sold by Nolen to Tietze & Co. in a prominent Memphis attorney, whose name the inspector would not divulge tonight. It is said to have negotiated the sale for \$100,000. The securities were sold by Tietze & Co. to Nashville bond firm whose name has not been disclosed.

Inspector Griffin said that \$50,000 of the bonds, which constitute the third sale of stolen securities in this city, had been identified as a part of the haul made from Keen, Taylor & Co. The bonds were identified by numbers of the stolen bonds in possession of the firm.

"We have traced this sale directly to Nolen," said the inspector. At present it seems that the bonds were sold to the bonds in good faith and with no intention of wrong doing. I am not prepared to say whether the attorney who negotiated the sale knew that the bonds were stolen property."

Officials of the Union and Planters Bank and Trust Company issued a statement tonight that the two transactions by them with Fridy, Williams & Co., bond brokers, came about in the ordinary run of business and that they had no suspicion the bonds were stolen.

Rosenberg gave his address as 2448 West Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He carried a New York chauffeur's license. Officials said tonight that they have the numbers and denominations of \$50,000 worth of the securities. The numbers and denominations are: \$50,000 Denomination—A00017038, D00017039, E00017040, F00017041, G00017042, H00017043, I00017044, J00017045, K00017046, L00017047, M00017048, N00017049, O00017050, P00017051, Q00017052, R00017053, S00017054, T00017055, U00017056, V00017057, W00017058, X00017059, Y00017060, Z00017061, A00017062, B00017063, C00017064, D00017065, E00017066, F00017067, G00017068, H00017069, I00017070, J00017071, K00017072, L00017073, M00017074, N00017075, O00017076, P00017077, Q00017078, R00017079, S00017080, T00017081, U00017082, V00017083, W00017084, X00017085, Y00017086, Z00017087, A00017088, B00017089, C00017090, D00017091, E00017092, F00017093, G00017094, H00017095, I00017096, J00017097, K00017098, L00017099, M00017100, N00017101, O00017102, P00017103, Q00017104, R00017105, S00017106, T00017107, U00017108, V00017109, W00017110, X00017111, Y00017112, Z00017113, A00017114, B00017115, C00017116, D00017117, E00017118, F00017119, G00017120, H00017121, I00017122, 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Women's Gold-Filled Bracelet Watches, 9.50



Made in 20-year gold filled case, fitted with 15 jewel lever movement, mounted on ribbon. Radium dial. Main Floor.

THINGS DECIDEDLY NEW



A Tiny Vanity Bag is the newest conceit in Paris. The colored cut steel loops twinkle gayly against a contrasting background of heavy tulle silk. \$9.50

Main Floor



A Knitted Cape for Women

Is in a new weave known as raye de laine, in a very attractive striped effect. And the throw scarf and deep fringe give it a very swagger air. Colors: Nile, tan, white, Belgian, navy blue and purple. \$35.00

Fourth Floor



A Washable Hand-Painted Sateen Frock for Tots

is of black sateen with stitching and flowers of gay yellow or pretty blue—and the whole frock washes, and comes out like new. Sizes 2 to 6 years. \$13.50

Fourth Floor



A Charming Spring Coat for Misses

May be worn for sports and dress wear—developed in fine velour in natural color, trimmed with a new, rich shade of brown—and the lining is in two-colored striping that matches exactly. \$79.50

Second Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel

305 MISSES' Fur Collared Coats and Wraps

for street, sports and dress wear
GREATLY REDUCED

Unusually handsome coats and wraps skilfully fashioned of the most beautiful materials of the season—bolivia, luella, camellora, chamoistyne, vel de cygne, orlando, marvella, chamo velour and polo cloth. Lavishly adorned with costly fur collars of beaver, squirrel, mole, nutria, raccoon, Australian or ringtail opossum. All finished with fastidious care, elegantly lined with silk and warmly interlined.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 53—Misses' Coats, formerly 49.50 to 55.00 | Reduced to 35.00 |
| 65—Misses' Coats, formerly 65.00 to 75.00 | Reduced to 49.75 |
| 84—Misses' Coats, formerly 79.50 to 95.00 | Reduced to 59.50 |
| 86—Misses' Coats, formerly 110.00 to 139.50 | Reduced to 75.00 |
| 7—Misses' Coats, formerly 149.50 to 169.50 | Reduced to 98.00 |
| 10—Misses' Coats, formerly 175.00 to 198.00 | Reduced to 125.00 |

Misses' Paris Inspired Frocks of Moire Ribbon

—for evening, restaurant and street wear—

35.00

Not content with the possibilities of ribbon for trimming, Paris has designed an entire frock of row after row of moire ribbon, joined with fagoting of silver thread. And who but the French couturier would create the tiny puffed sleeves and nosegay at the waist, as shown in the illustration.

Jade, turquoise, white, pink, rose, gray, tangerine, navy, brown, Copenhagen blue and black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

New Spring Suits for Misses

Modestly Priced

35.00

The newest of style features for Spring have been embodied in these delightful suits for Spring wear.

Developed in fine navy men's wear serge, displaying new length coats, extended or slashed patch pockets, modish revers and narrow buckle belts. Finished with embroidered arrow-heads. You must see them!

In navy and black. Silk lined. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One model pictured.

Second Floor

Women's Mocha Gloves Special 2.95

In the fashionable gray color, with strap wrist, full pique sewn, and four row embroidered backs.

Main Floor

Women's French Kid Gloves Special 1.69

Made in Grenoble, France, of genuine kid skins in white and gun metal. Two clasp style, with Paris point stitched backs.

Main Floor

Trig Spring Suits FOR WOMEN

—showing the very newest Paris conceits

At 59.50



Several delightful features distinguish these Spring suits—the slot seams with faint glimpses of gray duvetyne showing through, as introduced by Paquin—the skirt with the fuller lines that characterize Spring modes—and fine hand tailoring.

In navy and black tricotine, lined with radium silk. Pictured.

At \$49.50—A splendidly tailored model of tricotine in navy and black or navy hair-line stripe, with panels bound in self material. Lined in peau de cygne. Pictured.

Fourth Floor

On The Second Floor Saturday Girls' Wool Sweaters

Formerly 5.95 to 6.75

At 2.95



Pretty sweaters in smart coat models, made of all wool yarn in plain and novelty weaves. Effectively trimmed with sailor collar and full belt. Splendid value. Sizes 28 to 36.

PETTICOATS

—for street wear—

In a Special Presentation Saturday

At 3.95 Smart Taffeta Petticoats, with flounce trimmed with cluster tucking, finished with pleated ruffle. All sizes.

At 4.95 Silk Jersey Petticoats—Entirely new models in a wonderful assortment of Spring colors. Some have pleated flounces with contrasting color combinations—others with ribbon-trimmed flounces, or straight-line models with fringe. Each a most remarkable value.

Third Floor

Saturday—On the Main Floor

WOMEN'S COLORED

Taffeta Umbrellas

REGULARLY 8.50

At 6.95

Fine silk taffeta umbrellas at a liberal saving in price. Each has an 8-ribbed Paragon frame and full length bakelite handle, with stub ends and tips to match.

Colors: blue, black, green, purple and a rich shade of brown.

Saturday—A Very Important Sale of Women's

Wool Plaid Skirts

At 10.75

Colorful plaids of very fine quality combine with expert tailoring in producing these exceptionally attractive and serviceable skirts for sports and general wear. The models are box, knife, or side-pleated. Ultra-smart for wear with the shorter length fur coats so much in vogue.

Women's

Baronette Satin Skirts

Saturday at 8.95

Exquisite skirts of shimmering Baronette Satin in most alluring shades. Carefully fashioned to the smallest detail to give the best of service. Very desirable for wear with filmy waists of harmonizing hues. Brown, white, maize, flesh, navy and turquoise blue.

Fourth Floor



We Have Arranged To Hold Saturday

A Sale of Silk Moire and Duvetyne Bags at 2.50

The most fashionable of all handbags for present wear at a very, very low price. Full pouch models, in black, brown, taupe, and navy, suspended from exquisite Liberty silver frames.

Main Floor

White Satin Slips

For Misses

5.00 to 8.50

Just the kind for graduation and confirmation wear in three pretty models. Also in pink and blue. 8 to 16 yrs. Infants' Dept. Fourth Floor.

WOMEN'S Fashionable Fur Coats

At prices so low they can never again be equaled

Prices in the recent fur auctions in Canada showed an increase of 10 per cent, bearing out our contention that furs of the quality we now offer at the following reduced prices will never again be available at such savings.

Hudson Seal Coats with luxurious collars and cuffs of skunk or self fur. Swagger 36-inch model. Originally 550.00 **Reduced to 295.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long, lavishly adorned with skunk, beaver, or self fur collars and cuffs. Originally 750.00 **Reduced to 375.00**

Taupe Squirrel Coats in stunning belted models. 36-inch length. Originally 550.00 **Reduced to 295.00**

Natural Squirrel Coats made of the very choicest skins. 36-inch length. Originally 675.00 **Reduced to 395.00**

Mole Dolmans made of carefully selected pelts. Full length. Originally 650.00 **Reduced to 375.00**

Brown Pony Coats with beautiful collars and cuffs of Australian opossum. Originally 285.00 **Reduced to 145.00**

Near Seal Coats handsomely embellished with skunk or self fur collars and cuffs. Originally 285.00 **Reduced to 145.00**

Sixth Floor

A Special Collection of Women's Undergarments

Saturday

At 1.95

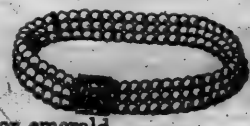
Included are dainty pajamas of flowered crepe in Billie Burke model, trimmed with colored stitching and ribbon bows to match the design. Nightgowns and Envelope Chemise, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, in very effective designs, others with simple lace edgings. All are remarkable values at 1.95 and should be taken advantage of immediately.

Third Floor



Indestructible Pearl Bracelets 4.50

Made of three strands of pearls, mounted on sterling silver bars. The sterling silver clasp is set with square stones in amethyst, sapphire or emerald.



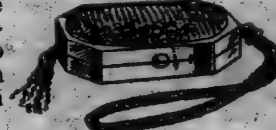
1000 Sterling Silver Flexible Bracelets Special, 2.50

In box setting, with all rhinestones, or rhinestones alternating with amethysts, sapphires and emeralds. Each bracelet has sterling silver safety chain.



Green-Gold Double Powder Cases 1.50

Made to hold rouge and powder, contains mirror and two puffs—finished with mesh tassel and mesh handle.



Green-Gold Powder Cases 95c

In dainty flat model, beautifully engraved. Contains powder puff and mirror—finished with mesh handle.

Main Floor

PATIENT LEAPS FROM HOSPITAL TO DEATH

Franklin W. Olin Jr., Son of Western Cartridge Co.'s President, Had Operation Week Ago.

WAS IN LOW SPIRITS

Male Nurse, Coming into Room, Saw Him Climbing Over Sill and Tried to Save Him.

Franklin W. Olin Jr., of 1128 State Street, Alton, Ill., son of F. W. Olin, President of the Western Cartridge Company, committed suicide last night by jumping from the third floor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 217 East Forty-second Street. Mr. Olin, upon whom an abdominal operation had been performed six days ago, was killed instantly. He was 30 years old and an architectural engineer.

Accompanied by his father and mother, who stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria to await his expected recovery, Mr. Olin came to New York and went into the hospital two weeks ago. The operation was performed by Dr. John W. Draper and Dr. F. H. Cotton, specialists in gastro-intestinal diseases, and was considered successful.

Mr. Olin had a private room in the hospital and was attended by three men nurses, one of whom was constantly in attendance. The nurse on duty last night left the room momentarily to turn in time to see his patient climbing over the window sill. The nurse jumped forward but was too late to check Mr. Olin's fall to the hospital courtyard.

\$15,000 PAINTING LOST ON WAY HERE

Ryder's "The Barnyard" Disappears From Its Case on Truck Trip From Washington.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—"The Barnyard," a foot-square picture valued at \$15,000, has been missing for three months, after disappearing when it was sent from Washington to New York in a motor van with many other valuable paintings. "The Barnyard" belonged to what is known as the Phillips collection, which was established by the late Duncan C. Phillips of this city. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the recovery of the painting and advertisements to this effect have been placed in English and foreign language newspapers in Washington and New York. "The Barnyard" was painted by A. P. Ryder.

Mr. B. Hopwood, the broker who insured the painting, said in his office at 55 John Street yesterday that the painting was to have been sent by express, but through an error came all the way in a furniture van. Circulars have been distributed over the entire country by the van, he said, but no trace has ever been found of the painting.

JURY IN A FIGHT; HELD OUT 89 HOURS

Brandished Knives at One Point in Murder Case of Dr. Winnes—No Verdict.

WARLAN, Ky., Feb. 4.—More than eighty-nine hours after they began to deliberate U. S. jury trying Dr. H. C. Winnes for the murder of Miss Laura Parsons, school teacher, was dismissed at 3 o'clock this afternoon by Circuit Court Judge Davis. The jury stood 11 for acquittal to 1 against.

The twelve men fought in the jury room shortly before noon today, and three of them were brandishing knives when a Deputy Sheriff burst into the room and dispersed them. The Court had just finished cautioning them against allowing personal feeling to enter into their deliberations.

When they came into court this morning Judge Davis asked if the division was over the evidence. The foreman replied that it was not. He said that the trouble was simply that all of the jury did not weigh the evidence the same way. Judge Davis talked to the jury for half an hour, urging that they make every effort to reconcile their differences and calling attention to the hardship and expense that another trial would entail.

'WIVES' SPRING TRAP ON ALLEGED BIGAMIST

Detectives Shoot at Fugitive in Chase Over Roofs and Down Streets.

Two women who said they were the wives of Benjamin Rosenbaum of Montreal yesterday gave detectives information that enabled them to arrest him on an old charge of bigamy. He attempted to resist arrest and several shots were fired in a chase over tenement roofs near Avenue C and Fourth Street.

According to the detectives, Rosenbaum is accused of contracting other marriages after he and Frieda Gitter were wedded at 11 Mangle Street on Ave. 4, 1917. He left his first wife, they said, and married another woman. On Jan. 18, 1920, Rosenbaum is said to have contracted a third marriage with Johanna Benjamin of 388 Union Avenue, the Bronx. He disappeared again, and Mrs. Benjamin told the District Attorney some money and jewelry were missing.

GEDDES TO HANDLE DEBT.

Lord Chalmers Not Entrusted With Proposals for Conversion.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Negotiations relative to an adjustment of Great Britain's debt to the United States are in the hands of Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador in Washington, and the proposed trip to America of Lord Chalmers, Permanent Secretary of the Treasury, was merely to facilitate the conversations. This was the explanation given here yesterday for the postponement of Lord Chalmers's visit to the United States during the absence of Ambassador Geddes. It was declared impossible to suppose that he was in a position to offer any proposals relative to the negotiations, since the Government had deemed it desirable for him to remain here until the return of Sir Auckland in Washington.

AMERICAN COAL SOLD AT LONDON DOCKS

Incident Moves the Press to Warnings Against British Miners' Wage Exactions.

Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Feb. 4.—There is no truth in the statement circulated in an afternoon paper that the South Metropolitan Gas Company has found that the miners' demands made it cheaper for it to try American coal, and that the company would soon be using it in supplying gas to householders in South London.

What happened was that a cargo of American coal arrived in the Thames Tuesday morning and was bought by the Gas Light and Coke Company. There was only one cargo, and there was no contract for any other.

Commenting upon the subject, the shipping correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The sale of a cargo of American coal in the Thames is significant. It is a stray cargo, so to speak, but the fact that it has been possible to dispose of it may well give pause to those who have been forcing us to use in our own mining in-

dustry. The time is not very far gone when the mere mention of the possible competition of American coal with ours in European markets was speedily mocked as a laughable dream. In the course of the coal debate in the House of Commons during the war one of the more moderate of the miners' leaders, face to face with the argument that greatly enhanced wages here would give a chance to Poles and Czechs in Europe, brushed it aside by the light-hearted exclamation that he had heard that 'old wheeze' before."

VILLA GETS INTO A FIGHT.

Led Attack on Old Enemies, Now Rebels, Mexico City Report Says.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4.—A local paper reports that the Arrieta brothers, supposed to be in revolt in the State of Durango, were attacked and defeated and two Arrietas captured.

According to Pancho Villa, accompanied General Martinez in the

fight, being unable to resist the offer of Villa to take refuge on his personal property. Villa led the attack with his own staff officers. He said: "The Arrietas were at the start of the revolution companions of Villa, but afterward joined Carranza. In several fights Dominga Arrieta defeated Villa. This report of the fight and capture of the Arrietas is uncorroborated and officials deny knowledge of it."

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 4.—General Perez, who has been at the head of an independent revolt since December, left the southern part of the State of Vera Cruz, and signed an agreement with General Guadalupe Sanchez, commander of Government forces here. Official announcement of this agreement was made yesterday, and it was said that fighting between regular troops and the followers of Perez was unnecessary.

Newspaper dispatches received from the district of Minatitlan, however, state that there has been fighting there.

Suspect in Jewel Robbery Freed.

Magistrate Max S. Levine yesterday in the Yorkville Court discharged Don Collins, 28 years old, who said he lived at the Stanley Hotel, Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, who was arrested several months ago on suspicion of being connected with the hold-up of Oscar Kookas, a jewelry salesman, in his apartment at 100 West 116th Street, on Aug. 7 last. Kookas was robbed of \$4,000.

According to Collins, Pancho Villa, to identify Collins as one of the bandits,

TO DIE FOR AIDING SLAYER.

Accomplices Gets Death Sentence, Actual Murderer 20 Years to Life.

Edward J. McNally, 23 years old, of New Brighton, R. I., was convicted of murder in the first degree by a jury in St. George yesterday and sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Callaghan to be executed in Sing Sing for the killing of Walter Jackowski, night manager of a restaurant in Richmond Terrace, Manhattan Harbor. By a queer freak of justice McNally is to suffer more severely than the actual slayer, the court having insisted on each of four occasions when the jury returned for instructions during its eight hours' deliberation that he must be found guilty in the first degree or acquitted.

The Justice gave similar instructions when Anthony Paoluccio and Frank Esposito were tried together a few days ago. The jury in their case was unable to agree, and after it had been discharged the two defendants pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree. They were sentenced to twenty years to life in prison. One of the Italians did the shooting. McNally's lawyer will appeal.

MANUFACTURER'S \$1,000,000 STOCK OF FUR COATS

IN A DIRECT SALE

FROM WHOLESALE TO CONSUMER

CONTINUED

WILLIAM JACKMAN'S SONS, the largest manufacturing furriers in America, offer in a Direct-to-the-Public Sale their entire MILLION DOLLAR STOCK OF FURS at prices that the public has never heretofore been privileged to obtain.

Three large floors filled with beautiful merchandise known as the standard of excellence the country over!

HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS OF FINE COATS IN DESIRABLE FURS. STOCK ROOM, STORAGE ROOMS AND SHOW ROOMS FULL OF THEM. MADE AND FINISHED UP TO THE JACKMAN STANDARD—AS LOW IN PRICES AS \$50—WHILE THEY LAST.

The finest collection of rich furs that we have ever seen offered to the public.

Furs bearing the Jackman Label are backed by 60 years of experience in fur making.

FREE STORAGE First year on purchase made at this SALE

Hudson Seal or Mole Full Length Wraps \$300

Raccoon Coats 36-inch Length Good Dark Color and Full Furred \$175

French or Bay Seal Coats 36-inch Length with Very Large Collars and Cuffs of Good Quality, Deep Full Furred Australian Opossum or Skunk \$100

Bay Seal Wraps Full Length Various Beautiful Models; Linings Equal to Those Used in the Finest Wraps \$150

Kolinsky Full Length Wraps \$600

36-inch Black Russian Pony Coats Beautiful, soft, silky and lustrous skins, with large collars and cuffs of Natural Raccoon \$50

Squirrel Coats 36-inch Length Taupe, Brown or Kolinsky Color \$200

Natural Muskrat 36-inch Coats \$125

Marmot Coats 36-inch Length Nice Soft Skins \$50

HUNDREDS OF FUR SCARFS AND MUFFS from which to select in the following furs:

Stone Marten, Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Crown Sable, Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Cross Fox, Taupe, Brown and Black Fox, Fisher, Squirrel, Beaver, Hudson Seal, Mink, Mole, Lynx, Ermine, Opossum, Skunk.

At prices lower than the raw skins can be bought to-day, direct from the trapper.

Broadtail Full Length Wraps \$1000

Natural Hudson Bay Sable Wrap Full Length \$1500

Genuine Beaver Coats 36-inch Length \$375

Squirrel Coats 36-inch Length Natural Gray Siberian \$295

Hudson Seal Coats 36-inch Length In a Superb Quality of Soft Fine Skins Full Flare Beautifully Lined, Great Deep Collars and Cuffs of the Best Quality Skunk or Beaver \$250

A Quantity of Dark Gray Siberian Squirrel Full Length Wraps \$325

Alaska Seal Coats 40-inch Length \$775

Sales Rooms Open from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturdays to 8:30 P. M.

WILLIAM JACKMAN'S SONS America's Largest Wholesale Furriers 35-37-39 WEST 35th STREET

Extra Sales Staff. Quick Service. Prompt Deliveries.

Established since 1866

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32nd STREET - BROADWAY - 33rd STREET - NEW YORK CITY

Sale Silk Shirts as Fine Quality as We've Ever Had



1/2 Price and Less

\$4.95

Federal Tax 20c Additional

1/2 Price and Less

Quality! That word best expresses it. One merchant said when we showed him what we were going to offer:

"Why, they're wonderful! These are the finest shirts for that price that I have seen in years. They are as fine shirts as I have ever seen at any price. By Jove! it's the best shirt proposition Gimbel has made in all the years I've known them."

And he was in a position to know—The best we can do to help you to realize the wonder of this sale is to list the materials. That, with this price, tells the whole story. They are finely made of:

- The finest grades of satin striped Crepes de Chine
- The finest grades of satin striped Jersey Silks
- The finest grades of flat striped Silk Broadcloths
- The finest grades of satin striped Silk Broadcloths
- And there are a few in fine quality white Jersey Silk

The patterns and colorings, the workmanship, the finishings, are all in keeping with the excellent quality of these beautiful silks.

SALE STARTS TODAY AT 9 A. M.

GIMBELS MEN'S FURNISHING STORE—Main Floor



When you see a man Smoking a Fatima, you know he's getting all the fun a cigarette can give! 20 for 25c

LICHTY & MESSING, TOSCANO CO.

Want advertisements in The New York Times achieve their purpose in a few hours—Advt.

UNION MUSICIANS RIOT AT MEETING

Rival Factions Clash, Upset
Chairs, Exchange Blows,
Tear Clothing.

POLICE RESERVES CALLED

Eight Men Arrested on Complaint
of Directors—President
Under Fire.

There was more than a mere note of discord in the ranks of the Musical Union yesterday morning when rival factions engaged in a free-for-all fight at a meeting in the headquarters, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street. It required the reserves from four police stations to quell the riot, and eight of the alleged disturbers were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

There were 4,000 men in and outside of the hall, and few of them were passive onlookers in the general mêlée, according to the police. Clothing was torn, blows exchanged and chairs upset by the excited musicians as they argued.

The eight men were later arraigned before Magistrate Tobias in the Harlem Court and paroled for a hearing on Feb. 18. They were Nicholas Miller of 53 East Ninety-fifth Street, Joseph Gargano, 218 Lafayette Street; Joseph McMahon, 133 East Eighty-sixth Street; William J. Hoffman, 1,034 First Avenue; Patrick McIntyre, 742 Third Avenue; Paul Hein, 315 East Ninth Street; William Kleigast and Joseph Porkey, both of 330 Fifth Street.

Versions as to what led to the fight differed, but this was the one told to Magistrate Tobias by Jacob J. Schwab, counsel for the union: The meeting of the union, which has 9,000 members, had been called by the Board of Directors to discuss charges of neglect of duty and malfeasance in office which had been made by the board against Samuel F. Finkelstein, President of the union.

Finkelstein, according to Schwab, also sent out notices of a meeting to be held at the same time, intimating that it was the Board of Directors instead of himself that was to be tried. On Wednesday, Schwab said, Finkelstein notified him that eight of the members of the Board of Directors, rated as insurgents, who were elected in October, had been expelled.

Yesterday when these Directors attempted to enter the hall they were stopped by the Sergeant-at-Arms and some friends of Finkelstein, according to Schwab. In a few minutes the fight was on.

The complainants against the eight men arrested were the Directors. Supplementing his report to Schwab, he said that dissatisfaction had been growing within the union for some time, centering around Finkelstein.

Finkelstein, who lives at 207 West 110th Street, said that the insurgents were trouble makers. He declared the Board of Directors had suspended him before any charges had been made against him. He said he appealed to the American Federation of Musicians and the parent body of the union for judgment. The board refused to recognize the order and caused him to be ejected from one of the meetings, he said.

**'CYCLONE' MILLER'S BABY
BOY IN FOR 'GOOD TIME'**

Major Allows Major to Wheel Him
in a Perambulator, Weather
Permitting.

Major "Cyclone" Harry C. Miller will be a very frequent visitor at the home of his wife, Mrs. Edna Grace Miller, at Richmond Hill, if he takes advantage of all the privileges that were granted to him in an order handed down yesterday by Justice Faber in the Queens County Supreme Court. A little over a week ago the Major won a decision from Justice Faber in the action for a separation brought against him by his wife after she had discovered letters written to her husband by Maude Bagg, daughter of Major Sir Thomas Bagg of England, whom the Major met in France. Justice Faber allowed Mrs. Miller to keep the letters.

Then Major Miller applied for permission for Leonard E. Miller, their son, 19 years old, to spend his winter with him and half with Mrs. Miller. This is the child who was called a "red head" when he was the first time on his return from France. The Major testified that he was so happy when he received the news of his birth in France that he let the whole camp know about it. That he was given a reception, and that after that he won the name of "Happy Old Man."

The decision handed down yesterday by Justice Faber decided that Major Miller should have the custody of his son every Saturday from 3 to 5 o'clock; every Sunday from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock; and on days when the weather was suitable. For the privilege of seeing his son, Major Miller was required to pay his wife \$10 a week for his maintenance. The Major said he would avail himself of all the privileges granted by the Court and would give his son a good time.

51 YEARS IN THE PULPIT.

Dr. Steen to Preach on Anniversary
in Ascension Memorial Church.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Steen will tomorrow complete fifty-one years as rector of the Ascension Memorial Episcopal Church, Forty-third Street, west of Broadway, and within a few doors of the Times Annex Building.

Dr. Steen will preach in the morning and the evening preacher will be the Rev. Dr. James H. Woodley, permanent clerk of the Presbytery of New York, who was for many years a near neighbor of Ascension Church.

The Use of INSTANT POSTUM

is increasing year by year

A superior table drink,
easily made, better for
health than coffee and
at lower cost.

**"There's a Reason"
for POSTUM**

Sold by grocers

BIG STOCK SWINDLE LAID TO PRISONERS

Three Men Accused of Working
as Salesmen, Selling Shares to
Themselves and Getting Fees.

Three men were locked up in Police Headquarters last night charged with working a stock confidence game by which they are alleged to have obtained thousands of dollars' worth of securities in addition to liberal sales commissions. They described themselves as David Rosenfeld, 32 years old, a stock salesman of 11 West Sixty-first Street; George O. Van Orden, 41 years old, real estate operator, of 606 East 163d Street, the Bronx; and William N. Almsworth, 32 years old, a decorator, of 208 West 100th Street.

The men were arrested by Detectives August Mayer and Grover Brown, of Inspector John D. Coughlin's staff. Complaints charging them with the larceny of \$2,100 were made by Edward E. Zadwick, a broker of 111 Broadway, and J. B. Morrow, another broker, of 330 Fifth Avenue. Zadwick said that he was defrauded of \$1,200 and Morrow \$900. Seven additional complaints were said to be in the hands of the District Attorney.

The scheme alleged to have been worked by the three men and disclosed by the police was as follows: One man would advertise his services as an expert stock salesman, secure employment from a broker, and introduce one of his confederates as a prospect. The confederate, after "buying" stocks, would tender a worthless note in payment. A few days later the salesman, representing that he wanted to go out of the city to see a prospective buyer, would collect his commission.

Almsworth was arrested at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street. He admitted, the police said, that he had placed an advertisement in a newspaper a few days ago under the name of Cooper, in which he offered his services as an expert stock salesman. Van Orden and Rosenfeld were arrested at about the same time in the latter's apartment on West Sixty-first Street. The police said that they found in their possession brief cases containing thousands of shares of stock which, presumably, had been bought with worthless notes.

The detectives said that they found in the possession of Rosenfeld a bank book showing deposits of \$2,000.

A CENTURY IN PRISON IS TOTAL OF 8 TERMS

Court Tells Youth Miller Will Not
Be Sob Sister to Release
Him.

Justice Crosey, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday, sent seven criminals to Sing Sing for long terms. The aggregate of the sentences was over 100 years.

Russell Brice, 27 years old, who said his home was at Green Bay, Mich., pleaded guilty to holding up Harold Anderson of 1,272 Sterling Place, on Nov. 7 last. There were seven indictments against Brice, charging assaults and hold-ups. As Justice Crosey sentenced him to twenty years he smiled and was rebuked by the Court.

Brice was once a partner of Robert Eckert, the bootlegger, and was believed to have been in the automobile with Eckert when he was killed on Staten Island.

When the court sentenced Ralph Gabriel, 20 years old, of 18 Rochester Avenue, to fifteen years for the hold-up of a restaurant in Flushing Avenue, he remarked:

"Maybe some sob sister of a Governor will let you out before your time is up, but it won't be the one in office now." Then Justice Crosey sentenced Angelo Vitale, 19 years old, of 50 Skillman Street, who participated in the robbery with Gabriel, to the same term.

Joseph Trusinski, 19 years old, of 211 Nineteenth Street, and John Farrell, 18 years old, of 206 Seventh Street, received sentences of twenty years each for holding up a man and John Pugliese, 24 years old, of 105 Huntington Street, was sent to prison for ten years as a second offender for robbing a home. Vincenzo Bulone, 25 years old, of 118 Union Street, received an indeterminate term of from twenty years to life for shooting and killing a man.

Charles d'Andria, 31 years old, of 210 Union Avenue, received a five-year term for posting as a prohibition officer and extorting money from a saloon keeper. Judge Gibbs yesterday in the Bronx County Court sentenced Samuel Leavitt, 34 years old, of 54 Longwood Avenue, and Samuel Smith, 28 years old, of 1,627 Bathgate Avenue, to maximum terms of four and five years, respectively, for stealing \$20,000 from the Cosmopolitan Bank at Westchester and Prospect Avenues, the Bronx, on the night of March 11, 1919.

Abraham Leavitt of 1,333 Southern Boulevard, brother of one of the convicted men, was arrested after their trial and was sentenced and held in \$5,000 bail by Magistrate Max Levine in the Yorkville Court. He was charged with receiving the money stolen from the bank.

Jederick Matthias of 425 East Eighty-second Street, known as Young Ketchel, was held in \$10,000 bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Raphael Tobias in the Harlem Court, on a charge of looting a home in East 118th Street. Joseph Alendort, 18 years old, of Eighty-second Street, was held in similar bail on a charge of acting in concert with Matthias, and bail of \$20,000 was demanded. William Wright of 270 East Fourteenth Street, who was held by Magistrate Douglas in the West Side Court, on a charge of robbing the apartment of Mrs. Margaret Hagmon of 115 West Ninety-first Street.

Russian Fair for Child Relief.

A Russian country fair or "Yarmarka" is being held today in the Ethical Culture School, at Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street, for the benefit of the \$13,000,000 fund of the European Relief Council for children. Booths are open for the sale of many articles and there are side-shows and other amusements.

From Newton to Einstein.

Benjamin Harrow, Ph. D.
Discussions of the Theory of Relativity and similar topics.

Features of the Theory of Relativity, \$1.24

Relativity—Main Floor, Room 30th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE INC. NEW YORK

TAXPAYERS
New Year Taxes Paid By An Expert
Assistant, Terms, Remittance,
Phone Number 1234-56.
HARLOW

MRS. HARRISON
Portrait of Mrs. Warren G. Harding
victoria of the President-elect, from a
photograph made in her suite at the
Ritz-Carlton Hotel, reproduced in the
National Geographic Magazine of the
New York Times

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

Men's Clothes Shop
Second Floor

35th Street

Semi-Annual Clothing Event

Offering

Unrestricted Choice of Our Entire Stocks

OF

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

Regularly	\$38	\$40	\$26.50
	\$43	\$45	
	\$48		

Regularly	\$50	\$55	\$38.50
	\$60	\$65	

Regularly	\$70	\$75	\$48.50
	\$80	\$85	
	\$90	\$95	

Due to These Exceedingly Low Prices There Will Be a
Slight Charge Where Alterations Are Desired

No C. O. D.'s, Approvals or Returns

"Only 12 Persons in the Universe Understand Einstein's Theory of Relativity"

it is claimed

This condition may be ascribed mainly to the complex
and involved discussions on the subject.

During the past year, however, several books on the
Theory of Relativity have been published. These books
have been written for the layman, for the reader without
the deep mathematical foundation usually associated with
such matters.

Four of the newest books:

Relativity, the Special and the General Theory, \$2.24

By Prof. Albert Einstein, Ph. D., LL. D.

Easy Lessons in Einstein, \$1.24

A discussion of the More Intelligible Features of

the Theory of Relativity. Edwin E. Slosson

The Einstein Theory of Relativity, 89c.

Prof. H. A. Lorentz.

From Newton to Einstein, 89c.

Benjamin Harrow, Ph. D.

Discussions of the Theory of Relativity and sim-

ilar topics.

Features of the Theory of Relativity, \$1.24

Relativity—Main Floor, Room 30th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE INC. NEW YORK

TAXPAYERS

New Year Taxes Paid By An Expert

Assistant, Terms, Remittance,
Phone Number 1234-56.
HARLOW

MRS. HARRISON

Portrait of Mrs. Warren G. Harding

victoria of the President-elect, from a

photograph made in her suite at the

Ritz-Carlton Hotel, reproduced in the

National Geographic Magazine of the

New York Times

A Name That's a Pledge: Brill Brothers

We've Scooped the Town With These Fine Shirts \$2.35

Men of acute buying judgment, shirtwise, will welcome the glad news that our five stores are now offering high-quality (regular Brill-vouched) Woven Madras Shirts and Sateen-striped Pongee Shirts at a truly low-down price. Scores of he-men-like patterns, in hair line and other striped effects, woven thru-and-thru; tailored to sell at \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00; but you can get them now for \$2.35.

Underwear at Half Price \$1.85 — \$2.65 — \$3.85

Imperial, American Knitting Mills and American Hosiery Company union suits and two-piece suits of Spring and Winter weights. In any and all you have a twofold pledge of quality—the name of the maker and the name of Brill Brothers. Full value at half off the price means double the satisfaction.

Gloves, Too!—at \$1.95

A world-famous maker's gray men's gloves—glad-hand gloves with a reputation. That's all you need know about these gloves. Were \$3.50 to \$5.00; now \$1.95.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway E'way at 49th St.

125th St. at 3d Ave.

47 Cortlandt St.

44 East 14th St.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Offer Remarkable Values in a

SALE OF

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters

Formerly \$68 to \$88

Reduced to **47.00**

THE best values in really fine overcoats and
Tulsters offered this season. Every successful
style of the season included—conservative coats in
wide assortment and a host of ulsters, many in
those warmth without weight woollens so many
men prefer.

Fifth Floor

A SMALL CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Men's Blanket Robes Reduced

At \$10 Tax 25c

At \$15 Tax 75c

Formerly 15.75—Exceptionally
well-tailored Beacon Blanket
Robes that will give lasting
and very satisfactory service,
made with silk cord edges and
silk and worsted girdle.

Fifth Floor

Formerly 21.25 and 24.00—
The famous St. Mary's
blanket robe, of all wool in
camel's hair coloring. Other
blanket robes have raglan
sleeves, slashed pockets, silk
cord edges, collars, and
cuffs.

Main Floor

Men's Pure Thread Silk Hose 65c

Excellent quality, medium
weight silk hose. Reinforced
at toe and heel, assuring the
best of service. Black only.

Main Floor

Men's Buckskin Gloves 2.85

No glove will give better service.
At 2.85 we expect them to
move in record time. Quan-
tity limited.

Main Floor

Men's Fine Silk Umbrellas

At 5.95

Regularly 7.50

Union silk umbrellas made over the best 8-ribbed Paragon frames.
Crooked and straight handles—plain or carved.

Main Floor



STETSON HATS

OUR salespeople are taught to help
you select a hat that is in harmony
with your features. We are not satisfied
until we know that YOU will be.

McCUE BROS. & DRUMMOND
High Grade Hats ONLY

52 Broadway Near Exchange Pl. 1442 Broadway
Bet. 40 & 41 Sts.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE
Lexington Avenue at 28th Street
Sunday Morning at 11 Promptly
DR. KRASS

"HOW CAN A JEW BE A
CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST?"

Questions in writing
will be answered.

**Sample Advertisement
APARTMENTS TO LET.**

Furnished—West Side.

(Let reader know: six words to a line.)

NORTH END, AV. 37th—Wm. Schaefer, Jr.

Apartment at 1 outside room, 2 bath,

facing Hudson River; southern exposure

furnished with taste and care; complete

details, including silver and linen.

A similar announcement in

tomorrow's edition of The New

York Times will cost \$2.75.

PLAZA ART AUCTION ROOMS

UNRESTRICTED
SALE BY AUCTION
AUTHENTIC
ITALIAN FURNITURE
by order of
Marquis de Alteris

THE COLLECTION INCLUDES
Furniture, Wrought Iron Candelabra, Lamps, etc., with additional
EMPIRE TWIN BEDROOM
SUITE, SOFAS, LIVING
ROOM, DINING ROOM
AND BEDROOM SUITES,
ODD CHAIRS AND ETC.

Also a magnificent collection of
about 100 pieces of rare English
and European Silver, mostly of the
Georgian Period, etc.

SALE TO-DAY at 2
FEBRUARY 5
Exhibition until hour of sale.

Potterism

says Prof. Phelps of Yale, "is one of the wildest, most interesting novels I have read. Everybody should read it."

Potterism

says Prof. Copeland of Harvard, "is the most keenly entertaining fiction that has come my way in many a long month."

Potterism

says Mitchell Kennerly, "is as good as Bennett, Wells, and Leonard Merrick rolled into one."

THE Novel of the year! Everybody's reading it! Buy your copy today.

\$2 everywhere

BONI & LIVERIGHT, New York

GLOVES

English Cape
and Raybuck,
American
Buckskin
For Men

The World's Greatest Leather Store
644 Fifth Ave., New York; 235 B'way
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—25 Regent Street

NEW YORKERS FLEE AS BON AIR BURNS

Many Lose Valuables in Blaze
Which Destroys Augusta
Winter Hotel.

JUDGE LOVETT AMONG THEM

Nathan Straus and Other Residents
Shelter Man and Woman Who
Escape in Night Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.
AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 4.—The Bon Air, among the best known of Southern Winter resort hotels, was destroyed by fire which broke out early this morning, the structure being in ashes by 8 A. M. after burning two hours and a half. Only the servants' quarters were left standing.

Most of the 260 patrons were forced to leave the burning structure in scanty attire. Several who were caught on upper floors were rescued by firemen. Many of the patrons threw their valuable possessions out of windows and recovered them later, but the greater part lost all their baggage. Among those who lost most of their personal effects were Judge Robert S. Lovett, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Mrs. Lovett. None of the patrons was injured.

Staying at the hotel from New York were William Benedict, Edward A. Pierce, Louis Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ziegler, Hugh Hartshorne, Mrs. Frank Tilford and Miss Tilford, Miss L. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Turner, Lynch, Albert S. Cox, Mrs. R. R. Crosby, R. N. Crosby, Mrs. Albert H. Wheeler, Mrs. G. H. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusen Burton, Mrs. Charles E. Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rubmore.

The season was at its height, nearly all of the 260 rooms being occupied. Many of the refugee patrons were cared for by the Partridge Inn, a nearby Winter resort hotel. Scores of families living in the hill section went to the fire and offered their homes to the homeless ones. Nathan Straus, who has a cottage on the hill, took in Sir Ashby Sparks and Lady Sparks of the Cunard Line. Dr. P. C. Cony took in Mr. and Mrs. Cabot Moss of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. John C. White went to the Partridge Inn. Mr. White was formerly Lord Mayor of Belfast, and is a brother of the late J. B. White, who, at his death, gave Augusta \$500,000.

The Bon Air opened Dec. 15, 1889. It was built on the site of the home of the late W. H. Tutt, its capital stock is \$200,000, and all of the stock is owned in Augusta. The property, building and furnishings were valued at \$1,000,000. The insurance was \$550,000.

Twenty-five years ago C. G. Truissell, one of the most popular hotel managers in the country, and former manager of the Hotel Frontenac in the Thousand Islands, which also was burned down, became manager and made the hotel known throughout the country. Leading men in America have sought it annually. William H. Taft has been an

annual patron. John D. Rockefeller for years made it his Winter headquarters. Henry C. Frick, in life, was an annual visitor. Governor James M. Cox of Ohio spent much of his time there last Winter. Nicholas Murray Butler had reservations for this season. Warren G. Harding was a guest last year. Lord Dunsany, of Canada, left the hotel last week.

The general opinion is that the hotel will be rebuilt in time for next season. Nathan Straus has made an offer to aid financially in any amount of bricks about prompt reconstruction.

It is believed the fire was caused by defective insulation at an electric switch box in a corner of the dining room. The building was a frame structure, and burned rapidly.

Two of the guests, Frank A. Lawrence of the Commodore Hotel, New York, and M. T. Wing of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who were ill with gonorrhea, were removed to the University Hospital. A squad of twenty soldiers from the Augusta Arsenal assisted city police and firemen in assisting the patrons and caring for property.

FAMOUS FRENCH ACE SAILS.

Lieut. Nungesser Coming Here Under the Auspices of the Aero Club.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Lieutenant Nungesser, the famous French aviator who during the war won the Cross of the Legion of Honor by bringing down forty-four German planes, sailed from Havre for America today on board the steamer France. He will visit the United States under the auspices of the Aero Club of America and will be accompanied by the Marquis de Charotte.

MUST REPAY \$100,000.

Court Rules Against New York Life Insurance Co. in Garden Deal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the New York Life Insurance Company must repay \$100,000 deposited with it by Garden Tower Corporation, which William C. Roberts organized in 1917 to take over a contract for the purchase of Madison Square Garden for \$2,400,000. The purchaser refused to complete the deal because the title was not clear and the insurance company declined to refund the \$100,000 cash payment.

The Appellate Division ruled that the mechanics' liens for \$1,537 and \$1,193 constituted encumbrances which the insurance company could have removed if it wished to do so and that the buyer was justified in refusing to complete the purchase because that was not done.

Alabama Miners Move Into Tent.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 4.—Families of 600 miners already have been housed in tents and 7,000 others will be established under canvas, according to announcement today at headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America here. It was estimated that 10,000 miners would need homes as a result of court decisions ejecting strikers from local company property.

The wholesome spread for children's bread



Bread and Grapelade. How the children love it. And they can have as much as they want. It's wholesome and pure—just whole, ripe grapes and sugar—not a by-product. Our patented process removes only the seeds, skins and acid crystals, leaving Grapelade velvety-smooth and with the matchless Grapelade flavor.

A delicious spread for bread, muffins, toast and griddle cakes and waffles as well. A delightful sauce with meats, too, and filling for pastry.

Your grocer has Grapelade in 15 ounce glass jars and smaller tumbler.

The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield, New York.

Other Welch Lades—pure fruit spreads and all Welch quality—
Cherryade Peachade
Fruitade Strawberryade
Grape-Raspberry Blackberryade
Plumade Currantade
Apple Butter

Welch's
Grapelade
the pure grape spread



Rachmaninoff himself chose the Victor

Rachmaninoff knows music. Knows how to compose it, how to play it—and how it should be reproduced. It is significant that the great composer-pianist in the light of previous experience has chosen to associate himself with the other famous artists of the world who make records for the Victor.

Hear Rachmaninoff's Victor Record of Mendelssohn's "Spinning Song" played on the Victrola and you hear the great pianist exactly as he wishes you to hear his own work.

Victrolas \$25 to \$1500. New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month.

Victor Talking Machine Co.

Camden, New Jersey



HIS MASTER'S VOICE
This trademark and the trademarked word "Victrola" identify all genuine Victor Records. Look under the lid! Look on the label! VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO. Camden, N. J.

The Man's Shop

A Floor of Complete Masculinity

Shortening the World's Space Hour—Automobiles, Aeroplanes and the Express Elevators to The Man's Shop at Lord & Taylor

Out of the South



BILTMORE homespun came out of the South—the result of the activities of a New York society woman.

Now it is going back to the South, in the travel wardrobes of tourists—in the Asheville overcoat.

No coat ever has had a more interesting history or a smarter appearance. The present Winter is an apt illustration of its unusual usefulness.

Of medium weight, it is for the in-between days up North—for the evening and early morning of every day at Palm Beach, Ormond and St. Petersburg.

Price, \$75.

Men are wearing it on their southern trips who will be interested in seeing the splendid material woven at Grove Park Inn, North Carolina.

An exclusive product of The Man's Shop, The Asheville, is a coat for business and dress as well as travel—in Oxford, brown, blue and heather shades.

Among fine overcoats which have felt drastic price readjustments at The Man's Shop, at \$38 and \$58, there are slip-ons, ulsters, guards' coats, dress coats and lightweight coats—a representative selection of imported and domestic woolsens.

Suits—many of them of a weight and appearance to be quite appropriate for the Southern resorts—readjusted to \$32, \$42 and \$48; with particular stress on the \$42 selection, of best imported and domestic woolsens.

These include golf suits of English and American woven golfing woolsens—southern as well as northern weights.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street
The Man's Shop
Tenth Floor

FIFTH AVENUE

Cheiffours' Overcoats and Suits
Complete Motor Livery Department

39th Street

Express Elevators
Without Stop



J.M. Gidding & Co.
564 566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 467 and 477-575

INTRODUCE

FOR EARLY SPRING



many stunning effects in new
Straightline Day Coats

of plain or quilted satin, canton crepe and other Spring materials, designed on unusually attractive and youthful lines to conform with the new silhouette, which promises to play an important part in the Spring Mode—

Black, navy, taupe and brown are the predominating shades.

THE NAVY PROBLEM OF THE WORLD

The Navy Problem of the United States, Japan and the British Empire is featured in important naval pictures, diagrams, sketches and statistics in this week's MIDWINTER PICTORIAL: 96 Etchings! News Events, Sports, Art, Drama, Science, Newsstands 10 cents.—Adv.

Furniture, too, in the
Lamp Sale



The February Lamp Sale is an Ovington institution. This year furniture, too, is offered. Many charming tables, stands, tea wagons and other ingenuities may be had at 10% to 25% less than the former fair prices. And lamps and shades, be it remembered, are discounted by 10% to 50%.

OVINGTON'S

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

312-314 Fifth Ave.

Near 32nd St.

TO BE SOLD THIS AFTERNOON, AT TWO-THIRTY

THE COLLECTION OF

MR. EMILE PARES

THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET

1990

HAMILTON GRAVE, Covered A. F. 2-10-10
Rev. Arthur Frederick Mahan, Minister
Services, 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

ing for friends, 11 A. M. & 1 P. M. 18th St.
 Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., N.Y.
 RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS Meet-
 ings 11 o'clock, 144 East 5th St., Manhattan.
 Lafayette and Washington Aves., Brooklyn.
 Spiritualist

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION,
Carnegie Hall (Chamber of Music) on Third
Sunday, Service, 8 P. M. and 12 Noon.
Tuesday, 8 P. M. Friday, 12 Noon.
August Monroe Hall, 21 (New York).

Spiritual and Ethical Society, 125 West 45th
St., N. Y. City. Temple Church, London.
National. Subject: "Value of Medi-
tation." Spiritual Inspirations: music, the
soulers especially invited.

MT. PINACULAR SPIRITUAL SERVICE
MUSICIANS, Artists, Poets,
day ereas at 6 o'clock, 821 Carnegie Hall.

Theosophy

at 1226 BROADWAY,
N. Y. CITY. THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
SUNDAY, 12 Noon.

MISS MAREN STEINBERG, D. O. A.
BACED BY THE "BLACK PANTHER PARTY"
OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY.
Illustrated by many rare views
Agriculture, Trade, Education
ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE SMOKE
Object: To promote the welfare of the
Lecture tonight at 8:15 at 1230 Broadway
Speaker, Mr. F. J. Donald. Subject
"The Star in the Smoke"
Special Young Men's
THEATRICAL SOCIETY (Independent)
124 W. 23rd St. Public lecture Saturday, Feb. 2
"What the Business Area" E. H. Gaultier.
Unitarian
ALL SOULS CHURCH,
Feast of the Epiphany, at 2nd St.
Dr. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN, Minister.
11 A. M. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL
THE SUNDAY FOR WAITER

A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.
This Church is dedicated to spiritual Life and Display of Character, without Compromise of Creeds.

WEST SIDE LUTHERAN CHURCH.
CHAR. FRANCIS POTTER, Minister.
CLARENCE GILLET, Rpt. School.
FRANK STEWART, ADAMS, Organist.
GRACE LESLIE, L. L. Service, 11 A. M.
Broadway, at 11th St.

"THE CHRISTIEN COMPLEX"
(A Psycho-analysis of Conservatism).
Modern Church School, at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Brooklyn)
Sunday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M. — THE ORIGIN
HEART AND MASTER MIND OF BROOKLYN'S
LYN'S BETTER SELF."

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF N. Y.
(See Heading: "Community Church.")

Universalist

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY
Central Park West and 78th St.

JOSEPH FORT NEWTON, D. D.
Minister,
will preach Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.
Subject: "THE CROSS AND THE SOUL."
& P. M. — "THOMAS CARLYLE."
Quartet and Chorus Choir.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. FRANK CRANE,
George Wilton Ballard and
Helen Swain will sing
West Side Y.M.C.A., & P. M. 818 W. 9th St.

"THE NEMESIS OF MEDIOCRITY"
By C. Wallace Petty, Sunday, 2:30
Bronx Y. M. C. A., 470 East 168th St.

Other Services

AT THE TOWN HALL
122 West 42d St.

SUNDAY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK
FEBRUARY 8, 1923.
FENG CHUN CHANG,
President Nankai College, Tiao-Tung
on
THE MESSAGE OF CONFUCIUS.
Lectures of the Theosophical Association
ADMISSION FREE.

RANSOM MEETING. ALFRED BROWN will give the Address at the SUNDAY-MORNING SERVICE of the SOCIETY for SPREADING the KNOWLEDGE of TRUE PRAYER on Feb. 2. Service at 11 o'clock at the HOTEL ASTOR. Healing Meeting at 12:15 o'clock every day, except Saturday and Sunday, for Business Men and Women at 4 P. M. at the Hotel Astor. Life Understand every Tuesday at 8 P. M. 15 East 40th St. Room 1008.

JOHN STREET
 Noon-Day Business Men's Prayer Meeting
 Every Day, 12 to 1, except Sundays.
 Good Singing, Attractive Speakers,
 Stirring Testimonies. Ladies Invited.

PASTOR E. E. FRANKS
 Shubert Theatre, 44th St., West of Broadway
 Sunday evening, Feb. 6, 1910
 "The Christian's Problem."

All seats free. Questions answered.

CHINATOWN.
The Racine Society, Old Chinese Theatre
8-9 Doyers St. Inspiring Gospel Service
Nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. Noonan, Sept.

SEARS' PHILOSOPHY makes life sweet
and lovely; Sunday 11 A. M. - 12th
Theatre, 233 W. 44th St., west of Broadway

BROOKLYN
Congregational
CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Hancock St., between Bedford and Franklin
Ave. (Take Fulton "L" or car to Franklin
Ave.)
Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D.
preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

Henry and Remond Sts., Brooklyn.
Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS, Pastor.
Sunday, February 6, at 7:45 P. M.
THEO. DUBOIS "SEVEN LAST WORDS"

Grace Korns, Soprano; Charles Morris
Tenor; James Stanley, Basso. Chorus
25-35-40-50-60-70-80-90-100-110-120-130-140-150-160-170-180-190-200-210-220-230-240-250-260-270-280-290-300-310-320-330-340-350-360-370-380-390-400-410-420-430-440-450-460-470-480-490-500-510-520-530-540-550-560-570-580-590-600-610-620-630-640-650-660-670-680-690-700-710-720-730-740-750-760-770-780-790-800-810-820-830-840-850-860-870-880-890-900-910-920-930-940-950-960-970-980-990-1000-1010-1020-1030-1040-1050-1060-1070-1080-1090-1100-1110-1120-1130-1140-1150-1160-1170-1180-1190-1200-1210-1220-1230-1240-1250-1260-1270-1280-1290-1300-1310-1320-1330-1340-1350-1360-1370-1380-1390-1400-1410-1420-1430-1440-1450-1460-1470-1480-1490-1500-1510-1520-1530-1540-1550-1560-1570-1580-1590-1600-1610-1620-1630-1640-1650-1660-1670-1680-1690-1700-1710-1720-1730-1740-1750-1760-1770-1780-1790-1800-1810-1820-1830-1840-1850-1860-1870-1880-1890-1900-1910-1920-1930-1940-1950-1960-1970-1980-1990-2000-2010-2020-2030-2040-2050-2060-2070-2080-2090-2100-2110-2120-2130-2140-2150-2160-2170-2180-2190-2200-2210-2220-2230-2240-2250-2260-2270-2280-2290-2300-2310-2320-2330-2340-2350-2360-2370-2380-2390-2400-2410-2420-2430-2440-2450-2460-2470-2480-2490-2500-2510-2520-2530-2540-2550-2560-2570-2580-2590-2600-2610-2620-2630-2640-2650-2660-2670-2680-2690-2700-2710-2720-2730-2740-2750-2760-2770-2780-2790-2800-2810-2820-2830-2840-2850-2860-2870-2880-2890-2900-2910-2920-2930-2940-2950-2960-2970-2980-2990-3000-3010-3020-3030-3040-3050-3060-3070-3080-3090-3100-3110-3120-3130-3140-3150-3160-3170-3180-3190-3200-3210-3220-3230-3240-3250-3260-3270-3280-3290-3300-3310-3320-3330-3340-3350-3360-3370-3380-3390-3400-3410-3420-3430-3440-3450-3460-3470-3480-3490-3500-3510-3520-3530-3540-3550-3560-3570-3580-3590-3600-3610-3620-3630-3640-3650-3660-3670-3680-3690-3700-3710-3720-3730-3740-3750-3760-3770-3780-3790-3800-3810-3820-3830-3840-3850-3860-3870-3880-3890-3900-3910-3920-3930-3940-3950-3960-3970-3980-3990-4000-4010-4020-4030-4040-4050-4060-4070-4080-4090-4100-4110-4120-4130-4140-4150-4160-4170-4180-4190-4200-4210-4220-4230-4240-4250-4260-4270-4280-4290-4300-4310-4320-4330-4340-4350-4360-4370-4380-4390-4400-4410-4420-4430-4440-4450-4460-4470-4480-4490-4500-4510-4520-4530-4540-4550-4560-4570-4580-4590-4600-4610-4620-4630-4640-4650-4660-4670-4680-4690-4700-4710-4720-4730-4740-4750-4760-4770-4780-4790-4800-4810-4820-4830-4840-4850-4860-4870-4880-4890-4900-4910-4920-4930-4940-4950-4960-4970-4980-4990-5000-5010-5020-5030-5040-5050-5060-5070-5080-5090-5100-5110-5120-5130-5140-5150-5160-5170-5180-5190-5200-5210-5220-5230-5240-5250-5260-5270-5280-5290-5300-5310-5320-5330-5340-5350-5360-5370-5380-5390-5400-5410-5420-5430-5440-5450-5460-5470-5480-5490-5500-5510-5520-5530-5540-5550-5560-5570-5580-5590-5600-5610-5620-5630-5640-5650-5660-5670-5680-5690-5700-5710-5720-5730-5740-5750-5760-5770-5780-5790-5800-5810-5820-5830-5840-5850-5860-5870-5880-5890-5900-5910-5920-5930-5940-5950-5960-5970-5980-5990-6000-6010-6020-6030-6040-6050-6060-6070-6080-6090-6100-6110-6120-6130-6140-6150-6160-6170-6180-6190-6200-6210-6220-6230-6240-6250-6260-6270-6280-6290-6300-6310-6320-6330-6340-6350-6360-6370-6380-6390-6400-6410-6420-6430-6440-6450-6460-6470-6480-6490-6500-6510-6520-6530-6540-6550-6560-6570-6580-6590-6600-6610-6620-6630-6640-6650-6660-6670-6680-6690-6700-6710-6720-6730-6740-6750-6760-6770-6780-6790-6800-6810-6820-6830-6840-6850-6860-6870-6880-6890-6900-6910-6920-6930-6940-6950-6960-6970-6980-6990-7000-7010-7020-7030-7040-7050-7060-7070-7080-7090-7100-7110-7120-7130-7140-7150-7160-7170-7180-7190-7200-7210-7220-7230-7240-7250-7260-7270-7280-7290-7300-7310-7320-7330-7340-7350-7360-7370-7380-7390-7400-7410-7420-7430-7440-7450-7460-7470-7480-7490-7500-7510-7520-7530-7540-7550-7560-7570-7580-7590-7600-7610-7620-7630-7640-7650-7660-7670-7680-7690-7700-7710-7720-7730-7740-7750-7760-7770-7780-7790-7800-7810-7820-7830-7840-7850-7860-7870-7880-7890-7900-7910-7920-7930-7940-7950-7960-7970-7980-7990-8000-8010-8020-8030-8040-8050-8060-8070-8080-8090-8100-8110-8120-8130-8140-8150-8160-8170-8180-8190-8200-8210-

PLYMOUTH CHURCH
Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor
Services at the Academy of Music (Admission Free)
Av. Subway Station, 11 A. M.—"The
of Perfect Marriages." Sermon by Dr. Hillis
No Evening Service.

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH,
Corner South Oxford Street,
Dr. (Charles C. Albright) will preach
at 11 and 7 P.
Singing—Musical Service by Wanda,
Lola, David, Harriet, Leslie, C.

Violinist. Metropolitan Opera. Orchest.
Giacca Insula, Violoncellist. New York P.
harmonic. Orchestra; Jeon. Repeat M.
Mus. Div. Organist and Director.
Tuesday Morning at 10:30—Union B.
Class taught by Dr. Albertson.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. E. PARKES CALDWELL
"CHRIST AND THE MAN"
Bedford R. Y. M. C. A., 1125 Bedford
Avenue, 3:30 P. M. Mon. July 7. Free

Greatest Man's Meeting In Country

MILLIONS IN LOANS.
FEW FOR HOUSINGNew Construction for Dwelling
Purposes in City at a
Standstill.

LEGISLATURE IS BLAMED

Hant Laws Frighten Builders, Realty
Dealers Says—Money Plenty for
Business Buildings.

Millions of dollars have been placed in mortgage loans since the first of the year, but only a small fraction of the amount has been or will be put in new housing.

The majority of this money has been placed at 6 per cent.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on Thursday authorized mortgage loans aggregating \$7,000,000. Of these loans about \$1,400,000 were on seven apartment houses in New York City. About \$450,000 were on 125 single-family dwellings in the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri and Louisiana. Seventy-five thousand dollars were on four apartment houses in Kansas City and \$30,000 on six apartment houses in Los Angeles, Cal. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was loaned on hotels in Tennessee and Ohio. Over \$3,000,000 was loaned on farms. The rest was business and building loans in Louisiana and Connecticut.

In order to help the housing situation in New York City the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, according to one of its officials, is considering its loan of new construction consisting of apartment houses, private and two and three family dwellings. All of the loans authorized Thursday are on new buildings.

William A. White & Sons have also recently placed real estate mortgage loans aggregating more than \$4,000,000. Not one of these loans went into new construction.

Speculative building in Manhattan is absolutely dead. This is proved by the fact that the first building plans of 1921 calling for the erection of an apartment house were filed with the Department of Buildings Thursday. The plans provided for the erection of a ten-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Nineteenth Street, on a plot 100 by 145. It will contain eleven-story apartments with a total of 220 rooms, seven apartments to the floor. It is estimated that the building will cost \$300,000. The Philadelphia Real Estate Company, the owner, Maynick & Frank, architects, estimate the cost at \$200,000.

A six-story apartment will be erected at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 102nd Street, about 100 by 100, by the Crimmon Realty Company. The plans, architect, estimates the cost at \$250,000.

When asked how it was that the building of commercial structures, garages and places of amusement had increased last year, while apartment house construction had stopped short, George M. Hubbard of the mortgage department of William A. White & Sons said: "About a year ago, when various lending institutions announced publicly they would be glad to make loans to help the housing situation, we started a campaign to secure applications for loans from the builders who had been active in past years. In upper Manhattan and the Bronx."

We failed to secure a single application, and the general expression from nearly every builder was that of vague fear that further legislation might be enacted that would deprive him of what he considered his property rights.

With sufficient money available for housing loans, we have repeatedly solicited applications for loans from builders without result. Although we have been ready able to find plenty of borrowers for office, store, garage and theatre buildings, many millions of dollars had been refused, and the reason from passing any housing legislation whatever it is my opinion we would have a surplus of apartments of a sort now have of left and office. In other words, the result of the recent legislation seems to prove that to try to legislate against the economic law of supply and demand can only result in failure."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Dis.	Ask.	Yld.
Am. Gov. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10
U. S. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10
U. S. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10
U. S. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10
U. S. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10
U. S. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10
U. S. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10
U. S. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10
U. S. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10
U. S. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sett.
Spot.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
December.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00

COFFEE.

Coffee.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sett.
Spot.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
December.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00

SUGAR.

Sugar.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sett.
Spot.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
December.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00

METAL MARKET REPORT.

Metal.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sett.
Spot.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
December.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Equipment.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sett.
Spot.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
December.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00

BUSY SPRING IN DRY GOODS.

Western Retailers Buying Stock
Confidently—Road Orders Good.REDISCOUNTS RAISED
BY RESERVE BANKRate of 5½% for Loans on
Treasury Certificates Ad-
vanced to 6%.First Change Since June
Ends Preferential in Favor of
Certificates as Against Other
Federal Securities.

The first change in rediscount rates at the Federal Reserve Bank since June 1 of last year was announced yesterday, when it was stated that beginning today the rate for short advances and for fifteen to ninety-day rediscounts based on Treasury certificates of indebtedness would be advanced from 5½ per cent. to 6 per cent.

This action does away with the preferential rate in favor of Treasury certificates as opposed to Liberty bonds and Victory notes. The preferential has been in force since last June, when the rate on Liberty and Victory was advanced to 6 per cent. and the rate on commercial paper was moved forward to 7 per cent.

The action was not much of a surprise to the financial community, in view of the fact that several other Reserve banks have this last week eliminated the preferential in favor of Treasury certificates. But the fact that the first alteration in Reserve Bank rates would come in the form of an advance was not related by that part of the financial community which has been predicting that Reserve Bank rates would come down directly the year was turned. In November and December and for the first week or so of January predictions were freely and confidently made that Reserve Bank rates would

LONDON EXCHANGE CHEERED

Stocks Rise on Announcement of
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EARNINGS.

Company.	1919.	1918.
Am. Tobacco Co.	\$1,034,853	\$1,732,004
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FOREIGN SECURITIES.

Security.	Rate.	Dis.	Ask.	Yld.
Argentine 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10
U. S. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10
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U. S. 100,000,000, 1921-22.	5.00	10	99 90	5.10

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sett.
Spot.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
December.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00

COFFEE.

Coffee.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sett.
Spot.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
December.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00

SUGAR.

Sugar.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sett.
Spot.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
December.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00

METAL MARKET REPORT.

Metal.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sett.
Spot.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
December.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Equipment.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sett.
Spot.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
March.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
May.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
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July.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00
September.	10.00	9.90	9.95	10.00

REDISCOUNTS RAISED
BY RESERVE BANKRate of 5½% for Loans on
Treasury Certificates Ad-
vanced to 6%.

FIRST CHANGE SINCE JUNE

Ends Preferential in Favor of
Certificates as Against Other
Federal Securities.

The first change in rediscount rates at the Federal Reserve Bank since June 1 of last year was announced yesterday, when it was stated that beginning today the rate for short advances and for fifteen to ninety-day rediscounts based on Treasury certificates of indebtedness would be advanced from 5½ per cent. to 6 per cent.

This action does away with the preferential rate in favor of Treasury certificates as opposed to Liberty bonds and Victory notes. The preferential has been in force since last June, when the rate on Liberty and Victory was advanced to 6 per cent. and the rate on commercial paper was moved forward to 7 per cent.

The action was not much of a surprise to the financial community, in view of the fact that several other Reserve banks have this last week eliminated the preferential in favor of Treasury certificates. But the fact that the first alteration in Reserve Bank rates would come in the form of an advance was not related by that part of the financial community which has been predicting that Reserve Bank rates would come down directly the year was turned. In November and December and for the first week or so of January predictions were freely and confidently made that Reserve Bank rates would

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M

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, 24, elementary school graduate, 7 years office experience, desires position where he can utilize his ability. Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, college engineering student, desires a firm of electrical engineers. A salary of \$10 per week plus clock house, dinner and transportation. Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, has been a survey business engineer, a general contractor's assistant and a construction estimator. Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN would like to travel with postmaster. Of 429 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, experienced in all phases of bookbinding. Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 31, seeks position as a clerk or typewriter. Reliable concern; references. No salary stated. Times Downtown, Chicago street car department. # 2

YOUNG MAN, 28, three positions, times, willing clerk. # 226 Times.

HELP WANTED—F

and having fundamental
 photography and photographic
 labo care at ph and ph and
 intelligently and independently
 and ph and ph and ph and
 previous experience and salary
 \$2000. Time 4-5:30
 ATTENDANT in physician's
 in person 4-5:30 and 5-7. \$800 Wk
 10-15-36
 NONKEEPER ASSISTANT.
 WHOLESALE JEWELRY
 CASHIER. WIDC CO. 1000
 B. K. WHITE BOX 224 508 57
 NONKEEPER, capable young
 tall neat and grocery business
 management; white salary and
 time \$1000
 NONKEEPER and nonkeeper
 CASHIER. WIDC CO. 1000
 Clerk and Bait. 18 West 29th.
 NONKEEPER - white and ph
 second, Baiting & Stain, 1145

BUYER
AT ONCE
FOR
INFANTS DEPARTMENT
TO A THOROUGHLY
EXPERIENCED
PERSON WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL
KNOWLEDGE OF
TEXTILE MAKING
AND FINISHING
WHICH WILL BE
CONFIDENTIALLY
STATE EXPERIENCE

CARE OF S. KAY'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUTER.
Misses Outer West.
A woman who has proven her ability to cater to the middle class clientele, has had and knows the ready-to-wear market, is able to advise her employees either in department or specialty store. Address Mrs. Kay, 305 1/2 Broadway, New York City, in connection with Mr. Kay's, 305 1/2 Broadway, New York City, or 345, or apply by letter.

JOEL LUTMAN & CO.
Baltimore.

DESIGNER wanted, one capable of sketching smart styles in children's or colored dress. Candidates to send sketches to **AV** 1000 Broadway, New York City.

GOVERNNESS, nursery, for girl in family, 1000 Broadway, New York City. Apply 1001 West 108th. Apt. 10th floor.

GOVERNNESS wanted, refined and experienced. Phone Riverside 7282.

HOUSEWORKER, general, for family; small house, near city. Write Mrs. T. E. Brantly, Care of the House or Boarding.

HOUSEWORKER, girl or woman, capable with housework and cooking. Write Mrs. T. E. Brantly, Care of the House or Boarding.

MATRON, white, take charge laundry station, 1919 A. Broadway, 1 flight up.

MAID
Refined girl seeking a permanent position in a home with conveniences; light general housework; must be able to cook and sew to a capable girl. Tel. Haygate 32.

MODELS, attractive, slim 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 152

SALESDOUBLE opportunity for right person. For action, call **SALESDOUBLE** 611-1111. **SALESDOUBLE** 257 Times Annex.
SALESDOUBLE 468, 67 West 42d.
SALESDOUBLE excellent shoe line. Road advertised novelty, costume. **SALESDOUBLE** 817 Broadway, Room 1407.
SALESDOUBLE.
SALESDOUBLE H. MILGRAM & BROS. BROADWAY, AT 74TH.
SALESDOUBLE HAVE AN EXCEPTIONAL SALESDOUBLE FOR SALESDOUBLE IN THEIR ROOM.
SALESDOUBLE ONLY ONE ACQUAINTED WITH HARRY MILGRAM'S SALESDOUBLE TELE AND OF EXCEPTIONAL SALESDOUBLE. SALESDOUBLE APPEARANCE NEW. ASK FOR MR. MILLER.
SALESDOUBLE SALESDOUBLE, experienced on any and commission. Bernard.
SALESDOUBLE Experienced young woman for shoe sale commission. **SALESDOUBLE** opportunity. Room 1808, 110 West.
SALESDOUBLE **SALESDOUBLE** 110 West.
SALESDOUBLE Attired; accurate, capable talent. Text; neat, willing worker; good, practical, salary desired. W 980 T.

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RESORTS

NEW YORK—Long Island

Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
An exclusive suburban hotel. 50 rooms.
New York. Proportionately from
New York. Proportionately from
Special Winter Rates Nov. 1 to
J. J. LANKIN, Gen. Mgr.

NEW YORK
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
VALHALLA MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Open all year; steam heated;
electric lighted; private bath;
Outdoor sports. \$10.00 and up.

NEW JERSEY—Alvin Karp

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL/COTTAGES
on the Beach. Cap 8
CONVENIENT TO ALL AMUSEMENTS
and a KITCHEN and
Family Patronage Invited
H. HANSTEIN
Proprietor

CHELSEA

CHELSEA
sweeping entire block of ocean fr.
(the fashionable Chelsea section)
had chambers with private bath
(sea water). High-class service
17th. Sea. French chefs. Gold. Very
pleasant most trains. Booklet. Open at
J. E. THOMPSON & CO.

The Breakers
residence & production in prime
present season.
SOUTHERN SEASIDE

Hotel Bon Air—GAL
D. Mitchell, Genl. Mgr. 17th St.

C. G. TRUNNELL, Manager

SHREVEVILLE (See Page 1)

"Lead of the Day"
Input estimate: 13-14 mile gully.
Market Board of Trade, N. McCURRY

RECEIVER'S NOTICE

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF
SHREVEVILLE IRON COMPANY**

The undersigned, as receiver of the
company, hereby give notice to all
creditors to file claims against said company
that said company is indebted to
them. That they possess any claim or
claiming it, and all others who may
assert any claim against it, that so
an order made and entered by the
United States District Court for the Southern
District of New York on January 11, 1917,
filed therein pending entitled "In
Re Walker Refractories Company, Corpn."
against Shreveville Iron Company.

acquired to assert their claims on or March 30, 1921, and on or before 30-
March 30, 1921, and on or before 30-

and competent proofs of their claims. The defendant, on the other hand, is the one who is under the burden of proof, specifically inasmuch as any preference or priority claim by them necessarily must be supported by their respective affidavits, sworn to at their office, 164 1/2 Broadway, New York City, and by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, New York City.

Second, the order provides that no creditor, claimant, claimant's attorney, or assignee, who is the cause of action against the person who was wrongfully denied his claim against the estate of the deceased claimant, or proof of claim to the estate of the deceased claimant, shall thereafter be allowed to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of the deceased claimant, or the undersigned receiver, or the shares or contribution thereof whatsoever.

JOHN L. WOOD
ROBERT E. WOOD
Receivers of Sheffield Iron Corporation
New York, January 26, 1935

PUBLIC NOTICE
The Union National Bank of New York

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BAY
OF NEW YORK, INC.
129 Broadway,
New York City.
The Shareholders of
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BAY
NEW YORK
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the annual meeting of the shareholders of the
company will be held at 11 o'clock A.M. on Friday,
January 8, 1926, at 129 Broadway, New York
City, N.Y., on Friday, January 8, 1926, at 129 Broadway,
New York City, to vote on the question of the
amendment of the Charter of the National Bay
and the effect at a future date, and to elect directors.

to the New York Banking Law, and to authorize the Directors to take

action as may be necessary to make the proposed plan become effective. Its corporate action is subject to the approval of a State Bank to begin and a merger with New York Trust Company to be effected. The purpose of the plan is to purchase and liquidate the assets of the defunct and Aetna for the purpose of the National Bank of New York in New York Trust Company, dated 28th March. Heretofore called to the attention of the Board of Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
FREDERICK W. WALL, Cashier.
Dated, February 1, 1923.

MARTIN'S BAY

MARTIN'S BAY NEW YORK CITY is the master of the General Agent for the benefit of creditors of J. J. Martin, Notary in New York City, through Charles Will at 100 Broadway, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, the 15th day of February, 1923 A. M., at 123 Nassau and Street.

of groceries, can goods, furniture
be the Assignee's right. Title and
and is the unexpired term of lease

BANKRUPTCY SALE.
OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF
UNITED STATES for the Southern Dis-
trict of New York. In the mat-
TER OF THE ESTATE OF THE
OVER GARMENT CO., INC., Bank-
 rupt and Insolvent. **U. S. Auctioneer**
 Southern District of New York. In
 compliance with the order of the
 Court, made Friday, February 11, 1933,
 at the Court, at 10:30 A. M.,
 at 5th Street and immediately
 to the East of 5th Street, in
 the City of New York, I, the
 undersigned, will sell, at 10:30 A. M.,
 on Monday, February 13, 1933,
 (Manhattan) assets of the above
 estate, consisting of ladies' dresses,
 coats, suits, shoes, hats, hand-
 bags, gloves, etc., and other
 goods, effects, furniture, fixtures,
 and to the unexpired term of
 the above premises.

silver, 236 Broadway, New York.

THE BANKRUPTCY COURT of the District of New York. In re THE GRIFFIN & CO. LTD. Bankrupt. U. S. Auctioneer for the District of New York in Bankruptcy. Notice is hereby given that the Court will hold a hearing on the petition for the sale of the assets of the bankrupt at 3:00 P. M. at 11 Henry Street, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, consisting of ladies' and children's clothing, and other goods, and also the Receiver's right, title and interest in the unexpired term of lease premises.

MENNY CAMLON, Receiver.

HOWARD PUNO, Attorney for Receiver.

2 Beator Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York. In re THORNE MURPHY TEXTILE Bankrupt.—Chas. Shengood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, February 25, 1921, by order of the Court, at 10 Henry Street, New York, the following:

MAX ROCKMORE, President

... ..

VOLK NAMES CRAIG IN ATTACK ON BIG U.S. LOAN TO B. R. T.

Congressman Says Controller Assumed to Speak for City in \$17,000,000 Advance.

DEMANDS FEDERAL INQUIRY

Declares Deal Was Not Justified—Craig Replies That Mayor Hylan Approved It.

WARNING SENT LAGUARDIA

Controller Instructs Aldermanic President Must Pay Phone Bills Charged to the City.

What F. H. LaGuardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, said to the basis of his assertion in the Bronx Friday night that he expected "something startling connected with traction, running into eight figures and involving a high city official," was made public yesterday by Congressman Lester D. Volk of Brooklyn, following a conference with Mr. LaGuardia at City Hall.

It appeared from a statement issued by Congressman Volk that the "eight figures" related to the loan of \$16,960,000 by the War Finance Corporation to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in 1918, and that the "high city official," referred to was Controller Charles L. Craig, between whom and Mr. LaGuardia there has been a political feud since Mr. Craig made public personal letters sent by Mr. LaGuardia and charged to the city.

According to the documents made public by Congressman Volk, Controller Craig's connection with the matter was an approval, at least by implication, of the proposed loan in response to a letter from Eugene Meyer Jr., then a Director of the War Finance Corporation, asking for the views of the city authorities. Congressman Volk pointed out that Mr. Craig's answer was dated June 15, 1918, and Mr. Meyer's letter the preceding day and said that less than twenty-four hours elapsed between the dispatch of the two letters.

Craig Hints Hylan Approved.

Before making the letter public and leaving his statement, Congressman Volk with Mr. LaGuardia conferred with Mayor Hylan and learned that the matter was never brought before the Board of Estimate and that apparently Controller Craig had assumed to speak for the city authorities.

Controller Craig, sitting in the committee room of the Finance Department, smiled when he read Congressman Volk's statement. After referring to his files, he said:

"This matter was the subject of a conference in this room at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of June 11, 1918, between Eugene Meyer Jr., Mayor Hylan and myself. The situation was fully discussed and the letter of June 15 was the result of the conference then determined upon."

The Eugene Meyer letter of June 13, 1918, while appearing on a Washington letterhead, was delivered by messenger to my office, as was also a letter of June 11, 1918, in which the Mayor's consent was indicated.

Congressman Volk said the action of the War Finance Corporation in granting the loan, which was for refunding purposes, without ascertaining definitely who were the actual drivers of the cars, and that the loan was a "friendly" one. Congressman Volk, who has already introduced a resolution to investigate the circumstances of the granting of the B. R. T. receivership, said he believed the loan should also be investigated.

Resolution to Be Introduced.

The Congressman said he intended to introduce the following resolution on Monday:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury submit to the House of Representatives all papers, correspondence, records, minutes and data pertaining to and relating to the loan by the War Finance Corporation to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of \$16,960,000 during the year 1918, and all papers and correspondence bearing on the negotiations for the loan, and also statement showing what part of said loan has been paid and amounts of interest paid and amounts of principal or interest due and owing to said War Finance Corporation on said loan.

Resolved Further, That the Secretary of the Treasury submit an itemized statement showing all expenses, including commissions, incidentals, fees, bonuses and expense of any nature in connection with the negotiations and placing of said loan and to whom paid.

Congressman Volk made the following statement in connection with his resolution:

"In the course of my investigation of B. R. T. conditions and my resolution asking for an inquiry of the B. R. T. receivership, I found that in June or July of 1918, the War Finance Corporation was urged by the B. R. T. for a large loan and succeeded in obtaining a loan of \$16,960,000 from the War Finance Corporation to redeem some of its maturing bonds."

In following up the negotiations of this loan, the War Finance Corporation required consent or acquiescence from the authorities of the City of New York before granting the loan. I was started to find that this consent was given by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate.

Continued on Page Nine.

780 Russian Waifs Returned to Their Families

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The last of 780 little Russian waifs rescued by the American Red Cross in Siberia have been restored to their families in Petrograd, having traveled around the world meanwhile. Red Cross headquarters announced today that it had been advised that repatriation was completed three months after the children were landed in Finland.

Contrary to expectations, parents or near relatives turned up in most cases, though three years had passed since the children were sent into Siberia for safety only to be picked up by the Red Cross starving and running wild.

WOMAN AUTO THIEF NOW ACCUSES POLICE

Confession of Federal Prisoner in Bridgeport Involves Detectives Here, Whitman Says.

ANOTHER WOMAN INVOLVED

Members of Auto Squad to Be Named in Sale of Cars in Connecticut, Says Ex-Governor.

The confession of a woman held in Bridgeport by the Federal authorities as a police thief involves members of the Automobile Squad in a system of stealing automobiles in New York City, driving them to Connecticut, changing the license plates, and then selling them, it was asserted yesterday.

Ex-Governor Whitman said that he had been in communication with the woman, and would send his associate, William Childers, to Bridgeport this week.

"She has promised to make sensational disclosures," Mr. Whitman said, "and we will obtain a full statement from her."

The woman is said to have promised to name members of the Automobile Squad alleged to have been her associates and to give a vast amount of detail about the interstate system of selling stolen automobiles.

A second woman, now on Blackwell's island, is expected to contribute some information to ex-Governor Whitman concerning the methods of automobile thefts and their alleged relation to certain members of the automobile squad. She has been named as an accomplice in a number of automobile robberies and is said to be ready to make a confession.

The woman, who has offered to tell her whole story, asserted that there were a number of women working in concert with automobile thieves. They were, she said, to make the theft of an automobile look to a bystander like an innocent proceeding.

Scheme to Deceive Spectators.

A woman, according to this account, would open the door of an automobile which had been marked by the auto bandits and take a seat in it. She would stay long enough to make an ordinary observer think she belonged there. If the owner of the car happened to come out and discover her, she would explain that she felt faint and took the liberty of resting a few minutes in the car.

But, if the thief looked like a safe matter, after the lapse of ten or fifteen minutes, one of the bandits would appear and take his place at the wheel. The fact that a woman was already in the car and that the driver would give such a natural air to the incident would deceive any spectator who might have been suspicious.

The next thing, according to the account of the woman, was to drive the car across the Connecticut border and take it to a garage, where experts changed all the numbers, repainted them, and sometimes even altered the parts to make the theft untraceable. The confession of the woman at Bridgeport is said to explain every move of the alleged conspiracy, including the role of the auto thieves, with the professional dissemblers of stolen cars and with the salesmen who found a market for them.

The professional dissemblers are said to include not only garage men, who switched the numbers and altered the parts, but individuals who procured licenses and license numbers in different States.

In New York, for instance, automobile thieves were able for a while to get cash numbers by bribery of a State employee. The woman at Bridgeport said she had been salvaged from machines consigned to the scrap heap to do service on stolen machines.

"We have prosecuted five or six gangs of these car thieves in the last year, and sent a large number of them to Atlanta," said Assistant United States District Attorney Louis J. Schwartz yesterday. "They resort to every kind of device to change the appearance of an automobile and make it difficult to trace."

Uninterrupted sailing will be the order again tomorrow, and by tonight, the day's run of St. Augustine, Mr. Harding hopes to go to Key West.

Continued on Page Six.

BUSINESS LEADERS NOW DOUBT ABOUT HARDING CABINET

Northern Men in Florida See Too Many Strong Men Dropped Because of Opposition.

DAWES AS LATEST EXAMPLE

Elimination of Hoover Also Regarded as a Serious Loss in Administration.

POLITICAL TREND DISLIKED

Some Doubt Harding's Ability to Carry Out Business Pledges With the Associates Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 5.—Business men who are wintering in Florida are beginning to show pessimism as to Mr. Harding's ability to carry out his campaign pledges to give the country a business administration. Much of this feeling, apparently, is caused by the recent developments in respect to the Cabinet, from which it becomes evident, men like Mr. Hoover, Charles G. Dawes and Charles G. Dawes have been eliminated and the position of politicians rather than administrators has been strengthened.

According to the best available information, the conference on the Victoria Hotel has resulted in the certainty that Harry M. Daugherty will be Attorney General; that Senator Fall will be Secretary of the Interior and that ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois may be Secretary of the Navy.

The elimination of Dawes, it is feared by some business men, takes away the last candidate for the Cabinet who had a world-wide viewpoint. It was hoped that Mr. Harding would call to his service a man with European experience familiar with foreign as well as domestic conditions. Little objection was expressed, even by Democrats, to Mr. Harding's belief in party government and his plan to appoint a wholly Republican Cabinet.

There is a strong feeling that the President-elect has been influenced by the opposition which a big man invariably arouses in different quarters. In the case of Mr. Hoover, for instance, it is known that Mr. Harding recognized that he would be a popular Cabinet selection, but he is now displaced on the tentative Cabinet slate for Secretary of the Interior by Senator Fall.

Some of the local conference members of the Cabinet and that there would be dissent in the Senate should his name come before that body for confirmation. In behalf of Mr. Fall, there came advice that Mr. Harding would not get along well with other members of the Cabinet and that there would be dissent in the Senate should his name come before that body for confirmation.

That Mr. Hughes still survives opposition gives comfort to men of affairs seen at resorts along the route of Mr. Harding's cruise. The appointment of John W. Weeks as all will welcome. Some of the men who were talked with had hoped that the President-elect's conferences with "best minds" would include men and women active in affairs who have not taken much part in party politics. It was hoped that more persons not prominently identified with either party would be called in to give advice unswayed by political viewpoints.

If a business administration is to be insured, manufacturers and executives are urged to make their views known about a candidate for the Cabinet should be his executive ability rather than political influences.

So far as calling into consultation members of the Democratic Party, Mr. Harding has conferred only with William J. Bryan, Senators Reed and Shields, and James W. Gerard.

No member of the American Peace Commission has been invited to give Mr. Harding information about the negotiations in Paris. It is understood, however, that the President-elect thought it would be "unseemly" for him to make any move that might embarrass President Wilson.

Republicans and Democrats alike expect that Mr. Harding is apparently off the Cabinet slate. This elimination, it is thought, is not due to his vigorous testimony before the Congressional committee in Washington. He is understood to have withdrawn himself from the race. It is believed that back of this withdrawal was Mr. Harding's indefinite invitation for him to enter the Cabinet.

This took the form of asking Mr. Harding whether, if he should be invited to the Cabinet, he would be in a receptive mood. This "feeler" was sent out from Marion several weeks ago, and Mr. Dawes, it is thought, felt that a definite answer should be given. Mr. Harding was willing to be drafted for the post of Secretary of the Treasury but was unwilling to be placed in an uncertain position.

Mr. Harding is expected here Monday to resume conferences and to take up the proposed new industrial and commercial codes that he found impossible to do while on the Victoria.

On Monday, the conference scheduled for Monday have been postponed until the next day. These include talks with Senator Briggs, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, Senator Wadsworth of New York and Senator Hughes of California.

ORMOND, Fla., Feb. 5.—The houseboat of the President-elect, Mr. Harding and his party on board, anchored tonight near Sebastian, Fla., after an uneventful trip from Key West. The wind was blowing during the day, and although progress was slow because of the difficult channel, the Victoria came ashore at 10 o'clock.

Uninterrupted sailing will be the order again tomorrow, and by tonight, the day's run of St. Augustine, Mr. Harding hopes to go to Key West.

Continued on Page Six.

75-Year-Old Troy Man Accused Of Killing Brother, Aged 81

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Thomas Silk, aged 75, of Stephentown, who was brought to the county jail here last night on suspicion of having murdered his brother, Michael Silk, aged 81, admitted to District Attorney Jones this afternoon that he had had a fight with his brother. The killing took place at Stephentown, this county, and up to tonight Silk denied any part in the crime.

The victim was apparently killed with a club, and officers today found a hardwood stick about two feet long stained from one end to the other with blood. Silk will be held in jail here on a charge of murder in the first degree to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SET 9 BRONX FIRES; BAFFLE 50 SLEUTHS

Band of Pyromaniacs Keeps District in a Furore for an Hour and a Half.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—By an overwhelming vote, 271 to 16, the House tonight overrode the President's veto of the joint resolution instructing the Secretary of War to cease recruiting until the size of the army is reduced to 175,000 men. The sixteen Democrats, most of them members who will not be in the next House, who voted to sustain the President, were Reps. Tamm, Virginia; Campbell, Pennsylvania; Cleary, New York; Coady, Maryland; Eagan, New Jersey; Fisher, Tennessee; Igou, Missouri; McAndrews, Illinois; Milne, New Jersey; Fall, New York; Baker, California; Sims, Tennessee; Tague, Massachusetts; Weaver, North Carolina, and Welling, Utah.

In his veto message the President said that world conditions and the needs of the United States do not justify the restriction upon the present enlisted strength of 280,000, and further, that no provision had been made to preserve the proportionate strength in the combatant corps of the army.

The House rejected the veto by a very strong sentiment expressed in Congress when the original resolution was passed. In fact, there was a demand from the Democratic side of the House to restrict the size of the army to 150,000 and the resolution was adopted in the House by a narrow majority because it maintained the army beyond the also acceptable to men on both sides.

Speeches made at the time assailed the Secretary of War for enlisting an army of 280,000 men, and the House bill last year made provision for only an army of 175,000, although the authorized strength was 280,000. The present enlisted strength is about 225,000.

The Senate adjourned before the House acted, and a veto on the veto will be taken in that body Monday, where, judged by the size of the vote commanded by the resolution, the veto will also be overridden. Leaders in Congress say that the sentiment of the country is against maintaining a large army, and in the army bill now pending in the House provision is made for enlisting an army of 150,000.

Text of President's Message.

The President's veto message, after quoting the resolution as reducing the army to 175,000 men, said:

"No provision is made in the resolution for the preservation of a proportionate strength in the combatant corps of the army and a mere discontinuance of enlistment would, for a long time, preserve the staff corps disproportionately enlarged and the combatant corps depleted. The President is therefore unable to assent to the resolution."

On the 4th day of June, 1920, I signed a bill passed by the Congress providing for the reorganization of the army. Because of the profoundly disturbed conditions of the world, and in order that full benefit might accrue to the people of the United States from the lessons of the World War as to what, under modern conditions, is required to be the nucleus of an efficient army, the War Department had recommended an army of approximately 300,000 men. The President is therefore unable to assent to the resolution as it would, in effect, determine to authorize and authorize the reorganization of the army on the basis of an enlisted strength of approximately 280,000 men, including in the organization new arms like the machine gun, the chemical warfare service, the use of which were developments of the war and provision for which is a necessary addition to the pre-war strength of the army.

The bill passed by the Congress first in our history a tactical organization of the army, resting upon divisions as tactical units, and required the training of the National Guard and the organized reserve in territorial areas of the United States in cooperation with the divisions of the regular army. At that time Congress made the minimum which would provide for the added arms and new duties incident to the modernization of the army, and the peace-time army of the United States should be the nucleus of a national emergency.

The message I am not able to see in the condition of the world at large or in the needs of the United States any reason for the reduction of the army to 175,000 men. The restriction upon that minimum which is proposed by the House joint resolution is a serious matter.

The message was not read in the Senate chamber, as it was not read in the House. Mr. McKellar, however, delivered a long argument. He said further discussion was unnecessary and asked for an immediate vote.

HOUSE, 271 TO 16, OVERRIDES VETO OF 175,000 ARMY

President's Objections to Reduction Now Are Voted Down Without Discussion.

SENATE TO ACT TOMORROW

Sentiment in Upper Body for Cut Is Taken to Indicate Similar Action.

WILSON OPPOSES CHANGE

Asserts Conditions in World Have Not Bettered Since 280,000 Figure Was Fixed.

Special to The New York Times.

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The bill passed by the Congress first in our history a tactical organization of the army, resting upon divisions as tactical units, and required the training of the National Guard and the organized reserve in territorial areas of the United States in cooperation with the divisions of the regular army. At that time Congress made the minimum which would provide for the added arms and new duties incident to the modernization of the army, and the peace-time army of the United States should be the nucleus of a national emergency.

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LLOYD GEORGE SAYS DEMANDS OF THE ALLIES ARE REASONABLE AND GERMANY MUST PAY; REPORT OF GERMAN APPROACHES TO US

Report That Germany Seeks Separate Peace And a "Working Arrangement" With Us

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The German Foreign Office is understood to have communicated to United States Commissioner Loring Dressel at Berlin that it held that the errors of the Treaty of Versailles are such that it would be to the advantage of both the United States and Germany to conclude a separate peace and working arrangement.

The German Government is also understood to have expressed its hope that the Harding Administration will bring about such a situation in America's relations with Europe that will make possible the negotiations by Germany and the allied powers of "a sane economic adjustment."

The Berlin authorities are considering every phase of the two probable alternatives confronting the Harding Administration in respect of peace. These are: (1) The declaration of a "separate peace"; (2) the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles with the elimination of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the deletion of all reference to the League of Nations or modified reference to the League of Nations. Such elimination of the League, it is asserted, might be effected by a declaration of reservations upon ratifying the Versailles pact.

The Austrian Peace Treaty of St. Germain is in the same situation as respects the United States as the Treaty of Versailles, but the solution of problems arising from the ratification of that treaty is considered simple as compared with the difficulties approached in considering the Versailles pact.

It is the expectation here that President-elect Harding, in his inaugural address, will be prepared to inform America and the world of the attitude the United States will take toward both treaties and especially toward the League of Nations.

There is reason to believe that representatives of Mr. Harding have access to State Department records and documents relating to the Peace Conference, so that the new Administration may enter office with a knowledge of finished and unfinished business before the Government in its foreign relations.

STIRRED BY TALK OF CANCELING LOANS

Senators Have Had No Report on Alleged Proposal of Great Britain.

HOUSTON REMAINS SILENT

Feeling in Washington That Allies Can and Will Pay What They Owe This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The statement made last night in a speech in Birmingham, England, by J. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the British Government had proposed to the United States that the total war indebtedness of the allied nations to this Government be repaid in kind, created an amazement in Washington today, except, perhaps, in a limited Government circle where any such proposal would have been known officially. This disclosure was news to the Senate and the House, and the Senate steps were taken immediately to exploit the information through the medium of the Congressional Record.

An odd and striking feature of the matter, however, is found in the ignorance of any such proposal among high officials of the Treasury. As for Secretary Houston, he was inaccessible to newspaper men during the day, evidently being anxious to avoid being questioned in regard to Mr. Chamberlain's statement.

In the absence of any comment from Secretary Houston, the best information available from other official sources indicates that the British proposal, that ordinarily would be treated as a matter of great importance, is of no importance at all. It is indicated that so important a proposal to cancel the allied war debt of nearly \$10,000,000,000 had come from the British Government, although it was learned that on several occasions there had been intimations from British and other allied sources that some such arrangement would be desirable.

The story behind Mr. Chamberlain's statement, therefore, remains a mystery, with the Secretary of the Treasury showing no disposition to clear it, if he is in a position to do so. Some members of the Senate want to get the facts and a move in that direction was made today by Senator McKellar of Tennessee.

The House, however, has not yet taken any official position on the matter, although officially it has been mentioned in the Congressional Record a brief summary of the remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The newspaper clipping which Senator McKellar offered for publication in the Record contained a press association dispatch from Washington stating that Senator Knox of Pennsylvania had offered in the Senate a resolution proposing remission of the indebtedness of all the allied Governments to the United States on the ground that the Allies intend to do to Germany what Germany has done to us.

Mr. McKellar deleted this portion of the clipping because, Senator Knox, rising to a question of personal privilege, declared that he had made such a proposal.

Mr. Knox said that this statement concerning himself was entirely untrue. "I have been guilty," he said, "of doing a great deal of harm in the course of my life, but certainly never did anything so naive as this."

Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, read to the Senate a letter from Mr. McKellar.

Continued on Page Three.

BRIAND ASSAILED FOR TREATY SPEECH

Some Paris Papers Protest Against Statement That Versailles Compact Is Dead.

NEW TERMS NOW OPPOSED

Premier May Get Confidence Vote on Promise Not to Accept Further Reduction.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Special Cable to The New York Times. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Paris political circles are in confusion over the reversal of the Chamberlain statement yesterday until Tuesday, after Premier Briand had declared the Treaty of Versailles a dead letter, and was showing a division of French opinion.

The action of the party leaders in postponing a vote on Briand's request for confidence grew out of the fear that he might go to London and consent to a new figure of the Jan. 20 plan to obtain German assent. They are evidently planning to give him a vote with the understanding that he refuse to discuss reductions. However, Mr. Briand has asked for a free hand.

A week ago the whole French press was praising the reparations plan. Today the press is almost unanimous in criticizing it as insufficient. Even such papers as the Temps and the Journal des Debats are grumbling. The Journal des Debats says:

"We do not understand how any one could present the accord of Paris as a success. Nothing is more idle than to pretend that the figures of the reparations plan are a success. It contains only promises, and smaller promises than we had heretofore had."

At the conclusion of a bitter article the Journal says:

"The accord of Paris is a success in no respect. We appeal to the Government to try to better it at London. We appeal to our allies that they support their consciences and their hearts to prevent France having to pay that which Germany owes."

The Temps attacks Briand for saying the treaty is dead:

"The treaty was," it says, "and is, a success. It has no other guarantee of its victory."

The Temps finds the session of yesterday very regrettable, and declares that the Allies have signed a peace of agreement. Germany declares solemnly that it will not accept it. What do the Allies intend to do to make Germany change her attitude by the time the conference meets in London?

If Germany shall not have changed her attitude by then, what do the Allies intend to do to prevent Germany, exerting a new gesture from us? Let Germany recall her signature to the peace treaty, and let her not try again to change her attitude by the time the conference meets in London. But the Germans of 1918 are not the same as the Germans of 1919.

There is no more regrettable outcome of the present situation, and that is a renewal of the feeling of bitterness in France toward Germany. This feeling, which until three months ago had been softened by the time which had passed since the end of the war, has gained new strength and is growing at a rapid pace. It will not help in restoring peace in Europe. Rather it is justified or not.

White Sulphur Springs, N. H. Greenleaf for real and recuperation. Postings Pleasant.

CALLS SIMONS'S IDEA WRONG

Misconception Quickly Can Be Cleared Up at London Parley.

WARNS AGAINST REFUSAL

Is Willing to Present Full Bill, but Advises That Germany Accept Paris Proposals.

ALLIES TO HAVE SHOWDOWN

Sees Men of 1914 Behind Opposition and Fears Simons Is Not Fears Agent.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Premier Lloyd George insisted today at Birmingham that Germany could, and must pay, the reparations demanded by the Allies. The Treaty of Paris, he declared, must be observed and the Germans must arm.

He was returning thanks for the expression of the City of Birmingham, which had been conferred on him, and after referring to the splendid effort the city had made during the war in munition making, he said:

"I can give you some idea of the colossal character of the losses which we are at stake by for one moment asking you to throw back your reparations to another great conference held at Berlin forty-two or forty-three years ago. It was presided over by a great German statesman. He attracted the attention of this civilized world, and his decisions were of great moment. We were only concerned with the affairs of our German empire—the future of Germany. It was concerned with the adjustment of its boundaries."

"If the great statesman who was present at that conference had been present at this conference, he would have been only concerned with the affairs of our German empire—the future of Germany. It was concerned with the adjustment of its boundaries."

He would have seen that conference dealing not only with the Turkish Empire, but longer an empire, for that is what it has been a small part of its deliberations. He would have seen that conference dealing with the Turkish Empire, but longer an empire, for that is what it has been a small part of its deliberations. He would have seen that conference dealing with the Turkish Empire, but longer an empire, for that is what it has been a small part of its deliberations.

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indescribable and the losses by France
 are terrible beyond human thought.
 There are gaps in generations of young
 men in every home. Is it right that

TODAY'S SU

- I. General News
- II. Editorial, Ph
- III. Book Review and M
- IV. Rotogravure Pict
- V. Rotogravure Pictu
- VI. Drama, Music, Fashio
- VII. Special Feat
- VIII. Royal Estate, Ch

Causing Injuries Was Vicious.

Supreme Court Justice Mitchell yesterday set aside the verdict of \$15,000 obtained by Elizabeth Hines against Braden and Maria. The plaintiff had alleged that the dog was employed by the defendant's Long Island estate as a dog owned by him attacked her as she was riding her bicycle and caused her to fall off and receive serious injuries.

The court says that the dog was a playmate for the defendant's children and was a faithful house pet, a nursemaid, and that the fact that the dog jumped up on her while she was riding the bicycle did not prove that it was vicious and that it was not a guard dog, as it is claimed to be, and that it was used to play with such a verdict.

5.00

and Women

Truck has dark blue body with gold lettering and striping and red wheels. Was last seen at 7:45 A. M. last Wednesday

Ava. and recovered at 11 A. M. Thursday (Feb. 3) at 123 E. 71st Street. Information as to its movements or whereabouts

(Feb. 2) at 4th St. and 2nd while stolen may be useful.
Write of 'phone—Madison Square 2636.
Louis Walther Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
19 Madison Avenue, New York.

MINE UNION CHIEF DEFIES THE COURT

Howat Calls Strike to Test
Validity of Kansas Industrial
Relations Tribunal.

GOVERNOR ORDERS ARREST

Judge Huggins Says Coming Fight
Will Be Welcomed by Friends
of Present System.

Special to The New York Times.
TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—Orders for the arrest of Alexander Howat, President of the Kansas Miners' Union, were issued tonight by Governor Henry J. Allen and Presiding Judge W. L. Huggins of the Court of Industrial Relations as the result of a strike of miners in the Pittsburg region, the first that has been called officially by the district board of the union, headed by Howat, since the passage of the Industrial Court law. The strike, which is in violation of a court injunction, is considered in mining circles as a direct challenge to the State by Howat, who is quoted in a telephone message from Pittsburg tonight as saying that the strike is a test of the miners' rights and that there is to be a fight in a flash. Two mines in the Pittsburg region were affected.

If the strike has been called to test the criminal provisions of the Industrial Court law, the opportunity thus afforded will be welcomed by friends of that court, according to a statement made tonight by Judge Huggins.

The present strike has been called as the result of a dispute over wages paid to Karl Mismash, a miner. A joint board of operators and miners agreed that Mismash was to receive a certain wage when he became 19 years old. The union maintains that Mismash has now reached that age, and they assert that this age is disputed by the operators.

The dispute over the age of Mismash dates back two years, when the joint board of the operators and miners handled the case and reached the agreement on the age of 19. The family Bible of the Mismashes is offered by the miners to prove their contention, but the operators contend that his birth is entered twice in the Bible, and that the age dates are at variance.

There has been no clash between Howat and the officials of the State since last summer, when he and other officials of the union were sent to prison for contempt, going out of an injunction restraining the union from calling a strike.

That time Howat and his associates were sent to jail by Judge A. J. Curran, in the Crawford County District Court, when they refused to appear before him as witnesses in the injunction suit.

When Howat appeared to the Kansas Supreme Court Judge Curran was upheld, and Howat has now appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

If Howat and the other members of the district board of the union have violated the injunction of the Crawford County District Court, prohibiting the calling of a strike, the first action against them probably will be taken by Judge Curran, according to Judge Huggins.

The only question to be directly determined by the Industrial Court now is whether or not the closed mines shall be operated under a State receivership, as authorized by the Industrial Court law. Prosecution under the criminal provisions of the law rests with the Attorney General and the criminal court.

TRUCK WITH \$40,000 OF CLOTH STOLEN

Driven Off by Thieves While Its
Custodians Drank a Cup
of Coffee.

A large delivery truck, containing \$40,000 worth of women's dress goods, men's wear and alike, the property of Louis Walther Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, was stolen Thursday morning at 7:20 o'clock from in front of the Walworth restaurant, near Seventeenth Street and Seventh Avenue. It became known yesterday when the firm inserted an advertisement in the newspapers. The truck was found, abandoned and empty, at its contents in front of 125 East Seventy-first Street at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

MEET ON INTRASTATE RATES

New York Deputy Attorney General
Confers With Texan.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A conference was held in Washington today between Deputy Attorney General Meade of the State of New York and Attorney General Cuernodon of the State of Texas with a view to testing the legality of the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in ordering railroads in New York and other States to increase their freight and passenger rates beyond those fixed by State Public Service Commissions. Attorney General Cuernodon of New York intended to attend the conference, but was unable to leave Albany and sent Mr. Meade in his stead.

The main point involved in the contemplated proceedings before the Supreme Court is that the charter of the New York Central Railroad provided, among other things, that the passenger fare between Albany and Buffalo should be 2 cents per mile. The issue is to be made that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no authority to overrule a charter provision of this character.

The primary move to be made in the effort to test the commission's action is to ask Attorney General Palmer to consent to permit an original motion in behalf of New York State's claim to replace a pending case involving the fixing of railroad rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the State of Wisconsin so that the New York case may be heard with the least possible delay. Another move will be to take an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision to be made by Federal Judges Munton, Ray and Mabel in a case involving the principle of Federal fixing of State rail rates to be heard at Norwich, N. Y., before these Judges on Feb. 11.

STRANGE BIRD IN VERMONT.

Visits Barnyard to Woo Hen and
Is Killed by Rooster.

CONNEAUT, Vt., Feb. 5.—Ornithologists are endeavoring to determine the species of a strange bird that descended in the barnyard of Mrs. F. D. Manchester, wooded a Plymouth Rock hen and was slain in a duel with a jealous rooster.

The intruder was gray, about the size of a duck, had a long red beak and short legs that waddled with awkwardness. Its feet were webbed and in capturing it the bird like a raptor. Its agility won for the rooster.

SICK MAN LEAPS OFF QUEENSBORO BRIDGE

Woman Sees Theo. W. Stucky
Plunge to Death and Makes
Long Run for Police.

MESSAGE LEFT ON BENCH

Lost Money in Opera Venture and
Creditors Threatened His Life.
Says Acquaintance.

An excited woman, out of breath from running, came to Policeman Carberry at the Manhattan end of the Queensboro Bridge about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and told him that she had just seen a man jump off the bridge. Later she told the Lieutenant in charge of the bridge policeman that she was Mrs. Catherine Vale of 318 Hamilton Avenue, Long Island City. She said she was walking toward Queens when she saw a man about 45 years old, dressed in dark clothing, walking up and down near a bench, upon which he had apparently been sitting. She was still quite a way off, she said, when the man climbed the railing and jumped from the bridge.

With the policeman she hastened back and pointed out the bench before which she had seen the man walking. On it were several papers. One was a card bearing this printed, "Theodore W. Stucky, Rural Lodge 316, F. and A. M., Kansas City, Mo." Written in French on a small bit of paper was: "My Dear Friends: I am sick and am going to end my life." Another card showed that Stucky had been a notary public. Later the police found two small Italian children who said they had seen the man pacing up and down.

Looking through old Directories, the police found that two years ago a Theodore Stucky had lived at 341 West Forty-seventh Street.

Frederick Carter, Superintendent of the six-story building at 341 West Forty-seventh Street, known as Unity Hall, said that Mr. Stucky was the sub-lessee of the building. He said that yesterday afternoon Mr. Stucky was greatly agitated over something. He and his five-year-old daughter entered the building about 3 o'clock, after returning from a barber's, where he had his daughter's hair bobbed. Mr. Stucky picked up the child and, after kissing her several times, began to weep. "My darling," he said to the child, "I am glad you haven't the worries I have."

Carter said Mr. Stucky left the building without saying where he was going. The Superintendent expressed the opinion that Mr. Stucky had many financial troubles and that he had feared for his life. Mr. Stucky, he said, told him his life had been threatened by creditors.

Last Fall, said Carter, Mr. Stucky, with another man, formed the Cercle de St. Francis Opera Company. They produced the comic opera, "La Mascotte." The company, he said, had a cast of sixteen players and all were stockholders in the company.

The company was unable to engage a theatre here, he said, and played in the New England States and in Washington, D. C. The company, he said, failed while in Worcester, Mass., and all were stranded.

Carter said Stucky told him he lost much money in this project and that he was pressed by persons to whom he owed money. He said that Stucky would often ask him if any person had made inquiry for him.

Stucky, he said, was born in France and was about 45 years old. He was unmarried and lived on Riverside Drive. Carter said Stucky had subleased Unity Hall for twenty-two years. The building is used as lodge rooms and for theatrical rehearsals.

RAILROADS PROTEST AGAINST MORE DELAY

Attorney Suggests Unions Plan
to Ask It—Union Leader Denies
He Will Ask Postponement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Railroad representatives filed with the Railroad Labor Board today a letter from W. W. Atterbury of the Association of Railway Executives protesting against further delay in action on his request for immediate abrogation of the national agreements. Mr. Atterbury's letter, addressed to E. T. Whittier, Chairman of the Carriers' Committee before the board, said that he was informed that the employees had asked further postponement of their reply to the Atterbury request. At the office of E. M. Jewell, representing the railroad employees affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it was said that no such postponement was contemplated, and members of the board said that they had received no such request.

This is not in any sense a protest against Mr. Jewell having his day in court, Mr. Atterbury's letter said. It fully appreciates the desire and obligation of the Labor Board to deal with both parties in utmost fairness.

But if Mr. Jewell were required to make his answer on Monday next he would have had an entire week in which to prepare it. Under all the circumstances I think we are fully justified in protesting against any misuse of the right to be heard for the purpose, or having the effect of delaying the time when the board can with propriety give relief to which the railroads and the public are entitled.

TO AID DR. CARLETON SIMON.

Enright Appoints Major Augustine
J. Smith to Narcotics Division.

Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright announced yesterday the appointment of Major Augustine J. Smith as Honorary Secretary to Special Deputy Commissioner Dr. Carleton Simon in charge of the Narcotics Division. Major Smith's duties will be of a diplomatic nature, Dr. Simon said, dealing particularly with such steps as may be taken to bring about international understanding for the prevention of drug smuggling through this port.

Major Smith is a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Taylor, Smith & Hard, with offices at 49 Wall Street. He is a member of the Union Club, Downtown Association, Rockaway Hunt Club and has been a Governor of the New York Hospital and a member of the Grand Jury panel of New York County for ten years. His home is at 26 West Fifty-third Street.

HER LEGS STRAIGHTENED.

Chicago Doctor Performs Successful
Operation on Ruth Gordon.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—When the plaster casts were removed from the left and right legs of Ruth Gordon, an actress, who had each leg broken in two places so they could be straightened, Dr. Edwin Ryerson pronounced them "perfectly straight."

It will be a few weeks more before she can leave her wheel chair, Dr. Ryerson said today, but Miss Gordon smiled happily at the doctor's verdict. Six weeks ago she won Dr. Ryerson's consent to perform the operation, not because of injury, she said, but because her legs compelled her to wear long dresses on the stage and prevented her from rising in her profession.

Vetoed Teachers' Allegiance Oath.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 5.—On the ground that the bill requiring teachers in Montana schools and colleges to take an oath of allegiance to the United States was unconstitutional and would create a fertile field of political heresy, Governor Dixon vetoed the measure today.



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THAT ANY ONE CAN AFFORD TO PAY ON FASHIONS

THAT NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO WEAR!



NEW fashion never is reduced. Its value is in its newness and the two recede together. Reductions overtake a fashion only when the season of its novelty is gone. Talking of reductions on new fashions invites the inference that one is carrying on by carrying over.

*Therefore We Would Warn Now Against the
Danger of Confusing Economy in Fashions
With the Present Fashion for Economy*

A thousand staple commodities may recede in price and be none the worse for the sacrifice, but a concession in fashions is a confession that their vogue has languished. And in presenting the new modes for spring, we feel it is timely to reaffirm those principles of integrity on which the Individual Shops are founded:



To Wit

NEVER TO SUBORDINATE FASHION TO EXPEDIENCY,
BUT TO MAINTAIN THEMSELVES AT ALL TIMES
AS TRUE INTERPRETERS OF THE MODE. HOLDING
NOTHING HIGHER THAN FASHION BUT THE TRUTH.



Franklin Simon & Co.



SAYS EUROPE PLOTS TO DRIVE US OFF SEA

Ex-Senator Lewis Declares Allies Aim at "Death to American Commerce."

BELIEVES IN STRONG NAVY

Asks Business Men to "Defeat the Destruction of the New German People."

In an address before the Far West Travelers Association at the Hotel Astor last night, former United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois declared that American business men "must join with an American administration of any political name to defeat the destruction of the new German people and the beginning of the death of America's world commerce."

The reparations arrangement as announced in Paris, the speaker asserted, was designed to prevent the Central Powers from trading with the United States or from getting any economic help from this country. "Each ally-European nation fixing the amount to be put on Germany," he said, "has as its first purpose any method which would prevent Germany and Austria trading with the United States; then to prevent the United States from seeing anything in German prospects to invite supplies or money to Germany from the United States."

"The effort of political leaders," he continued, "such as the patriotic Senator Borah of Idaho, and his followers to hold up the construction of a navy at this time is being urged in the far-reaching that the temper of every European and Asiatic nation of the world is to trick the United States into inaction; then, under the guise of Government merchant marine, these nations will prepare a navy of commercial ships sufficient to drive America off the seas and of armament equipment powerful enough to prevent America from preventing the isolation."

Mr. Lewis said that the American foreign trade, under present conditions of the world, will survive or fall on America's ability to enforce her place in the world, and her strength of defense to hold her position when she gets in."

He declared that trade to be won must ever be fought for—it is never secured over and over with kindness. No nation, he said, that was not able to prevent its trade from being forcibly or fraudulently taken from it was ever able to keep its trade.

Mr. Lewis said that there need be no fears as to the future business of America. For the next ten years the United States must be the supply house for all

the war-stricken lands, he said. "Commercial expansion," he continued, "only waits the established policy of the new Administration—that the method of credit to foreign nations, which this nation will protect, may be understood. Then everything will steam ahead—and the ship of our Republic will be laden with riches of nations as cargoes for Americans."

Mr. Lewis told the travelers they were the advance guard of the new era of new business for the New World. New York, he said, "is the destined financial head—my Chicago the industrial heart of this American colossus of trade that is soon to bestride the world."

J. B. Patton, President of the association, was toastmaster, and more than 2,000 persons were present.

MRS. PEETE GUILTY OF DENTON MURDER

Los Angeles Jury Fixes the Penalty at Life Imprisonment—Robbery the Motive.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Louise L. Peete was found guilty by a jury late today of murder in the first degree for the slaying of Jacob Charles Denton. The jury fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

Jacob Charles Denton, mining promoter, was slain on June 1 last and his body was placed in a hermetically sealed box, which was buried under the floor of the basement of his residence, 675 Catalina Street, Los Angeles. The body was discovered on Sept. 25 by a detective employed by Judge Avery, counsel for the dead man.

Investigation of the stories of several witnesses led to the incrimination of Mrs. Peete, housekeeper for Denton. She was directly accused of engineering a plot to rob her employer by Joseph Rodriguez, a young man who was arrested in San Francisco in connection with a kidnapping plot and who confessed that he strangled the mining promoter.

WILL RECEIVE HAYES TODAY.

Pope Has Arranged for Archbishop's Audience This Morning.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Pope Benedict, wishing to see Archbishop Hayes of New York City at the earliest moment, has decided to receive the Archbishop Sunday morning.

Mgr. Cerretti, Papal Under Secretary of State, visited Archbishop Hayes again this morning and had a long conversation with him. In the course of which the Archbishop outlined the report to be presented to the Pope. Mr. Cerretti's questions Archbishop Hayes will settle while here is that concerning his post as Army Bishop. He has not decided whether he will continue to hold it or appoint another clergyman to succeed him.

G.K.C. ON THE WHOLE LIKES OUR WAYS

English Essayist, Back From Lecture Tour, Praises Many Things American.

FINDS US MOST AMIABLE

Has Learned to Prefer Our Heavy Fast to His Own Heavy Morning Meal.

Gilbert K. Chesterton, the English essayist, who arrived in New York on Jan. 10 to lecture upon topics of his own invention, returned to the city late yesterday from a short speaking tour through Massachusetts. He looked somewhat thinner when he walked through the lobby of the Biltmore Hotel than he did when he stepped down the gangway onto the pier twenty-six days ago.

The most surprising thing to him in America, he said yesterday to a Times reporter, was the fact that so many people had paid money to hear him lecture and appeared to like it. "I know jolly well," he continued, "that I would not turn out at night to hear myself lecture even if it was a free entertainment. One of the things that has impressed me most about the American people since my arrival in the country is their amiability, and I think that it is one of their best qualifications."

"How do you like the meals in America and cooking in general?" he was asked.

Likes the American Breakfast.

"When I first arrived here I ate a hearty meal in the morning, as I had always enjoyed a whacking big breakfast in England, but I found that after a while I began to lose my morning appetite and woke with a thirst instead of a desire for food. Gradually I fell into the pleasant American custom of eating grapefruit or oranges with oatmeal and eggs for breakfast and taking a good lunch at midday and dinner in the evening."

"Do you like the hotels here?" they are very comfortable, especially to persons who are fond of heat or have been accustomed to living in a very hot climate. I suppose that I should get used to the temperature in time. There is one feature here that rather surprised me at first. That is the hundreds of men and

women who walk through the big hotels and sit in the halls, although they are not stopping in the house. All this kind of thing makes the people together tend to increase collectiveness and decrease individualism. Collectively the people are breaking away from the old-fashioned idea of the home which is the only place where man or woman can really have individual liberty.

Wants Traveling Comfortable.

"What do you think of the railroad traveling in America?"

"Very comfortable, indeed. I do not think that any one could wish for better ease than one has in the big armchairs in the parlor cars in this country, and the meals on the trains are good and well served."

Now, do you think the subway and surface transportation in New York compares with London and other cities in Europe?"

"Very well, indeed," said Mr. Chesterton. "The subway here is much higher, and the express tracks make the service much quicker than it is in European cities."

What is your opinion of American newspapers?

"They contain an awful lot of news. The feature that has struck me in the New York newspapers is the great contrast between the startling headlines and the matter contained in the articles printed under them. It looks to me as if the trouble between nations, while the people themselves are on quite friendly terms," he added. "I can only say that I have been received with kindness and courtesy wherever I have been in America."

"What about bolshevism?" "I am a Bolshevik myself when it touches a question of my individual liberty, but in regard to the Soviet form of government now practiced in Russia, which is a servile form of ruling the people by small committees and taking away all individuality and personal liberty, I am and always shall be dead against it."

Mr. Wells has been criticized for his articles on the ground that they were in favor of the Soviets, but I am not quite so sure of that myself. Anything he wrote in the favor of the Soviet was done in such a patronizing manner that I should not have felt at all flattered if the articles had referred to me."

BLUEBIRDS HAIL IN SPRING.

Ten Visit Weymouth, Mass., Preen Themselves and Go Elsewhere.

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 5.—One swallow does not make a summer, nor does a bluebird mark the happy fact of Spring, but when a flock of the harbingers of happiness flies in February the vernal season must be close at hand. This was the opinion of the weather chaps of this south shore town today when ten bluebirds dropped in, preened themselves on the lawn of Miss Sarah Bramell, and flew away again to carry their message elsewhere.



For the South—and for Spring—
THE BEST IN DRESS at the LEAST IN COST

MAXON is now presenting a striking collection of most unusual, exquisite, so - two - alike Gowns for Spring and for wear in Southern climes. Original Models exclusively. Hence priced at Half the Prevailing Cost.

The remaining **WINTER MODELS** in Street, Afternoon, Evening Dresses, Black Dinner Gowns, Coats, Suits and Wraps may now be had at the mere cost of the fabrics.

MAXON MODEL GOWNS
1587 Broadway cor. 48th St.
One flight up—elevator or stairway

A Presentation of
Canton Crepe Frocks
Advanced Modes at Unequalled Value

The fabric in these frocks is strikingly rich. Moire embroidered girdles and accordion plaited ruffles are among the attractive touches.

\$48.00

Betty Wales Dress Shop
394 Fifth Ave. at 36th Street

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The Specially Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Close out Monday at Final Reductions

Women's Plain & Fur Trim'd Wraps
Formerly up to 225.00

98.00

Many are of finest duvetyne.

Women's Coats & Wrap-Coats
Formerly up to 255.00

125.00

Majority richly fur trimmed.

Women's High Class Wraps
Formerly up to 265.00

145.00

A limited number—fur trimmed.

About Forty-Five

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Formerly 125.00

74.00

Several distinctive models in soft wool fabrics trimmed with nutria and Australian Opossum. Sizes 14 to 18.

Short Leather Sports Jackets
Formerly 75.00

25.00

Long Leather Sports Coats
Formerly to 125.00

50.00

Rainbow Tweed Sports Suits
Formerly 75.00

45.00

Worsted Jersey Sports Suits
Formerly 75.00

45.00

Many Odd Sports Garments Including Blouses and Shirts to Be Closed Out Regardless of Former Prices.

BONWIT TELLER & CO

The Specially Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

UNUSUAL VERSIONS of the SPRING MODE—

For Women and Misses—that have the distinction of being Original in their Elegance, Simplicity and Exclusiveness

TAILORED SUITS

of Custom-Tailor Precision, Fit and Finesse

Varying types point the mode. Featured are fine twill fabrics, covert cloth and velour checks in strictly tailored types, masculinely severe, and more feminized models in distinctly new silhouettes and treatments.

BLOUSES & SHIRTS

Perfect Complements to Suits or to Separate Skirts

An infinite variety from the delectable hand made French affairs, wisplike in their daintiness, to the mannish shirts and the youthful Cambridge, Eton and Peter Pan models. Many unusual novelties are featured in the collection.

Individualized Types in

SPORTS APPAREL

for Every Outdoor Activity

Sports apparel, country clothes and riding togs receive a degree of consideration and specialization which insures their absolute correctness whether designed for skiing or tobogganing in the Northland or for the Southern Winter resorts.

MILLINERY

Sports, Trotteur, Travel and Formal Types

Bonwit Teller & Co. are sponsors for original style-themes in hats of georgette crepe and crepe de chine, also straw, satin, taffeta and ribbon in an infinite variety of motifs and treatments. Featured are soft capeline hats, hand painted effects and leather applications. Introduced in the more formal hats are horsehair, Neapolitan, lace, maline, straw and satin, emphasizing irregular brims, satin-glycerin ostrich, pendant feathers, lacquered flowers and Paradise.

FRÖCKS and GOWNS

Tailored Types, Afternoon and Evening Modes

The slenderizing straightline silhouette is accentuated. Period influences are evident in some of the models. Tailored-types take form in fine twill fabrics distinguished by simplicity and grace of line or by touches of color. Afternoon frocks are of satin, taffeta, silk crepes, georgette, chiffon, colored laces executed in many varying forms and with divers treatments of embroidery. Dinner frocks and formal evening gowns are developed in many charming moods and manners that are distinctively unusual and typical of this shop's characteristic fashions.

The "JEUNE FILLE"

Specialized Modes for the Miss of Fourteen to Twenty

The naive charm and spirit of youthfulness is ingeniously reflected in these specialized Misses' modes. Refreshing in treatment—they are removed from the more sophisticated and mature types.

COATS and WRAPS

Introducing New Silhouettes and Treatments

Bonwit Teller & Co. are introducing for Spring wear the fitted coat in plain types or with embroidery motifs. Also wraps conceived on entirely new lines. Exquisitely dainty evening wraps are in delicate transparent textiles with fur collars.

New Strap Effects in PUMPS & OXFORDS for Women and Misses

The vogue of the strap pump and oxford is sponsored by this shop for Spring in newer developments. Pumps in combinations of leather with a custom-like finish. Walking oxfords also in combinations of leather with low heels strike a new note.

Fashion Accomplishments that Typify Every Phase of Women's and Misses' Dress for Every Formal and Informal Occasion—Social Function and Sports Activity

ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE
\$2,250 Worth of Jewelry Stolen
From Apartment Following
a \$2,500 Theft.

POLICE SUPPRESS REPORT

Whisky Drunk by Robbers Who
Leave Furs on Floor—Woman
Suspected to Be Intruder.

Owing to the policy of secrecy maintained by the Police Department in respect to burglaries, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Skoglund, who live in the Hague dwelling, an apartment house at 647 Riverside Drive, were unaware until last night that burglars had been busy in the building.

They went for a drive yesterday and returned shortly after 7 o'clock to find their apartment had been looted. Then they learned that the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hornbeck in the same building had been robbed the night before and the facts suppressed by the police.

"If I had known burglars had been in the building I would have taken my jewelry with me," said Mrs. Skoglund, who lost a diamond ring valued at \$350 and a sapphire diamond in a platinum setting valued at \$1,600. Mr. Skoglund, a consulting engineer, lost a watch valued at \$250 and a college ring.

Bundled up on the floor, Mrs. Skoglund found most of her furs, hats and gloves and two partly empty whisky bottles. The bottles had been taken from Mr. Skoglund's private stock.

Because her best clothing had been bundled up for removal, Mrs. Skoglund believed a woman was one of the thieves. Investigation revealed that the Skoglund apartment probably had been entered through a window facing a fire escape on an alley.

Mr. Hornbeck said his apartment also had been entered through a window on a fire escape.

He is an official of the New York and New Jersey Steamship Company, with offices at Pier 33 East River. He estimated the value of the articles stolen from his apartment at \$2,500.

ARMY CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Fred Cornick Charged With Forgiving
Pay Checks and Desertion.

Captain Fred Cornick of the mine-planting service of the United States Army was held in \$2,500 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Collins to answer a charge of passing a forged Treasury pay check for \$1,500 on Henri Swedish Inc. Cornick was arrested on a charge of desertion.

Federal Prosecutor James S. Johnson said yesterday that during the war Cornick was an officer in the Army Transport Service and on Nov. 10 last was promoted to Captain and placed in charge of the mine-planting service at Port Warden, Washington. A month later, Mr. Johnson said, Cornick disappeared and ten blank checks bearing his signature of James E. Jones, Quartermaster, disappeared at the same time. It is alleged that these checks found their way back to the Treasury Department from merchants. Ten days ago Cornick was arrested at a former Red Cross nurse, whose acquaintance he had made in France.

ROBBERS RETURN SAFE.

Carry It From Store, Loot It, Then
Leave It on Owner's Lawn.

Burglars before dawn yesterday morning removed a 300-pound safe from the store of Sedko Boxes at 300 Fourth Street, Union Hill, N. J., opened it by means of the combination and extracted \$300 in Liberty bonds and several insurance policies. Then the robbers carried the safe in an automobile to Box's home at 128 West Twenty-third Street, West New York, more than two miles away, and threw it on the lawn near his front stoop.

Two women, passing Box's home shortly after 7 o'clock, saw the safe with the door open, and awakened Box. He recognized the safe and informed the police of Union Hill. They told him that a few hours before a policeman had discovered his store had been robbed, but they didn't know his safe had been taken.

QUICK BAIL SHOCKS COURT.

Magistrate Koenig Says Crooks Get
Out, Honest Men Stay In.

Charged with attempting to pick the pockets of immigrants at the Battery, Sam Gold, 35, of 70 Forsyth Street; Joseph Gold, 31, of 74 Madison Street; and Carl Cohen, 33, of 182 Allen Street, were arrested yesterday by Detective Stanley of the pickpocket squad. Magistrate Koenig in the Tombs Court held them in bail of \$2,000 for examination on Tuesday. The bail was furnished by Joseph Cohen, a real estate man of 30 First Street. Magistrate Koenig, nonplused at the speed with which the prisoners had obtained bail, said to Cohen:

"I can't understand why professional crooks are able to obtain bail so promptly, while honest men, when they commit some minor offense, languish in jail."

BANK ROBBERS GOT \$100,000

Detectives Tracing Wymasing
Bandits by New York Auto License.

Special to The New York Times.
READING, Pa., Feb. 5.—Burns detectives working on the People's Trust Company bank robbery at Wymasing yesterday by eight automobile bandits are trying to check up clues afforded by the New York automobile license plate, No. 180506, used on the car stolen in Reading by the bandits in escaping after looting the Wymasing Bank.

The eight bandits, leaving Milwaukee, Detroit and Chicago caps as false clues in their car, are now believed to have taken the train to Harrisburg and doubled back on their tracks to Reading.

Directors of the bank today estimated the loss at \$100,000—\$25,000 in cash and \$75,000 in Liberty bonds and other securities. The robbers offered rewards for the capture of the robbers. The stolen securities are said to be negotiable and untraceable.

Confesses Theft of Mail Pouch.

CHAMPA, N.Y., Feb. 5.—A man who gave his name as Benjamin Fuller and his home as Toledo, Ohio, confessed here today, the police said, to the theft of a mail pouch containing \$20,000 worth of checks at the Illinois Central Railroad station at Kalamazoo, Mich.

\$10,000 Robbery in Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 5.—Burglars entered the bank at Hamilton, Ind., some time last night and after burning through the vault door rifled the safe, safety deposit boxes of about \$10,000 in Liberty bonds and other securities.

ADULTERER WAS
MURDERED, 17, Tells Police Pay-
roll Was Stolen, but Confesses
After All-Day Interrogation.

Morris Switzer, 17, a messenger for the General Phonograph Corporation, 35 West Forty-fifth Street, rushed up to a patrolman at Forty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday, and said he had been robbed of a payroll of \$2,000 in the lobby of the Forty-fifth Street building. He was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and grilled all day. At 8 o'clock he confessed that by pre-arrangement two companions relieved him of the payroll.

The messenger, who lives at 74 Rutgers Street, was accompanied by Henrietta Biel, a clerk, when he went to the Harriman National Bank at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue for the money, with which to pay the phonograph corporation's employees.

Miss Biel accompanied him to the office building and then went next door for a cup of coffee. A few minutes later the fake robbery took place. Switzer said the portfolio was taken from him by two men. After the youth was formally charged with grand larceny and had confessed, he was taken to a street near his home where he had arranged to meet his accomplices. He became hysterical but the detectives had to take him back to the police station.

ONE-MAN FILIBUSTER HALTS HOUSE BUSINESS

Huddleston of Alabama Balks
When Mondell Won't Tell Plans
for Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Refusal of Representative Huddleston, the Republican leader, to answer inquiries as to whether the Winslow railroad relief bill would be called up Monday led to a live filibuster today in the House. Although it was a one-man affair, it kept up for several hours to the delight of the crowds in the gallery.

The Winslow bill, which was reported by the Interstate Commerce Committee, would permit partial payment to the railroads of funds due them under the guarantee provisions of the Transportation act. By ruling of the Controller of the Treasury all funds have been held up, and witnesses before the committee testified that the roads were in such distress that immediate payment on account was essential.

The Republican leader's refusal to give information as to the railroad program on Monday was sharply criticized by Representative Republican Democrat of Texas, a member of the committee who had voted to report the measure. Mr. Bayburn objected, however, to the Republican plan to call it up, limit debate to forty minutes, and not to permit amendments.

Thereafter, Representative Huddleston, Democrat of Alabama, who is opposed to the Winslow measure, took more or less charge of proceedings, and a score of Republicans were after him at times in an effort to prevent delay of the Army bill, which was before the House.

Chairman Campbell of the Rules Committee when questioned off the floor said that no bill reported under which the railroad bill could be brought up and gain the right of way. If taken up under suspension of the rules, the measure could be passed only by a two-thirds vote.

HUMAN AUTO TOL-
NOW ACCUSES POLICE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.
In New York, it would not be likely to come to your attention. The Federal and State laws both make receivers or dealers in stolen cars liable to prosecution wherever they are found with them or in any jurisdiction that they pass through.

The Robert Garver.
One of the chief refuting stations which has figured in the Whitman inquiry is that of Charles Eckert, who was shot to death last year on Staten Island while charges were pending against him for receiving stolen automobiles and altering them at his garage in Orange, N. J. Thirty-seven stolen cars have been traced to this place.

Some of the stories of stolen cars told by informants of Mr. Whitman concern reconstructed machines, which were often hybrids and sometimes mangled descendants of half a dozen makes when they were put on the market. A few cars put into circulation by an auto bandit organization are said to have been of the "fungus" type, or garage-created machines, having no two important parts from the same manufacturer and bearing only a superficial resemblance to any established make.

The first of the interstate automobile prosecutions followed an arrest by Detective Sergeant Martin S. Owens, who was the first member of the Automobile Squad to be indicted on the charge of taking illegal fees for recovering stolen automobiles. Louis Fydliger, counsel for Owens and Thomas J. Horan, partner of Owens in the Automobile Squad, yesterday served on District Attorney Owens a notice of his intention to move on Monday for permission to inspect the Grand Jury minutes as to preliminary to a motion to dismiss the indictments. In this document Mr. Fydliger says that a number of stolen cars and showed great vigilance in the discharge of their duty. One of the reports under investigation by assistants of Mr. Whitman yesterday was that 4,000 automobiles were listed as "unclaimed" during the last year. The police records are said to be sure in setting forth what became of these "ownerless" machines.

Many sold in Legal Manner.
Many recovered cars are said to have been sold at auction in the legal manner of disposing of unclaimed property, but it has been alleged that in many cases the automobiles continued to be "unclaimed" because the owners were notified of the recovery. Detective Sergeant William I. Hussey, for instance, was indicted for taking a reward for a car which was turned over to the owner last September, although it was placed on the police records as recovered in May. According to Mr. Whitman, the police let four months elapse after officially recovering the machine before telling the owner that it had been found.

An enormous disparity between the rewards officially reported and those alleged to have been collected by members of the automobile squad was shown yesterday by an examination of The City Record for 1920. Ten per cent. of all rewards amounted to only \$18,490 last year. Estimates based on the statements of insurance adjusters questioned by Mr. Whitman are that recovered automobiles numbered 4,500 last year and that reward payments might reach \$450,000.

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PREDICT ADOPTION OF MILLER PLAN

Legislative Leaders Prophecy
Two-Thirds Vote for Trac-
tion Program.

SEE POPULAR SUPPORT

Cite Governor's Suggestion That
Light and Telephone Rates Be
Decided by Commission.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, Feb. 5.—In the face of an
intensive propaganda by the opposition,
Governor Miller's plan for the redemption
of the New York City transit situation
appears to be gaining among the legisla-
tive leaders. Even before the legislation
recommended by the Governor in his
transit message has made its appear-
ance, his plan is winning converts
among lawmakers from New York City
who first came out in unqualified op-
position to the proposals it contained.
It is now predicted by legislative
leaders in both houses who have sur-
veyed the situation and are in a posi-
tion to know that a two-thirds majority
is likely to be registered in both the
Senate and the Assembly when the bills
come up for final vote. The measures
to carry out the Governor's recommenda-
tions are to be introduced early next
week by Senator Knight of Wyoming
and Assemblyman Martin of Onondaga.
These among the Governor's critics
who have charged that his plan was
proposed in the interest of the public
utilities corporations, and that the city
and the traveling public as a result
would suffer, either have overlooked or
else ignored recommendations made in
his transit message in favor of legisla-
tion which such corporations have con-
sistently opposed at recent sessions of
the Legislature.

One such recommendation of vital im-
portance for legislation to give the ex-
tended Public Service Commission, which
the Governor has in mind, power to
suspend rates promulgated by light-
ing and telephone companies, pending
final sanction by the commission. Under
the Public Service Commission, as it
exists at present, such rates be-
come operative without the approval of
the commission and the consumers pay
the increased rate without even the pos-
sibility of a refund, should the commis-
sion and the courts set it aside as un-
fair or unreasonable.
The Public Service Commission's law
in this respect, for some reason, dis-
criminate in favor of lighting compa-
nies and in favor of the telephone com-
panies, which did not come under Pub-
lic Service supervision until a couple of
years after the original law was intro-
duced. In the case of railroad compa-
nies the Public Service Commission—
until the Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion under the Each-Cummins act as-
sumed the power of fixing intrastate
rates—had the power to suspend rates in-
creases promulgated until after the com-
mission had indicated its disapproval
and given their sanction to the
higher rates.

In his special message on transit and
public service Governor Miller, after
proposing that jurisdiction over all pub-
lic utilities in the State be vested in
the Public Service Commission, with the
exception of the transit lines in New York
City, be conferred upon one Public Ser-
vice Commission, with headquarters at
the Capitol, said:

"I also recommend that the Public
Service Commission be amended so as
to make the rules uniform as to all
public utilities, including the power to
suspend rates pending a hearing and de-
termination. In view of the time re-
quired for some rate determinations,
there should doubtless be power to pre-
scribe temporary rates pending such de-
termination, with such safeguards as
may be prescribed by the commission,
and complete power should expressly be
vested in the commission regardless of
local consents or contracts."

I invite your particular attention to
the subject of rate regulation. The
Legislature prescribing particular rates
have been found to be unconstitutional by
the Federal courts. The result is that
the companies affected are left free to
impose any rate, subject only to the
requirements of reasonableness. That
condition requires immediate remedy.
Either the Legislature must prescribe
new rates or confer jurisdiction over the
subject on the commission regardless of
any statutory rate. If we are to have
a Public Service Commission at all, it
should have complete jurisdiction over
that subject. Likewise, it should have
jurisdiction to regulate the service and
prescribe the standards of quality, and
the like."

Bills were introduced at last year's
session of the Legislature by Senator
Gibbs and Assemblyman Slicer of Erie
to correct this inequality of the Public
Service Commission law. The bills, in
their original form, gave the Public Ser-
vice Commission the power to suspend
lighting and telephone rates. First, the
lighting companies managed to go over
the heads of the introducers and get
eliminated the provisions affecting them.
The telephone companies maintained a
strong lobby at the Capitol for the great-
er part of the session for the purpose
of killing what remained of the Gibbs-
Slicer bill, and succeeded at the very
end of last year's session.

STIRRED BY MILLER'S SPEECH

Cleveland Women Prepare for Big
Convention of National League.

Special to The New York Times.
CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—Preparations
are being pushed for the care of 1,200
delegates, and alternatives to the second
annual convention of the National
League of Women Voters which will
convene in Cleveland the week of
April 1.

Governor Miller's recent indictment of
the New York State League stirred up
the local convention organization of 200
women who meet practically daily under
the chairmanship of Mrs. Walter B.
Laffer. Moreover, there is a scramble
for the post of hostess at the head-
quarters assigned to New York. The
appointment lies between Mrs. Cornelia
Ranney Stockwell, a Vassar alumna,
and Miss Elizabeth Hibben, a kinewoman
of President Hibben, of Princeton Uni-
versity.

Another result of Governor Miller's
speech was the prompt printing of 500-
000 leaflets describing the league as
"an association of women who care
enough about good citizenship to pay
dues to promote it," and not "an asso-
ciation to attack candidates or parties,"
but one that "deals with issues, not
with personalities."

Cleveland women are determined to
have their convention arrangements
equal, if not eclipse, the perfection of
detail found in Chicago last February,
when the National American Woman
Suffrage Association passed out of ex-
istence and the National League of Wo-
men Voters was born.

Seven dinners, served simultaneously at
the Hotel Statler, official head-
quarters, will formally open the conven-
tion Monday evening, April 11.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President
of the International Woman Suffrage
Alliance, will preside Monday morning
over an executive session of the commit-
tee to which was entrusted the winding
up of the N. A. W. S. A. matters. Busi-
ness meetings of the National League of
Women Voters will begin Tuesday
morning. Mrs. Maude Wood Park, Na-
tional Chairman, will preside at the busi-
ness sessions and Mrs. George Gellhorn,
of St. Louis, Vice Chairman, is man-
aging the convention arrangements.

Women politicians predict that the
keynote of the convention will be "The
Municipality," as State and local elec-
tions will occupy their attention begin-
ning a few weeks after adjournment.

EDWARD VAN ORDEN KILLED.
Pennsylvania Train Runs Over Him
at Devon, Pa., Station.
Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Edward
Van Orden of New York was killed by a
Pennsylvania Railroad train at Devon
last night. It is believed Mr. Van Or-
den had fallen unconscious on the tracks
some minutes before the train passed.
The verdict of accidental death was re-
turned by a Coroner's Jury at Berwyn
today.

No one witnessed the accident, which
occurred about 6:30 o'clock.
Mr. Van Orden was the father of Mrs.
Charles Trumbull of this city, whose
husband is editor of the Sunday Sun-
day Times, and of Mrs. Harriet Covell, wife
of Captain William S. Covell of Swarth-
more. He made his home in Montclair,
N. J., until five years ago, when, retir-
ing as President of the Asphalt Roofing
Company of New York, he and his wife
made their home with the Trumbulls.

Mrs. Van Orden died at Point Pleasant,
N. J., last August. Mr. Van Orden
was 74 years old. A brother, Albert
Randall Van Orden, of New York, also
survives him. The Van Orden family is
of old Knickerbocker stock, and Mr.
Van Orden was long a member of the
Holland Society of New York.

LAUDS MILLER ON TRACTION.

Portia Club Also Hears Mrs. Roose-
velt Proposed for Cabinet.

Assistant Attorney General Samuel A.
Berger praised Governor Miller yester-
day for his "courage" on the traction
issue. In speaking at an anniversary
luncheon of the Portia Club, a body of
women law students and lawyers. At
the same luncheon the widow of Colonel
Theodore Roosevelt was proposed as a
member of President-elect Harding's
Cabinet by Gustave A. Rogers, a New
York attorney.

It is refreshing in this age of sordid
vote-getting, said Mr. Berger, to
have as Governor a man who has the
courage to say what he really believes,
irrespective of its political effect on his
own career. If we bide our time and
have patience we shall find that Nathan
L. Miller, true to his past record, is
right on this traction proposition.

POPOCATEPETL AROUSED.

Following Earthquake, Mexican Vol-
cano Pours Out Smoke Wreaths.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5.—Mount Popo-
catepetl seemed yesterday to have been
roused into more vigorous volcanic ac-
tivity by the earthquake which on
Thursday night shook the Isthmus of
Tehuantepec, destroying much property
and probably causing the deaths of
many persons.

Indians living at the foot of the moun-
tain were much disturbed by the ap-
pearance of smoke wreaths around the sum-
mit, fearing a disastrous tremor. Thurs-
day night's earthquake was felt dis-
tinctly in the City of Puebla and was
noticeable here.

TRAIN KILLS COUPLE AT CROSSING IN AUTO

Mr. and Mrs. David B. Carlson
Run Down Near Syos-
set, L. I.

WOMAN HURT IN COLLISION

Riding With Man, She Refuses to
Give Her Name—Settlement
Worker Injured.

Two persons lost their lives and sev-
eral were injured yesterday in auto-
mobile accidents. Mr. and Mrs. David B.
Carlson of East Northport, L. I., were
killed when their automobile skidded

onto the railroad tracks where they
crossed the Jericho Turnpike between Sy-
osset and Hicksville.

It is thought that in the fog Mr. Carl-
son did not see the train in time to
make a safe stop, and when he applied
the brakes quickly the automobile slid
sideways onto the tracks. The car was
tossed for eighty feet and Mrs. Carlson
was pinned under it and instantly
killed. Mr. Carlson died a few hours
later in the Nassau Hospital at
Mineola.

Mystery still surrounds the identity
of the young married woman who was
badly injured when an automobile in
which she was riding on Long Island
with William Harvey Jr., of 123 West
Forty-second Street, collided with
another car on the Merrick Road near
the home of George W. Lott. The
woman was hurled against the wind-
shield and badly cut. She was taken to
the Rockville Centre Sanitarium and
refused to give her name. Chief
of Miss Mildred Fowler, a settlement
worker in a community house on the
estate of Mrs. Walter Reid at Purchase,
N. Y., is in the White Plains Hospital
with a fractured skull and a broken
right leg as the result of being struck
by an automobile in front of St.
Bartholomew's Church in White Plains
Friday night.

CHINESE SAILORS FIGHT POLICE IN PHILADELPHIA

One of Crew Is Killed, Another
Believed Drowned, When 33
Attempt to Get Ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—One Chi-
nese sailor was shot to death, another is
believed to have been drowned and two
private detectives were beaten in a bat-
tle on the deck of a Japanese steamer
here early today, as thirty-three Chi-
nese sailors attempted to flee ashore. One
sailor managed to get away, but he was
captured after a long chase. Injured
detectives are Charles C. Howe, Philadel-
phia, and Joseph Dumphy, Camden, N. J.
Howe was knocked unconscious by a blow from a bamboo
rod, while Dumphy narrowly missed
death from a hatchet blow.
The fight occurred on the steamer
Chitaka Maru, which docked yesterday
with a cargo of sugar from Java. As
soon as the steamer berthed, the usual
cordon of guards was thrown about the
vessel because of her Chinese crew.

Signs that the Chinese intended to make
a dash for freedom were evident yester-
day, but the attack did not come until
just before daylight, when the crew
made a massed attack on guards patrol-
ing the deck.
The detectives drew their pistols,
which had no effect on some of the
Chinese, and a hand-to-hand fight en-
sued. Reinforcements from shore reached
the deck and many shots were fired,
mostly in the air.

KEMAL TELLS THE WORLD.

Warns Everybody That His Is the
Only Real Turkish Government.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, Feb. 5.—The French Govern-
ment has received a note sent by Mus-
tapha Kemal, the Turkish Nationalist
leader, to all Governments, stating that
he presides over the only real Turkish
Government, and that the Constantin-
ople Cabinet does not represent Turkish
opinion.
Kemal's idea is that he should be
formally invited to send a representative
to the London Conference to revise the
Treaty of Sevres, instead of having
merely the opportunity to send him
through the good offices of the Con-
stantinople Government.

Just a man—a body and a soul
The will to plan their destination
Just a life—a short run span of strife
Yet man delays his preparation

Like the Pyramids
The Kensico Cemetery
Will Endure Forever

AMONG the notable men who
have provided plots at Kensico
are several directors and officers of
OTHER cemeteries.

These men know that Kensico is
the permanent burial park. They
know what you will be astonished
to learn if you write for "A Brief
History of New York Cemeteries"
and Book of Views.

The
KENSICO
CEMETERY
America's
Burial Park
City Office:
103 Park Avenue
New York

BEST & COMPANY

BEST & COMPANY

SPRING FASHIONS

New Things for
the New Season

AT THE NEW LOW PRICE LEVELS of 1921

FILES OF BOXES and tissue in our Receiving Rooms—hundreds of new
frocks, new wraps, new suits, new hats, on our floors. And with
each new arrival it becomes increasingly evident that here, indeed,
the new era of low prices is a fact. They are inexpensive, these Spring cos-
tumes, but they couldn't be fashioned more beautifully if they cost twice as
much. They are Best & Co. products, of which any woman may be proud.

Simplicity is the Rule in Spring Suits

WOMEN show a decided preference for
the narrow-belted suit, of the type that may
also be worn without the belt. The longer
notch collar is new—link button fastenings
are smart. In twill, tricotine, covert, pique-
tine—(according to fabric) 55.00 to 75.00

WOMEN'S SUITS

THIRD FLOOR

FOR MISSES—box or slightly flaring short
coats are favored, one piece dresses with
contrasting silk tops are shown with some
suits, elaborate applique work is new. In
twill, tricotine, covert, homespun, pique-
tine—(according to fabric)—49.50 to 125.00

MISSES' SUITS

SECOND FLOOR

Consider the Charm of the Spring Wrap

It is not like the wraps of other Springs, for
often it borrows the fabrics of Winter to
achieve distinction. Neither is it like the
wraps of Winter, for it introduces the new
drop shoulder, the Directoire cape, the shirred

WOMEN'S WRAPS

THIRD FLOOR

yoke, the shaded silk lining, the barrel hem.
For Women—coats for sport and town wear,
in camel's hair, plain or plaid polo are being
featured at 46.00. For Misses—wraps and
coats for all occasions, 45.00 to 169.00

MISSES' WRAPS

SECOND FLOOR

Women are Choosing Crepe Dresses

for street wear and the first informal occasions of Spring. Gray
is a favorite color, pleatings, sashes, lattice effects over contrast-
ing tones, add their quota of charm. One lovely model at 55.00
is trimmed simply with inch-wide silk fagoting. A satisfying
assortment at 38.00 to 69.50.

WOMEN'S DRESSES—THIRD FLOOR

Taffeta is Smart for Misses

for it has a crisp, fresh quality particularly suited to Spring and
youth. We like the bouffant styles with little ruffles, airy panels,
big sashes and paniers. In plain colors these dresses are practical
as well as pretty. Checked taffeta fashions a quaint Dresden Shep-
herdess frock with tunic puffed over organdie slip. 35.00 to 95.00.

MISSES' DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR

Copies of French Hats . . . 15.00

The new metallic straw, a sort of xilaphane with a thread of sil-
ver, has been used for some of the smartest of our early Spring
hats. Small, tailored shapes with bias sashes of crepe de chine,
ribbon trimmings, or with a silk-lined quill placed at a jaunty
angle. You will remark the linings, of the same color taffeta that
faces the hat. In navy, gray, tangerine, and Venetian red.

TAILORED HATS—MAIN FLOOR

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—New York

You Never Pay
More at Best's

LONDON, ENGLAND

Stanley & M. Gibbons

5th Avenue at 36th Street
Second Floor—Jude Division

Sale

New
Spring
Dresses
\$28

Previous Prices up to
\$49.50

New Models
in

CANTON CREPE
TAFFETA SILK
CREPE DE CHINE
KITTEN'S EAR CREPE
POIRET TWILL
TRICOTINE

Not in Sale
Black
Taffeta
with Cord
Trim
\$45



Apparently we may expect fringe to go to any
lengths this season. Here, a heavy silk, 18-inch
variety of it adorns a cape wrap, hanging
straight across the back when the arms are
outstretched. The navy satin which lines the
wrap also faces the soft collar. . . . 225.00.
Misses' Wraps—Second Floor.

PARIS, FRANCE

PAPERMAKERS ASK PROTECTIVE DUTIES

Tell Ways and Means Commit-
tee News Print Should
Carry \$15 a Ton.

BUT WOULD FAVOR CANADA

Would Have Tariff Apply to Do-
minion Only When Letter's Re-
strictions Are "Unfair."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Manufacturers of paper appeared today before the House Ways and Means Committee to ask protective duties on their products in the general tariff law. Representatives of the American Paper and Pulp Association asked that a duty of \$15 a ton be placed on all news print paper imported, but that this should be suspended in the case of Canada and imposed upon that country only when it maintained unfair restrictions. The following duties on wood pulp were asked by the same organization: mechanical pulp, 3-10 of 1 cent per pound; unbleached chemical pulp, 2-10 of 1 cent; and bleached chemical pulp, 3-10 of 1 cent.

Although some of the manufacturers represented appeared solely for the purpose of ultimate purchasers of news print paper. These asked that no duties be imposed on news print. J. B. Finan of The Cumberland (Md.) Times saying that there was no need for it and that if a tariff bar were placed on imported paper for newspapers, domestic supply would fall into the hands of speculators and the prices would be forced up.

E. H. Bishop, Chairman of the Pulp Manufacturers' Association, told the committee that letters asking the consensus of opinion of 175 pulp manufacturers were sent out, that only 40 per cent. replied, and 10 per cent. of these, figured on a tonnage basis, seemed opposed to alteration of the present rates, most of the dissenting members having plants in Canada.

Why did three-quarters of the men fail to reply? asked Representative Collier of Mississippi.

"I suppose because they knew they had an organization and were willing to leave the changes to it," answered Mr. Bishop.

One-sixth of the wood pulp used was imported, the witness said, and a "little encouragement" from Congress would help the manufacturers. "The savers are perfectly satisfied that the manufacturers should have some protection," he added.

Mr. Finan said he was surprised to hear paper manufacturers acquiescing in a tariff on wood pulp, adding: "If a tariff is put on news print the great danger is that it will fall into the hands of speculators and prices will be high."

"Do you think there is any understanding on the part of the manufacturers to raise the price?" asked Representative Longworth.

"There may be some on the part of a few manufacturers, but I think many have been dealing fairly with the consumers and with the public," answered the witness.

When news print was selling at 10 cents per pound and cost \$80 per ton to manufacture, said Mr. Finan, "I could have had all I wanted if I had been willing to pay the high price. The Scandinavian paper coming into this country at 8 and then 14 cents broke the spot market quicker than any restriction of consumption ever would have done."

The brief presented by the American Paper and Pulp Association asserted that news print manufacturers in this country were at a disadvantage compared with manufacturers in Germany, Sweden, Norway and Finland, because of the artificial condition created by the rate of exchange, and with Canadian manufacturers, who derive pulpwood and power from low-priced leases from their provincial governments, and who have no large investments in woodlands or water powers.

The Federal Trade Commission reported in 1917 that the cost of making newsprint in Canada was \$4 to \$5 a ton cheaper than in the United States, and the Paper and Pulp Association now estimates the difference at \$18. However, as Canada now produces about 40 per cent. of the news print used in the United States, it is asked that the duty be suspended in the instance of Canada and applied only by executive order whenever it may be shown that the Canadian provinces are maintaining or imposing restrictions that are inequitable or unfair.

Figures presented showed that during 1920 3,040,000 tons of woodpulp was made in this country, and that during the first ten months of 1920 750,045 tons were imported.

CABLE DISPUTE UP AGAIN.

Communications Conference to Be Resumed Late This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Norman H. Davis, Under Secretary of State, announced today that the international communications conference, which adjourned not long before Christmas, will resume its sessions in Washington the latter part of next week. Under the arrangement reached after the five powers represented in the conference had failed to determine upon the disposition of the former German cables a modus vivendi for control of the cables until March 15 was concluded, it provided that if no permanent arrangement was concluded before Feb. 15 negotiations should be renewed on that date in an effort to adjust the controversy.

There is an undercurrent of doubt regarding a final agreement, and it is believed that the question of the Island of Yap will not be immediately settled, but left for determination by negotiations with the allied governments when the Harding Administration takes up the problem of concluding peace with Germany.

In some quarters it is held that the Yap question relates more particularly to the subject of mandates. If this assumption proves sound it would indicate also that the settlement of the Mesopotamian, Palestinian and other questions relating to mandates must be negotiated in connection with the conclusion of peace with Germany and Austria.

It is understood that none of the mandate forms now being considered or believed to have been communicated to the various allied powers for consideration and approval and affecting the former German islands in the Pacific, Mesopotamia and Palestine has been transmitted to the State Department, the British attitude being that as America has not ratified the Versailles Peace Treaty and has not joined the League of Nations it has no right to participate in a determination of mandate forms. The assertion of American right in this particular was the primary purpose of Secretary of State Colby's note to the British Government concerning Mesopotamia and its oil resources, which the British Government has not yet answered.

ALIEN EXCLUSION GOES OVER

Senate Committee Postpones Action on Bill to Check Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—An effort to obtain immediate action by the Senate Immigration Committee on the House bill to exclude virtually all immigrants for a year was defeated today by a vote of five to four. The majority, headed by Chairman Calkins, forced over action until next Wednesday.

Advocates of the House bill said they believed the measure could not be acted upon favorably. A substantial bill fixing percentages for limited immigration by race is under consideration, but doubt was expressed whether any action could be had at this session.

Renard

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

1500 SMART DRESSES

Bringing the Greatest Values in Recent Years!

In this extraordinary event you have the opportunity of making selections from a most complete stock of high grade models—dresses that are in the very height of style offered at considerably less than manufacturing cost. Featuring

297 DRESSES Values to \$25.00

remaining from our recent big sales. A large variety of high cost models in

Tricotine Velveteen
Charmeuse Wool Velour

beautifully tailored and embroidered. All sizes for Misses and Women.

\$10

186 DRESSES

Worth to 20.00

7.85

Tricotine Wool Jersey
and Wool Velour

A Splendid Variety
of Attractive Models

New
TAFFETA DRESSES

Values to 30.00

19.75

Fashionable new models in crisp chiffon taffeta in the smart ruffled or straightline effects, specially designed for Misses and Women.

Will Close Out

195 COATS & WRAPS

A beautiful collection of high cost models in the season's smartest materials and finest fur collars

Values to 65.00

\$29.75

RENARD—West 42d St.—RENARD

ROBINSON'S
25 WEST 42ND ST.



And The
New Frocks
Prove It

HERE ARE EXCLUSIVE HOUSES WHERE FASHION STRUTS IN GAY PLUMAGE WITH NEVER A THOUGHT OF PRICE—AND SHOPS WHERE LOW PRICE IS THE PRIME AND ONLY CONSIDERATION—BUT AT ROBINSON'S THESE EXTREMES MEET IN CREATIONS, CHARMING IN THEIR ORIGINALITY AND REFRESHING IN THEIR MODERNITY OF PRICE.

ROBINSON'S FROCKS
For women young in years
and women young in spirit.
\$25.00 to \$65.00



Have You Ever "Felt"
Your Foot Muscles

It's not likely. Most of us are content with feeling of our "strong right arm"—yet the arm hasn't half the burden of the foot.

Develop your foot muscles to a point where they will be able to carry the body weight without strain and foot fatigue. The

Cantilever
Shoe

has a flexible shank that gives every point—yet gives the arch muscles unhampered freedom of action. In a short time the foot develops a remarkable strength and vigor. Cantilever oxfords and wool shoes or spats make a clever style combination. The lines of the shoe are well proportioned and balanced. Widths from AAAAAA to E.

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS
22 W. 39th St., nr. 5th Av., N.Y.
414 Fulton St. (over Schmitt's), Brooklyn
Also at J. B. BOOTERY
Longview Ave. at 90th St.

The Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

Authentic Fashions for Spring

are now liberally displayed in the various Departments devoted to the correct outfitting of Women, Misses and the Younger Set

Included in the selections, all of which may be accepted as representing the latest authoritative developments in feminine costume, are Tailored Suits in many chic models and the newest materials; Daytime Frocks designed on the lines of the fashionable silhouette; Dinner and Evening Frocks appropriate for town or country club wear; Coats and Wraps of intriguing smartness; Sports Clothes; Blouses for all occasions upon which a blouse can be worn; and a variety of charming Spring Hats, including French models.

For Monday

100,000 Yards of

Hand-made Filet Laces

(Edges and Insertions) ranging from the narrow picot to six inches in width

at 18c., 28c., 58c. to \$2.10 per yd.

This is a new purchase, just consummated, in anticipation of the great demand for real filet lace edges and insertions.

All of these superior-quality laces are of fine mesh, and offer, at the prices quoted, a purchasing opportunity of rare occurrence.

Commencing Monday

An Unusual Offering of

6,000 Yards of

Imported Swiss Muslin

(from this season's stock)

in solid colors with woven dots, and white grounds with colored dots, floral printed patterns or block printed designs, in a good assortment of the wanted colors

at \$1.15 per yard

Also

Colored Transparent Organdy

(44 inches wide, from Switzerland)

at 72c. per yard

New Wool Fabrics

Tweeds in exquisite color tones for sports and general wear, and handsomely embroidered Poirer Twills and Serges are shown in the present interesting assortments

A special feature is made of

Fine-quality Wool Jersey

(54 inches wide) in the wanted colors

at \$2.25 & 3.50 per yard.

(Departments on First Floor)

Commencing Monday

1,200 Women's

All-wool Jersey Suits

(sizes 34 to 44)

will offer extraordinary value

at \$17.75

There are about a dozen choice models to choose from, in heather mixtures and in plain colors, all of them most desirable. Included are blues, browns and grays, as well as all-black.

(Women's Suits Department, Third Floor)

For Monday and Tuesday

All-linen

Table Cloths & Napkins

at large concessions from regular prices.

Heavy-quality, Double Satin Damask Cloths and Napkins, in round designs.

Table Cloths

Size 2x2 yards, each \$10.50 & 11.50

Size 2x2½ yards, each 12.50 & 14.50

Size 2x3 yards, each 14.50 & 17.50

Table Napkins

Size 22x22 ins., per doz. \$10.50 & 13.25

Size 24x24 ins., per doz. 12.75 & 14.50

All-linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

Table Cloths

Size 2x2 yards, each \$6.00 & 7.50

Size 2x2½ yards, each 7.50 & 9.00

Size 2x3 yards, each 9.00 & 10.50

Table Napkins

Size 22x22 ins., per doz. \$8.75 & 9.75

Size 24x24 ins., per doz. 9.75

Also Hemstitched Linen Huckaback Towels

Plain, size 20x36 inches, per doz. \$15.00

Damask-bordered

Size 20x36 inches, per dozen \$18.00

(Department on Fourth Floor)

STOLEN BOND BUYER IS UPHELD BY JURY

Wagner & Co. Get Verdict for
\$25,399 Against R. T. Whitney
& Co., Losers by Theft.

FOUR FIRMS IN THE DEAL

Messenger Who Took Securities
Blame for Loot Which Was
Sold to Brokers.

A verdict which it was said would serve as a precedent in cases involving the purchase of stolen securities was rendered by a jury before Judge Knox in the Federal Court on Friday in an action brought by Wagner & Co., brokers of Cleveland and bonds from R. T. Whitney & Co., brokers of 120 Broadway.

The bonds were part of \$125,000 worth of securities stolen in August, 1919, from Whitney & Co. by their messenger, Benjamin M. Binkowitz, who was slain in an automobile near Milford, Conn., two weeks after he disappeared. Binkowitz, it was the belief of the police, had the stolen securities in his possession when he was hacked to death by a band of New York gunmen hired to do the deed.

A few months later \$25,000 worth of the stolen bonds were offered for exchange to the Federal Reserve Bank in this city by Sutor & Kimberley, brokers of 90 Broadway, and identified by one of the clerks as part of the stolen securities.

The police confiscated the bonds and turned them over to James C. Murray, property clerk in Police Headquarters. An investigation revealed that the bonds had been purchased by Sutor & Kimberley from Josephthal & Co., brokers of 120 Broadway, and the latter firm said that they had bought them from the local office of Wagner & Co.

Officials of the Stock Exchange ruled that Wagner & Co. must reimburse Josephthal & Co. for the bonds, and the latter pay Sutor & Kimberley. The Federal Reserve Bank then issued a receipt for the bonds to Wagner & Co. Several months later when Hays & Wadhams, counsel for Wagner & Co., handed the bonds from the property clerk they were informed that the bonds had been turned over to Whitney & Co.

Wagner & Co. brought action in the Federal Court against Whitney & Co. and the Property Clerk for the recovery of \$25,399. The case went to trial on Thursday last. Judge Walter Neal of Cleveland and Arthur Garfield Hays and John Schulman of Hays & Wadhams appeared for Wagner & Co., and Colonel William H. Rand and Wherry & Myatt appeared for Whitney & Co.

It was the contention of Wagner & Co. that the bonds were purchased from a man named Ginsburg, proprietor of a small cigar store in Cleveland, in good faith and at their market value, but the defendants charged that Wagner & Co. should have been suspicious of Ginsburg's claim because of the improbability of his owning securities of such value.

Wagner & Co. contended that as the bonds were unregistered they had no means of disputing Ginsburg's claim. Witnesses for the Cleveland brokers admitted that at Ginsburg's request they had cashed the check he received. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed by Wagner & Co.

In an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding against "Nicky Arnstein," a United States Commissioner of the United States Court in this city it was shown that criminals here and in Cleveland had organized to dispose of negotiable securities stolen by messengers, and that the plot to kill Binkowitz for the securities stolen by him had been brewed in the apartment of one of the Cleveland criminals living in West Fifty-fifth Street, near Broadway.

It also was revealed that the band brought the securities to this city on the night of the crime, and that one of the Cleveland men carried most of the bonds to Cleveland that night. The names of "Cheeks" and "Roughy" Ginsburg frequently were mentioned by Saul S. Myers, counsel for surety companies who suffered losses through the theft of more than \$3,000,000 in securities from local brokerage houses, in the examination of witnesses in the bankruptcy.

Although the names of many criminals in this city and Cleveland were brought out in the proceeding as being members of the band which disposed of the stolen securities, none of them has been arrested in connection with the murder or the theft of the securities from Whitney & Co.

Special to The New York Times. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 5.—The Police Department received a telegram today from a Mrs. Sofferman of 2,838 West Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, a sister of Jacob Rosenberg, the chauffeur arrested on suspicion in connection with stolen Liberty bonds sold here.

"Received word from New York police that Jack Rosenberg is in trouble," the telegram read. "Would like to know why he is being held. Can I be of any assistance in the matter. Answer collect—his sister, Mrs. Sofferman, 2,838 West Thirty-sixth Street."

James F. McCoy, member of the New York Detective Bureau, who has been working on the Liberty bond theft case for more than a month, arrived here from Akron, Ohio. Detective William Roddy joined him later. Mr. McCoy said that arrests were expected in several cities.

Mrs. Samuel Sofferman, sister of Jacob K. Rosenberg, the chauffeur under arrest in Memphis, admitted yesterday that she had telegraphed to the Memphis police.

"My brother left his home here about two weeks ago," she said, "and merely told that he was going out of town. He is old enough to know his own business, and we did not ask where he was going or about his mission. I cannot understand why he should want to buy a house in Memphis, as has been reported."

"He was in the taxicab business in the Coney Island section, and formerly was employed as a chauffeur in the General Post Office in Manhattan. It was admitted at Police Headquarters yesterday that Detective Sergeants McCoy and Roddy were the men sent to Memphis on the day of the discovery that \$125,000 worth of the bonds stolen from Kean, Taylor & Co. had been offered for exchange with the Federal Reserve Bank here, following the sale in Chicago. It was said that several other detectives followed them the next day, and were instructed to visit Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, before going to Memphis."

GIVES UP BOGUS TRIPLETS.

Atlanta Woman Surrenders Three Children—Keeps Six Others.

Special to The New York Times. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5.—The three babies which Mrs. Alice South obtained from a maternity home and which she convinced her husband and the public were triplets born to her, were this afternoon returned to the founding asylum from which they were taken several weeks ago.

The return of the "triplets" is said to be the result of an agreement reached by Mrs. South and her husband following the revelation that the "triplets" and eight other children had been adopted by Mrs. South. It is understood that the Souths agreed to send back the "triplets" and legally to adopt the six others who are now living in the South family.

A nurse from the maternity home went to the South home and carried the "triplets" back in an automobile. They are now awaiting adoption by some other foster parents.

While Mrs. South told this story to callers, her husband was non-committal. He said he would make a complete statement later, but in the meantime he didn't want to say what he was going to do.

"That's all right," said Mrs. South, smiling. "He'll come around all right. I know he meant what he said last night when he agreed to keep the other children. He kissed me good-bye like he loved me better than anything else in the world."

NEW ANTI-BLUE LAW BODY.

Fourth Corporation Chartered at Albany to Uphold Liberal Sunday.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Another corporation, with its announced purpose to oppose Sunday blue laws, was incorporated with the Secretary of State today, making the fourth within a short time.

The latest corporation is the Liberty League of America, with its main office in New York. The league, it was announced, will seek to crystallize public opinion concerning blue laws and fight any legislation deemed unduly restrictive and an invasion of the vested rights of the citizens. Also it will advocate a liberal Sunday law.

The directors named are George C. Craft, Adelle S. Keverhardt, Louis Bennett, Harold Van Riper and Harold R. Kory, all of New York.

Chief Rabbi of Warbeau, Czechoslovakia, Speaks to Congregation.

The Rev. Samuel Reich, Chief Rabbi of Warbeau, in Czechoslovakia, who arrived in this country a few days ago, spoke yesterday before the Congregation Ohav Zedek, 15 West 110th Street, upon the service of Jewish relief organizations in his native country, and gave especial praise to the work of the Joint Distribution Committee.

Not only has the committee succeeded in alleviating the distress of the suffering Jews in his community, he declared, but it has managed to remove a good deal of anti-Semitic hate which had formerly existed.

With Rabbi Reich came Oscar Grun, chief editor of the Jewish Press Association of Zurich. While their chief mission is to seek even greater help for their brethren in Europe they will also strive to have individuals or organizations interest themselves in educational work over there, which Rabbi Reich said was much needed.

DESBOROUGH TO CANADA?

London Report That He Has Been Asked to Go as Governor General.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Feb. 5.—"Lord Desborough," says the political correspondent of The Sunday Times, "will not admit that he is to be the new Governor General of Canada, but he has been approached and it is to be hoped he will accept."

A man of many parts and a fine sportsman, his appointment would be an excellent one."

J.M. Gidding & Co.
564 566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

CLEARANCE SALES

Gowns
and
Dresses

For Street, Afternoon, Dinner and Evening Wear—in tricotine, duvetyn, velvet, chiffon, lace, net, tulle, satin, taffeta and novelty silks.

Formerly to \$295 at \$85—\$110

Street, Afternoon and Dance Styles—of taffeta, chiffon, net, chiffon velvet, velveteen, crepe de chine, tricotine, velour and duvetyn.

Formerly to \$195 at \$45—\$65

Beautiful
Evening
Wraps

Of rich chiffon velvets and metallic brocades in plain or combination effects with ermine, mole, fox and other fashion furs.

Formerly to \$950

at \$125—\$165—\$195 to \$450

Rich Fur-
Trimmed
Suits

Two-piece and three-piece styles, of the season's most desirable materials, and enriched with such furs as mole, squirrel, seal, opossum, beaver and caracul.

Formerly to \$295

at \$75—\$95—\$125

Handsome
Day Coats

Smart straight-line effects of duvetyn, bolivia, veldyn and other rich fabrics, with deep trimmings of the most luxurious furs.

Formerly to \$250

at \$95—\$125

Rich Fur Coats and
Separate Pieces

At Clearance Prices

\$3500 RICH KOLINSKY CAPE.....\$1600

\$1950 DARK GREY SQUIRREL WRAP.....\$1000

(Three tier effect)

\$1450 HUDSON SEAL WRAPS.....\$595

(45 in. length, beaver or skunk collars)

\$1250 SMART MOLE WRAP.....\$500

\$895 HUDSON SEAL AND NUTRIA DAY COAT.....\$325

\$650 HUDSON SEAL SHORT WRAP COAT.....\$295

(Taupe Lynx Collar)

\$450 FRENCH SEAL DAY COAT.....\$250

(36 in. length)

\$495 SHORT MOLE CAPE.....\$225

(Kolinsky Squirrel trimmed)

SCARFS

\$1000 NATURAL SILVER FOX SCARF.....\$450

\$295 DOUBLE SKIN FISHER SCARF.....\$125

\$175 SINGLE SKIN FISHER SCARF.....\$75

\$295 DARK FISHER SCARF.....\$145

\$295 DYED HUDSON SABLE SCARF.....\$165

\$175 HUDSON BAY SABLE SCARF.....\$95

\$95 DYED BAUM MARTEN SCARF.....\$55

\$75 NATURAL STONE MARTEN SCARFS.....\$38

West 42nd Street
and
West 43rd Street

Stern Brothers

Business Hours:
9 A. M.
until 5:30 P. M.

A Noteworthy Offering Monday of

250

Women's Tweed and Fancy Mixture Suits

Smartly tailored models developed principally in Imported Fabrics.

PHENOMENALLY LOW PRICED at

\$32.50

(Values up to \$68.00)

Plain notch or convertible collar effects. Some Skirts are box pleated. Silk lined throughout; sizes 34 to 44.

A wide range of colors.

A Special Purchase and Sale:

An excellent assortment of

MISSSES'

Worsted Jersey Suits

at the Extraordinarily Low Price of

\$15.00

Serviceable, youthfully fashioned Suits in decidedly attractive Heather Mixtures.

Tuxedo or plain notch collar effects. Patch pockets and narrow belts add to the effectiveness of these models.

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 Years.

Substantial Price Concessions on

High-grade Assortments of Women's

Glove Silk Undergarments

All taken from our regular stock and priced exceptionally low for Monday.

Glove Silk Vests—Heavy weight; bodice top; ribbon shoulder straps. Pink only,

\$2.35

Glove Silk Bloomers—Heavy quality; made full size with large reinforcement. Pink only,

\$3.50

Long Bloomers in excellent quality Silks. Black, Taupe, Navy Blue and Brown,

\$3.95

Athletic Combination Suits of Silk Mull (plain or with fancy dots); all sizes but not in every style,

\$2.95

Especial Preparations enable us to duplicate our recent, most exceptional sale of

WOMEN'S

Fur-Collared WRAPS

at \$69.50

Included in this event are many Wraps worth up to \$145.00

The very finest of Vel de Cygnes, Chamoistyns and Cameloras with luxurious fur collars of selected Natural Squirrel, Scotch Mole, Taupe Nutria and Australian Opossum. Silk lined and interlined.

All Sizes.

Remarkable Saving Opportunities in

A SALE of WOMEN'S

Crepe de Chine Dresses

VERY SPECIAL for MONDAY at

\$24.50

Straight line tunic effects; wide girdles; daintily embroidered batiste collars.

Ordinarily these Dresses would be Priced at \$45.00

Navy Blue, Brown, Grey, Fawn, Black or White.

Extraordinary Offering Monday of

Over 15,000 Yards

Imported Crepe Chiffon

Excellent weight and quality.

40 inches wide \$1.25 Per Yard

Heretofore our regular price for this quality: \$2.00 Per Yard

A complete assortment of medium and dark colors, including liberal quantities of Evening shades.

Grey, Navy Blue, Brown and Black.

SILK DEPARTMENT - - - SECOND FLOOR

Reproduction Sheffield Silver-Plated Ware

At Considerably Less than the Regular Prices

Bread Trays, - - - - -	\$3.95	Meat Platters, 13 ins., \$8.35; 15 ins., -	\$10.95
Single Vegetable Dishes, - - - - -	5.95	Chop or Serving Trays, 13 ins. \$7.95; 15 ins. 10.00	
Gravy Boat and Tray, - - - - -	8.45	Bread and Butter Plates, 6 inches, -	1.75
Double Vegetable Dishes, lock handle, -	12.45	Meat Platters, Well and Tree; 17 ins., -	18.25
Cheese and Cracker Dishes, Trivet Stands, Cake or Sandwich Baskets, \$4.85 each.			

ROGERS SILVER-PLATED TABLE WARE

Tea Spoons, - - - - - dozen	\$2.50	Butter Spreaders, - - - - - dozen	\$5.25
Dessert Spoons or Forks, - - - - -	4.75	Medium and Dessert Knives, - - - - -	5.95
Table Spoons or Forks, - - - - -	4.95	Salad Forks, Individual, - - - - -	5.95

QUADRUPLE PLATED SILVERWARE

Tea Sets, four pieces, - - - - -	\$12.95	Pie Plates, Pyrex glass, - - - - -	\$3.65
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From Our
February Sale—
RIVERVIEW CHAIR, \$15
We are offering a 20% discount on all our catalogue prices for the month of February

MINNET
& CO.
Lexington Ave.
BET.
40th & 41st STS.
NEW YORK

Exceptional!

Felt Mattresses, \$11.48, full size

Macy-Made, in our own factory, filled with resilient layers of pure cotton felt. Smaller size mattresses proportionately less.

Macy's—Sixth Floor, Rear.

22,000,000 Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square E. 34th St. 35th St.

Women's Imported Cape Gloves \$1.19

1800 Pairs of Women's Imported Cape Gloves. Full Pique sewn. Two clasps, single draw. One row stitching around, and round corners. In the desirable street shades of tan.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre, Front.

SECOND 63 YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE SALES

Dining Room Furniture in the Mid-Winter Sale

at 1/4 to 1/3 Below 1920 Prices



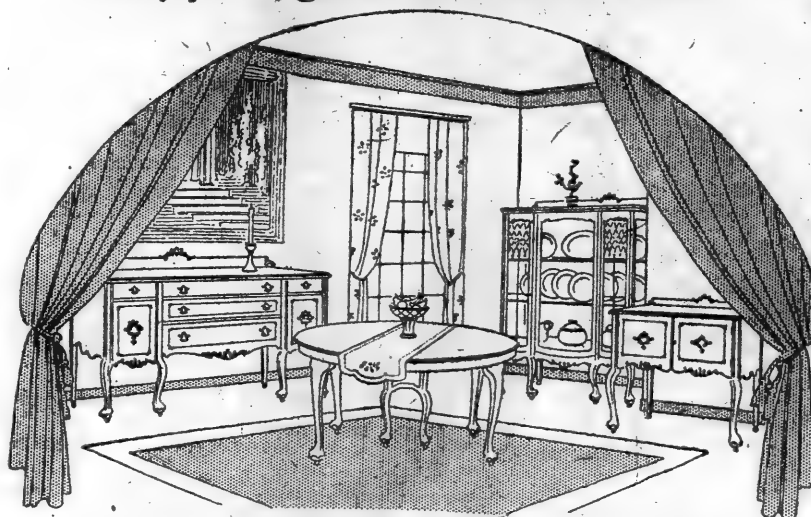
309 Women's Breakfast Coats \$4.69

Breakfast coats of embossed corduroy velvet in cerise, Copenhagen, wistaria and rose.

This charming material is excellent for negligees because it is warm as well as attractive in appearance.

Made with a corded flounce, the double pockets, collar and girdle are of self material.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.



This is the Second Week of a furniture sale which demonstrates anew our policy of selling Good Furniture at Lowest-in-the-City Prices. This policy, which is in force at all times, carries greater significance to our patrons in these days of lowering prices.

Chippendale Design American Walnut or Mahogany Veneered Dining Room Suite, consists of buffet 66 inches long with five drawers, one lined for silverware, and two cupboards; china cabinet 46 inches long, enclosed serving table 44 inches wide; extension table 54 inches in diameter. As illustrated. **\$396.00**

Queen Anne Design American Walnut Veneered Suite, consisting of buffet with one large and two small drawers, two cupboards 60 inches long; china cabinet with drawer, serving table, extension table 48 inches in diameter. **\$263.00**

Chairs to match at various prices.

Sheraton Design Mahogany Veneered Dining Room Suite, consisting of buffet, china cabinet, serving table, oblong shaped extension table 44x60 inches, five side chairs and one arm chair. Seats covered with blue figured haircloth. Ten Pieces. **\$687.00**

Louis XVI. American Walnut Veneered Dining Room Suite, consisting of buffet 66 inches long, china cabinet with drawer, enclosed serving table, extension table 48 inches in diameter. Four Pieces. **\$277.00**

Queen Anne Design American Walnut Veneered Suite, consisting of buffet, china cabinet, enclosed serving table and extension table 54 inches in diameter. Four Pieces. **\$324.00**

Louis XV. Design American Walnut Veneered Dining Room Suite, consisting of buffet 66 inches long, with five drawers (one lined for silverware), two cupboards; china cabinet 46 inches wide, enclosed serving table 44 inches wide, and extension table 54 inches wide. Four Pieces. **\$437.00**

Various models of chairs to match, with leather covered seats, at various prices.

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Seamless Axminster Rugs Slightly Imperfect

\$44.50

Size 9x12 feet
Formerly Priced \$54.50

Here is a rug that will give very good service, and at this remarkable price it is a typical Anniversary Sales value. The imperfection is too slight to affect the splendid wearing qualities of the rugs. The color schemes are Chinese and Persian in motif. Rugs may be selected for almost any room or scheme of decoration. If perfect this rug would cost \$63.75.

Seamless Velvet Rugs Slightly Imperfect

\$45.50

Size 9x12 feet

Bought at the same time we bought the Seamless Axminster rugs. For those who prefer this type of rug, good value and satisfying selection are assured. If perfect this rug would cost \$55.25.

Wool Velvet Carpets

\$2.89 yd.

¾ hall and stair widths. Formerly priced \$4.48 yd. Printed Cork Linoleum, 89c sq. yd. In parquetry and tile effects. Formerly priced \$1.29.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Front.

Special Offerings in

Table and Fancy Linens

Irish Embroidered Hemstitched Scarfs and Tea Cloths

Elaborately embroidered on a fine quality Irish linen, in a variety of designs.

These pieces are being sold at half the manufacturer's former price.

Scarfs 18x36 **\$1.97 each**
18x45 **\$2.29 each**
18x54 **\$2.49 each**
Cloths 45x45 sq. **\$4.94 each**

Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths \$6.24 each

About 150 snow white pure Scotch linen damask table cloths. Four round designs. Size 70x70 inches. No napkins to match.

75 All Pure Linen Hemstitched Sets \$8.94 set

Set consists of cloth, 56x56 inches, 1/2 doz. 17x17 inch napkins to match. Three designs. Neatly boxed.

Macy's—Second Floor, Center, Rear.

Sale of Framed Pictures Savings of 1/3 and 1/2

Over two thousand pictures—a veritable gallery—some from our regular stock, others a special purchase marked for this sale at 1/3 and 1/2 off their usual prices. Included are Signed Proof Mezzotints, Imported Hand-Colored Photographs, Imported Burlington Proofs, Color Prints, Carbons and French Prints.

In landscapes, figures, marines. All appropriately framed, some in antique gilt and some in hand-carved frames.

	Usually Would Be	Sale Price
750	59c to \$1.98	34c to 98c
517	\$1.98 to \$3.49	\$1.24 to \$1.74
305	3.74 to 4.49	2.24 to 2.97
183	4.96 to 7.49	3.24 to 4.74
148	7.74 to 19.74	5.24 to 9.94
17	22.50 to 35.50	12.74 to 18.74
18	37.50 to 44.50	20.74 to 26.50

Also, 110 reproductions in oil of celebrated American paintings. Each framed in a specially designed frame. Usually would be \$25.50 and \$29.75. Sale Prices \$12.24 to \$14.74.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

New Spring Blouses

Among the newest modes bestowed upon us by the advancing season are many charming ideas in blouses.



THE prevailing straight line is successfully carried out by panel effects front and back, which end in sashes tying on one or both sides. Tiny pipings of crepe de chine in a charming manner. Eyelet embroidery decorates the panels of one model.

(A) Can be had in white, flesh, bisque, pearl gray and rust.

(B) Can be had in pearl gray and rust.

Simple models of heavy crepe de chine with pipings of crepe ribbon are the latest arrivals in our Blouse Department.

Sleeves are short and the necks round or square.

\$16.92 and \$22.48

including tax

Many other attractive models from \$14.74 up

Size 34 to 46

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

Clearance Sale of Our Remaining Stock of Furs

Only an incomplete stock could warrant such very low prices on furs. We have made radical reductions because we have only a limited number of color, seals and muffs left, and we wish to clear out stock as soon as possible.

FUR COATS

Marmot Coat—40 inches, Kolinsky dyed, Raccoon trimmed. Formerly \$214.00 Now **\$129.00**

Blended Squirrel Coat, Kolinsky color, 36 inches long. Formerly \$369.00 Now **\$289.00**

Hudson Seal Coat, short model, 30 inches long, trimmed dyed skunk collar, cuffs and border. Formerly \$396.00 Now **\$189.00**

Black Austral Coat—36 and 40 inches, Australian Opossum trimmed. Formerly \$289.00 Now **\$169.00**

Hudson Seal Coat—36 inches, self trimmed. Formerly \$496.00 Now **\$249.00**

Black Caracul Cape—(imported) 42 inches, double fur Lynx Collar. Formerly \$589.00 Now **\$324.00**

Mole Wrap—45 inches, collar of gray squirrel. Formerly \$696.00 Now **\$389.00**

Blended Squirrel Wrap—48 inches, Kolinsky dyed. Formerly \$1196.00 Now **\$649.00**

Mink Wrap—47 inches, dark skins. Formerly \$3174.00 Now **\$1674.00**

Our stock of fur coats consists mostly of one of a kind.

SMALL FURS—Including scarfs, muffs, capes, stoles and fur trimmings—have been reduced to correspondingly low prices.

Macy's—Third Floor, Front.

Specials in the Upholstery Department

300 Lacet Arabian Panels \$5.74 and \$6.74

Would usually be \$6.94 and \$9.44. 2 1/4 yards long, 44 inches wide. Mounted on very good quality cable net with real Arabian Lace Motifs combined with Marie Antoinette work. Some have handsome deep bottom borders, others with border and center designs.

A Limited Quantity of Lacet Arabian Bed Sets

In two patterns with center designs and corner motifs in Arabian lace and Marie Antoinette borders. Set **\$10.74**

One pattern with elaborate center and very handsome corner motifs. Set **\$16.74**

Every set with bolster piece to match. All mounted on very good quality cable net.

Lacet Arabian Curtains

70 pairs of Lacet Arabian Curtains, 3 yards long. Ecru only. With handsome border designs. Mounted on good quality cable net. Originally \$24.49.

Now **\$17.49 pr.** 2 1/4 yards long, with wide border designs. Originally \$29.50 and \$34.50. Now **\$22.48 and \$24.48**

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Rear.

An Attention-Compelling Event!

Sale of 5000 Yards of All Wool Imported Plaids \$2.19 yd. 47 inches wide

An ideal fabric for separate skirts, as well as for women's, misses' and children's dresses, at about 1/3 less than import order price.

These fine plaids come in 107 different color combinations ranging from sombre blues and greens to invigorating striped patterns in red and orange.

A collection like this one is not shown elsewhere in Greater New York.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St. and Broadway.

Saks & Company

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL

BROADWAY at 34th STREET

THE MISSES' SHOE DEPT.
IS NOW FEATURING

The "Athena" Pump At 7.00

A NEATLY fitting strap pump highly favored by girls and misses for wear with woolen hose. Gracefully styled over a sensible last, with hand-turned soles and military heels. Made of white calf, bronze, ivory, pearl gray, dark blue and red kid, or of patent leather and gun metal. Sizes 2½ to 7—widths A and D.

Second Floor



Exquisite French Underthings

VERY MODERATELY PRICED

At 8.95—Nightgowns of mercerized batiste, beautifully trimmed with hand-drawn work—or fashioned of nainsook, elaborately embroidered or adorned with lace motifs. Finished with ribbon drawn eyelets.

At 4.95—Dainty French Envelope Chemise, of nainsook or fine batiste, exquisitely embroidered or with fine hemstitching, drawn work and lace.

At 2.95—French Combinations, consisting of bodice and petticoat, in pink or lavender, with hand-drawn work. Small sizes only.

At 1.95—French hand-embroidered Drawers in various styles, simply tailored or elaborately embroidered.

Third Floor

New Suits for Women

75.00

THERE are Spring-like velours in two-tone checked effects—there are fine tricotines, Poirer twills and twill cord in the straight-line silhouette or with trig belts—embellished by gleaming embroidery, stitching or tailored bandings—each a most remarkable value—every one Paris inspired.

We Have Assembled a Wonderful Collection of Women's Suits in Extra Sizes

possessing all the chic and fine tailoring of regular size figures—at no higher prices! Straight-line or belted effects, beautifully tailored or hand embroidered.

39.50 to 150.00

Fourth Floor

A REAL OPPORTUNITY—

175

Zenana Robes

FOR WOMEN

Special

13.95

FEW robes are as luxurious as those fashioned of Zenana Cloth—a rich-looking silk material with a wool back—that serves the double purpose of being cozy as well as lovely to look at. And the colors are delightful—peach, French blue, Copenhagen blue, rose and orchid, lined throughout with white silk.

Third Floor

Tomorrow—Monday

A VERY REMARKABLE SEASON-END

SALE OF

Women's Ultra-Smart Coats

AT REDUCED PRICES

CHARMINGLY becoming coats and wraps, modishly styled in bolivia, evora, marvella, chamoistyne, veldyne, camel's hair, luella, tweeds and pile fabrics. The collars are of beaver, squirrel, nutria, opossum, raccoon, or of self material, superbly tailored.

75 Coats Formerly	45.00	Now	29.50
100 Coats Formerly	59.50	Now	38.00
50 Coats Formerly	75.00	Now	49.50
100 Coats Formerly	85.00	Now	58.50
65 Coats Formerly	125.00	Now	75.00
75 Coats Formerly	145.00	Now	89.50

ALL SALES FINAL—NONE C.O.D., OR ON APPROVAL

Fourth Floor

Women's Canton Crepe Overblouses

—VERY NEW AND DECIDEDLY LOW IN PRICE

At 9.75



SIMPLE in design—but so lovely is the heavy Canton Crepe that fashions these blouses, trimming is unnecessary. Made in modish tie-back model, finished with pert bow, the demure collar ending with two ball buttons. Paris has introduced many new blouses for Spring, but none to compare with these! In bisque, gray, peach, white, navy and black.

Third Floor

1200

Boys' Pajamas

REGULARLY 1.50 to 2.00

Specially Priced for Monday

At 98c

BOYS' one and two-piece pajamas—striped or plain, amply cut and excellently made to give the best of service. Immediate selection is advised. Ages 3 to 18.

Second Floor



THE BEST VALUES IN

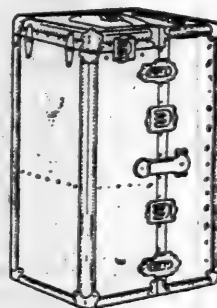
Wardrobe Trunks

OFFERED FOR MANY YEARS

At 52.50

FULL size wardrobe trunks that will withstand the hardest knocks that baggage-men can give it. Three-ply veneer construction, covered and lined with hard vulcanized fibre. Fitted with twelve hangers, five drawers, shoe pockets and laundry bag. Same Model—Three-quarter size 48.50 Same Model—Steamer size 42.50

Basement

Tomorrow—Monday
SALE OF

Boys' Knit Fabric Suits

Regularly 10.95

At 5.95

Practical little suits for boys of 3 to 10 years. Cut in regulation, middie, Balkan and Oliver Twist models, of fine All Wool knit fabrics. Trimmed with silk braid, emblem on sleeve, and large silk tie.

Colors: Brown, Navy, Green and Heather Mixtures. Sizes 3 to 10 years. Second Floor



AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO EFFECT REMARKABLE SAVINGS IN A

Sale of Misses' Fur-Trimmed Winter Coats

PRICES SHARPLY REDUCED

A SPLENDID collection of coats and wraps for street, sports and dress wear, developed in the most favored materials of the season—bolivia, luella, camellora, chamoistyne, vel de cygne, orlando, marvella, chamo velour and polo cloth. Trimmed with luxurious fur collars of beaver, squirrel, mole, nutria, raccoon, Australian or ringtail opossum. Lined with silk and interlined.

Coats Formerly	49.50 to 55.00	Reduced to	39.50
Coats Formerly	59.50 to 69.00	Reduced to	49.75
Coats Formerly	79.00 to 89.00	Reduced to	59.50
Coats Formerly	95.00 to 139.00	Reduced to	75.00
Coats Formerly	139.00 to 175.00	Reduced to	98.00
Coats Formerly	175.00 to 198.00	Reduced to	125.00

Second Floor

Rompers and Bloomer Frocks for Children At Very Low Prices

—each designed for the child's comfort—easily laundered and made to withstand hard wear—

At 1.00

Rompers in plain color chambray or checked gingham, combined with white waist. Sizes 1 to 4 years.

At 2.25

Bloomer frocks for play, made of checked gingham, trimmed with plain chambray and white braid.

At 3.00

Two pretty bloomer frocks—one a copy of an English yoke model in pink or blue, hand smocked in contrasting colors—the other of pink or blue chambray, with collar, cuffs and pockets of contrasting color, with touches of hand embroidery.

At 3.25

Bloomer frocks of hand-smocked chambray, with white poplin collar, cuffs and fancy pockets. Fourth Floor

For Afternoon Wear—Women's Georgette Crepe Frocks

In a special presentation Monday

At 49.50



NEW frocks that are altogether charming in their simplicity of line and daintiness of color. Some are beautifully embellished with glittering bead work, others have panels of Georgette Crepe over satin, finished with girdle of silver cloth—and still others have knife-pleated waists, and pleated trimming on skirt to match, as pictured. Sizes 34 to 44.

Colors: beige, gray, cornflower blue, henna and Copenhagen blue. Fourth Floor

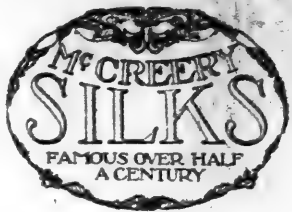
Monday—A Very
Special Offering of
Flannel Sport
Skirts

At 9.75

EXQUISITE skirts, very effective in their simplicity—developed in white flannel of a superior quality. Two very desirable models, equally distinctive in their tailored beauty. The smart pockets and trim belts add wonderfully to their undeniable charm. Waistbands 24 to 34.

Fourth Floor





James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

Telephone: Fitzroy 3400

34th Street

Where There Is Justice, Co-operation, Economy and Energy, There Is Service



February Sale McCreery Hosiery For Women and Children

There Are 25,000 Pairs
of These Hose At Prices
Which Certainly Are Low

There is no better opportunity than this to save money in your purchase of hosiery. The values represented in this sale are nothing short of extraordinary. McCreery Hosiery is widely known for its superiority, not only in appearance but in durability. At these prices it is a mistake not to buy.

Women's Thread Silk Hose, Lace Boot styles.
Black, White or Colors. **3.95**

Women's Thread Silk Hose. Black
or White. **1.95**

Women's Fashioned Seamless Silk
Hose. Black only. **75c**

Women's Sport Wool Hose. Heather
Mixture. **95c**

Women's Full-Fashioned Thread Silk
Hose, Lisle Tops and Soles. **1.50**

Women's Full-Fashioned Mercerized
Lisle Hose. Fine Gauge. Black only. **1.15**

Women's Full-Fashioned Cotton Hose.
Black or White. **50c**

Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose. Black,
White or Cordovan. 6 pairs, **1.50**

Children's White Cotton Socks with
Fancy Tops. 6 pairs, **1.50**

(Main Floor)

Another Exceptional Sale of Hand-Made Filet Laces

Here are quantities and quantities of beautiful, filmy Hand-Made Filet Laces of the finest quality from which you may choose.

Edges and insertions in all widths, suitable for the embellishment of linens, lingerie, neckwear and Summer Dresses, are offered in this sale at prices far beneath their actual value.

Edges and Insertions

1 in. wide.....	Special, yd.	30c
1½ and 1¾ in. wide.....	Special, yd.	40c
1¾ in. wide.....	Special, yd.	50c
2 in. wide.....	Special, yd.	60c
2½ in. wide.....	Special, yd.	80c
2½ to 3 in. wide.....	Special, yd.	1.00
3½ in. wide.....	Special, yd.	1.20
4 in. wide.....	Special, yd.	1.40
4½ in. wide.....	Special, yd.	1.60
5 in. wide.....	Special, yd.	1.75
5½ in. wide.....	Special, yd.	1.95

(Main Floor)

Handkerchiefs At New Low Prices

Men's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, narrow hems
and tape borders. doz. **12.00**

Men's Serviceable Quality Handkerchiefs.
doz. **4.50 to 6.50**

Men's Tape Border Handkerchiefs, with hand
embroidered shield and initial. doz. **3.50**

Women's Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, hand em-
broided initial. doz. **6.00**

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, medium weight.
Some with block initial. doz. **3.00**

(Main Floor)

Extraordinary Values in the "Finest Furs Nature Produces" Prices Are Down to Lowest Level

Hudson Seal Coats, 36 inches long, of selected
skins, self trimmed. **265.00**

Natural Raccoon Coats, 36 inches long, of dark,
full-furred pelts with self collar and cuffs. **295.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 inches long, selected pelts
with collars and cuffs of self fur. **325.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long, of choice
skins with collars and cuffs of Natural Skunk. **465.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, 36 inches long, made of
selected skins—collars and cuffs of Natural Beaver. **465.00**

Hudson Seal Coats, 45 inches long, made of
selected skins—collars and cuffs of self fur. **465.00**

Stone Marten Scarfs, single skin—extra large,
lustrous pelts. **32.50**

(Fourth Floor)

New Dress Trimmings for Spring Frocks

These trimmings will add the latest note
of Fashion's fancy to that new Spring frock
you have in mind.

Eyelet Embroidered Taffeta or Georgette
flouncing in new colors and designs for
Spring wear. Special, yd. **6.50**

Shadow embroidered or Soutach braided
georgette flouncing. Special, yd. **5.75**

Wide Persian bands on silk or metal, suit-
able for vestings. Special, yd. **3.25 to 10.75**

Short lengths of the season's most desir-
able spangled flouncings and all-overs.

Special, yd. **7.50 to 18.75**

(Main Floor)

Silk Exposition Week Brings to the Fore

"McCreery Silks"

Which Have Occupied An Envious Position
in the Commercial Life of New
York For Over Half a Century.

Never have our stocks been more complete.
Foreign and Domestic weaves in glorious
colors, from the looms of the finest weavers of
Silk in the world, are here in endless variety.
Their prices are obviously of the lower level
era.

The McCreery Copyrighted Silk Creation

Sealskin Satin

A marvelously beautiful fabric, exclusive with us.
Day and Evening Shades as well as Black and
White. yard **2.95**

Special for Monday—

In Celebration of the National Silk Exposition

8,000 yards of a superior quality Silk Crepe
Chiffon in double width—a beautiful color range,
also White or Black. yard **1.15**

10,000 yards of Crepe de Chine in double width
—all the wanted shades as well as Black or White.
yard **1.65**

White Sport Satin in Novelty Stripe designs—a
rich, heavy quality for Sport Skirts. 40 inches
wide. yard **3.50**

New Spring Taffetas in a gorgeous assortment
of day and evening shades; dependable quality. 36
inches wide. yard **2.50**

The new 1921 Foulards have just arrived. Many
of the patterns are exclusive with us. A wide range
of attractive styles will be offered on sale Monday at
yard **1.95**

(Second Floor)

Dainty Cotton Fabrics and Wool Dress Goods Bear Especially Low Prices

Cotton Dress Fabrics

1.25 Imported transparent Dress Organdie with perma-
nent finish, in a wide assortment of beautiful new Paris
colorings. 44 inches wide. yard **75c**

1.25 McCreery's Imported Dress Ginghams in an exten-
sive line of new, stylish checks, in latest colors. yard **95c**

1.50 Genuine Imported Irish Dress Linen, warranted all
Linen, thoroughly shrunk. It is a practically non-crush-
able quality. All the newest Spring colors. 36 inches wide.
yard **95c**

2.50 Imported Metallic Volles in rich, beautiful colors,
suitable for Dresses, Blouses or Millinery purposes.
yard **85c**

5.50 Japanese White Nainsook of soft, sheer quality in
close weave. 10 yards in a box. box **4.25**

Wool Fabrics

4.00 Imported Navy Blue All-Wool Tricotine of excep-
tionally fine quality, in correct weight for Spring suits,
dresses, capes and skirts. yard **2.85**

3.50 All Wool Jersey Cloth in dress weight. A complete
range of fashionable colors. 54 inches wide. yard **2.15**

3.75 Navy Blue All Wool Dress Serge of fine French
Twill; close, firm weave. 54 inches wide. yard **1.85**

4.85 All Wool Velours for coats, suits and dresses—soft,
non-crushable quality, in a full range of latest Spring colors
—sponged and shrunk. 54 inches wide. yard **2.85**

(Second Floor)

Captivating Spring Gowns for Women

Special. **59.50**

These Gowns of ours are
endowed with far more
beauty than the most imag-
inative could fancy from
mere print description and
sketches. They are what
the French would term
recherche—types very much
to be desired.

Those for Afternoon or
Dinner wear are exquisite!
Some are made of Silk Filet
Lace, others of Canton
Crepe, Taffeta, Meteor and
Crepe de Chine in Black
or Brown. Then, too,
there are fetching affairs
for general wear of
Tricotine.



Another Desirable Group

35.00

Plain or Eyelet-Embroidered Taffeta, Crepe de Chine
and Tricotine. Navy Blue, Black, Brown and Tan.
(Fourth Floor)

Sumptuous Coats and Wraps for Women

62.50 and 125.00

It would be difficult to
conceive of Wraps love-
lier than these, for they
possess everything in su-
perlative degree—costly,
rich-looking fabrics, rare
Furs as trimming, ex-
quisite linings and the
finest tailoring executed
in New York!

At 62.50 there is an ex-
ceptionally attractive col-
lection of modish Wrap Coats
of Bolivia, topped with col-
lars of Nutria, Mole or Aus-
tralian Opossum. Earlier in
the season such Wraps as
these would have cost far
more. All the wanted
shades.

At 125.00 there are various styles and shades in Bolivia
Evora, Veldyne and Evora Superior with collars and cuffs
of Genuine Beaver or Siberian Squirrel. (Fourth Floor)

Spring Suits for Women In Authentic Styles

Special **55.00 and 65.00**

The first Suits of each
season are invariably su-
perior in every detail to
those that come later.
Manufacturers put forth
their best efforts on the
first Suits they produce
by way of establishing
prestige for the season.

These first Spring Suits
of ours are tailored to a
degree of perfection from
fine-twill Tricotine. They
introduce natty style fea-
tures in collars, belts and
trimming. Many are
beautifully embroidered.



(Fourth Floor)

Hundreds of Persian and Chinese Rugs At New Low Prices In

Our February Sale Now In Progress. For Tomorrow's Splendid Values See Today's World or Herald.

OFFER BILLS TO BUILD AIRPLANE CARRIERS

Carry in Senate Proposes \$96,000,000 Grant for Four Ships—Representatives Urge Two.

APPROVAL NOW UNLIKELY

Harding is Against Adding to Program—Sims and Flake Oppose Naval Holiday.

Special to The New York Times: WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—First steps to supply the navy with high-speed airplane carriers are urged before the House Naval Affairs Committee, were taken in Congress today.

Senator Gerry of Rhode Island offered an amendment to the Naval Appropriations bill to authorize the construction of four airplane carriers at a cost of \$24,000,000 each.

Representative Oliver in the House Naval Affairs Committee suggested that the committee report a bill carrying \$40,000,000 to build two airplane carriers. Representative Britten proposed using the amount, unexpended in this fiscal year on the 1916 naval building program, \$4,000,000, to construct two carriers.

These proposals will be voted upon in committee Monday or Tuesday, with indications that they will not be accepted. Mr. Harding is opposed to expansion of the naval program, and it is believed that when the committee learns in executive session the views of the President-elect they will authorize nothing outside of completion of the 1916 program.

The subjects of airplane carriers and unification of the air service were again before the House Committee today.

Mr. Geo. Mitchell, head of the army air service, supported both ideas. "We have no air policy now," he told the committee. "Under a unified plan we could build up in three years a service as good as France now has, as compared with the little inefficient thing we have now. At the same time we could reduce appropriations 20 per cent. We ought to frame an air policy by determining the most powerful possible air force we can build and preparing ourselves to whip it."

We cannot learn anything about England's construction of airplane carriers, but we do know that she is going strong in developing her air strength over the water. Navy does not need to be abolished, and probably should not be, but a navy without a dominating air force will soon be helpless. He thought that Great Britain had six carriers and was building more. He went on:

"I think that with our present aviation facilities properly developed we can sink any enemy vessel, armored or unarmored, that comes within 200 miles of our coast. With airplane carriers, housing at least thirty planes, we could extend this area far out to sea."

General Mitchell said of unification of the air services: "There are too many commissions and boards and Oulga boards now controlling our aviation work, and we are not getting our money's worth out of the money we have behind in aviation development, despite all the money we have spent."

Sims and Flake Oppose "Holiday." WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate Naval Committee continued hearings today on Senator Borah's resolution to suspend naval building for six months while experts study types of ships. An unfavorable report on the resolution has been made by a subcommittee.

Rear Admiral W. S. Sims and Bradley A. Flake, appearing before the committee today in executive session, opposed the resolution.

Refuses Seat to Berger's Opponent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Chairman Dillingham of the House Elections Committee reported to the House tonight that Henry H. Bodensatz had not received a plurality of votes against Victor Berger in the Fifth Wisconsin District, and therefore, was not entitled to a seat in the present Congress. About the only question involved was salary. Representative Randall filed a minority report.

PALESTINE MANDATE EXCITES OPPOSITION

Several London Papers Are Dissatisfied With Burdens Laid Upon England.

'PAYING THE LEAGUE PIPER'

That is the View of The Daily Mail, Which Complains That Voters Haven't Been Consulted.

Special Cable to The New York Times: LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Palestine mandate excites the opposition of The Daily Mail, which in an editorial says it is a case of the whole world "paying the buck" to Great Britain. It declares that the mandates for Palestine and Mesopotamia are "bucks" of "the most elephantine kind" and proceeds:

"Yet John Bull has never been so much as asked whether he was willing to accept them. He has never been told the amount which they will cost him, nor has he been warned that, while he is to pay the piper, the League of Nations is to call the tune. A very nice arrangement, indeed—for the League."

The Times says: "The view which regards the Jews as mere supplicants of privilege, clamoring empty-handed at the gates, is both unjust and shortsighted. On the contrary, they bring many gifts. It is no small thing to strike the imagination of a race so able and so widely diffused as the Jews, and the British Government will depend almost entirely on the Zionist organization to interpret our message and discipline enthusiasm into practical channels. We want Palestine to become a nation because only so will it be able to stand alone, and without the help of the Jews there can be no nation there."

The Daily Express says: "The burdens which this country is expected to shoulder in Palestine fall upon us at a time when we are crushed by taxation, oppressed by restricted trade and widespread unemployment, forced to face the fact that the war has left us loaded with debt and difficulty. There is no reason why Britain should pour out the resources needed for the reconstruction of the British Empire in the arid wastes of the Middle East. We cannot afford Mesopotamia and Palestine, where British armies are still maintaining a garrison."

The Morning Post says: "Many Jews, particularly those who are proud of their British citizenship and amply deserve to enjoy its privileges, will not, we imagine, be over-eager to acquire that Palestinian citizenship which is going to be drawn up by the administration. It is, indeed, quite possible that a somewhat undesirable stream of Jewish immigration may flow toward the new Zion, for those Jews who are content with their present nationality will not be willing to exchange or modify it in favor of a new and somewhat unsatisfactory birthright. The proposed settlement shows how justified were those Jews who have deplored the wild ambitions and fantastic dreams of their more unbalanced brethren regarding the future of Palestine."

LONDON, Feb. 5 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—The London Times, commenting editorially today on the British Palestine mandate, says that, while the mandate secures the realization of Arthur J. Balfour's promise of a Jewish national home, it is defective in that it fails to define this phrase and expressly proclaims the establishment of a future Jewish commonwealth.

Emphasizing the view that the British Mandate with regard to Palestine should be able to stand alone and protect itself fully, the newspaper calls for wide immigration, and it welcomes the proviso for the enlistment of voluntary troops.

MRS. HARDING GETS WHITE HOUSE GOWNS

Most of Them Designed by Herself on American Lines—French Models Ignored.

ENDS HER VISIT HERE TODAY

Receives Two Girl Scouts, Promising to Aid Organization, and Attends Theatre.

On the eve of departing from New York Mrs. Warren G. Harding yesterday said she had greatly enjoyed the visit. This statement was made through Mrs. Harry S. New, who explained that Mrs. Harding had decided to give out no details of her clothes—she did not wish to risk criticism by allowing them to be generally discussed.

Early in the day finished garments began to arrive at the Ritz-Carlton. It was said later that practically every order had been filled. This was surprising, since Mrs. Harding did not place many of her orders until Wednesday. Every garment was fitted at the hotel at least once. All gowns were original designs, planned almost entirely by Mrs. Harding herself.

Mrs. Harding's clothes are the embodiment of American design, according to Mrs. New. They are conservative, yet distinctive. Mrs. Harding does not like the French models and there is no suggestion of this influence in her wardrobe. She prefers frocks with wraps to match rather than suits, to which she has given little consideration. Mrs. Harding's wardrobe is composed largely of gowns. Why they are distinctive they are modified in design, and make up in material and cut what they lack in elaborateness. The only departure was in evening gowns which have long trains, much favored by Mrs. Harding. It was most emphatically denied that

any jewelry had been purchased. Mrs. Harding had never worn much jewelry and the only ornament worn while here was the diamond throat clasp presented by her husband on Christmas.

The orders for the White House wardrobe were placed with at least seven firms. Among them were Hickson, Lucille, Farquharson & Wheelock, Kiele, Joseph, Harry Collins and Otto Kahn. Blue predominates in the gowns and wraps, but there are also frocks in gray and green. One morning dress is of gray tulle. She has also bought an emerald wrap and another of her evening wraps is of old blue velvet trimmed with mink.

Mrs. Harding in the morning received Gertrude Cline and Beatrice Nathan, two Girl Scouts, who presented her with a large bouquet of flowers.

"If I had my life to begin all over again I would begin as a Girl Scout," Mrs. Harding told them. "I am greatly interested in the organization and will do what I can to further its interest."

She also extended an invitation to the girls to come to Washington.

Mrs. Harding, accompanied by Mrs. E. B. McLean and Mrs. Harry S. New, attended the performance of the "Green Goddess" at the Booth Theatre. Few in the audience recognized them. They were simple evening gowns and Mrs. McLean wore a dress of blue and white. They will depart at 12:30 today in the McLean private car over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for Washington. After a few days there Mrs. Harding will join the President-elect in St. Augustine, Fla.

OUR FLEETS START NORTH.

Bid Farewell to Chile and Peru After Cordial Visits.

CALLAO, Peru, Feb. 4.—Admiral Henry B. Wilson, on his flagship, the Pennsylvania, led the Atlantic Fleet out of Callao Harbor today. The armada, which has been at anchor in Callao Harbor since Monday, was reviewed by President Leguia, Ambassador Gonzaless and a large number of Chilean officials.

The port of Callao was brilliantly illuminated last night, and there was a fireworks display as the final event on the program of entertainment arranged by the Peruvian Government for the fleet. A ball was given on board the Pennsylvania during the evening.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 5.—Battleships of the United States Pacific Fleet were ready early this morning to leave for Panama. Supply ships and destroyers, the vanguard of the fleet, started northward last night on their way toward the drill grounds, where the Pacific and Atlantic Fleets will hold joint maneuvers. Yesterday was reception day on board the battleships and Admiral Rodman and his staff received hundreds of guests, including virtually all the North

American residents of Valparaiso and scores of Chilean officers.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 4.—There is a probability that the United States Atlantic Fleet will visit Argentina this year, Captain David F. Boyd, Attaché of the American Embassy, said today at a luncheon at the American Club.

GEDDES RETURNING FEB. 15.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Rumors that Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, was contemplating his resignation from that post, which was received here from New York yesterday, were today emphatically denied by his secretary.

The reports were characterized as "rumors," and the secretary added that Sir Auckland would sail for New York on the liner Aquitania on Feb. 15.

Clergy to Aid China Fund. Catholic and Protestant clergymen have been asked to hold special services today in aid of the China Famine Fund. The Right Rev. C. B. Corrigan of Baltimore, representing Cardinal Gibbons on the American Committee, has endorsed the plan and Dr. Robert A. Greer, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, has asked the assistance of Protestant clergy.

The Shop Original
RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 34th and 35th Streets

Uncopyable
RUSSEK-ORIGINAL TAILLEURS
for
Springtime Wear

AN ATTEMPT TO IMITATE A REMBRANDT WOULD BE AS SUCCESSFUL AS AN EFFORT TO COPY THE STYLE DISTINCTIVE LINES OF ANY OF THE SIX NEW RUSSEK-ORIGINAL SPRING TAILLEURS. THEY'RE THE WONDER OF THE AVENUE AT THE WONDERFULLY MODERATE PRICE OF

\$65
Sixty-five Dollars

IMMACULATELY CUSTOM TAILORED. OF SUPERFINE MATERIALS. LUXURIOUSLY SILK LINED. HAND MADE THROUGHOUT. EXACTING IN FIT.

Tricotine
Poirot Twill
Twill Cord
in
Navy
Pearl Grey
Tan

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
NEWARK, N.J.

SPRING Footwear

Whether you toe daintily through the latest trot, walk along the fashionable thoroughfares, trudge over wind-blown highways, skip across a tennis court or march about the golf links with stern determination—

—the footwear that will help you to do these things in a better, more satisfactory way is to be found at Bamberger's—

—where a shoe's materials and construction are considered as important as its fashion, and where a perfect fit is deemed a part of fitness.

Shoes as Illustrated from Top to Bottom

A The Junior Louis heel insures the comfort as well as the smartness of this black satin afternoon pump, whose one wide strap is so cut that it looks like three narrow ones. 9.00.

B Walking pumps with straps are gay affairs, though sturdy, with their substantial soles and solidly built medium heels. One of the smart two-strap models. 11.10 (tax included).

C This brown satin pump almost started out to be an oxford. Note how high its back is—and how low and graceful the front, with a single strap uniting them in perfect harmony. Priced 12.20.

D One-strap pumps are fine for walking—the heels do not slip. This soft brown leather model has the new Junior Louis heel. A cut-out effect in the vamp and strap give added style. 12.20 (tax included).

E Long, graceful lines mark this new walking and sports oxford, with its finely stitched straps, low Cuban heel and durable welted sole. 13.30.

F An inlaid effect, caused by applying smooth kid to the suede of which this pump is made, gives it great distinction. A very graceful adaptation of the colonial type. Priced 14.40.

G Quite the newest idea introducing lizard skin into footwear. Observe the backs and trimmings of this model, which combines lizard skin with soft gray suede. 20.00, Tax 1.00.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.
"One of America's Great Stores"
NEWARK, N.J.



Arrived on the S. S. La France
**A Fresh Importation of
Paris Millinery**

SCARCELY unpacked from their foreign cases, the waterproof wrappings removed to give us a first glimpse of them, they stand revealed in all their beauty—the newest hats from Paris.

Inspired by the vision of a French artist, created by the deft fingers of a Parisian, every hat in this section was designed with one person in mind, the American woman who was to wear it.

And every hat stands out conspicuously for an authentic style note; a new color, a novel fabric, a quaint shape or an original trimming, some particular note that appeals to the highly sensitized tastes of the modish American woman.

Prices Are Very Moderate.

Fourth Floor

**An Impressive Sale
Real Laces**

At Our Lowest Prices in Many Months

Lacier and still more lacy grows the Spring mode. For gowns, blouses and neckwear and of course for lingerie—the demand is LACE. And to trim the finest table or bed linen, lace is welcomed with equal favor.

Real Fillet

Edges and Insertions \$1.25 yard 3½ inches wide.	Narrow Edges 50c yard Variety of good designs.
Finishing Edges 35c yard	Picot Edges 20c yard
For Collars and Cuffs \$1.95 yard	Eight inches wide. \$2.95 yard
Many designs and widths.	The wanted bow knot design.
Real Point Milan \$2.75 yard	Real Binche 55c yard
For decorative linings; 4 inches wide.	Laces and insertions; ¾ inch wide.
Real Baby Irish \$3.95 yard	Real Valenciennes 75c yard
Edges and insertions; 4 to 4½ inches wide.	Edges very fine in quality.

Chantilly Lace Flouncings \$4.95 yard
Black, white and cream color; 27 to 36 inches wide.

Embroidered Net Flouncings \$6.95 yard
The new and charming open meshes. Black, navy, brown and grey; 36 inches wide.

Ground Floor

**Hand-Made Lingerie
From the Philippines**

Another Purchase of Exceptional Values

Women who delight in lovely Lingerie will welcome this opportunity to buy dainty models—hand-made and beautifully hand-embroidered—at unusually low prices.

Night Gowns

Hand-embroidered models—
\$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95

Hand-embroidered and elaborately trimmed with real Fillet lace.....\$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.95

Envelope Chemises

Hand-embroidered models.....\$1.95, \$2.95

Hand-embroidered and elaborately trimmed with real Fillet lace.....\$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.95

Breakfast Coats and Negligees

Breakfast Coats in two-tone Satin, prettily trimmed with self-ruching and flowers—
\$10.75, \$12.75 and tax

Breakfast Coats of Crepe Satin with plaits at the side of Georgette Crepe.....\$19.75 and tax
Negligee of Crepe de Chine, accordion plaited slip with draped sleeves of Georgette Crepe—
\$14.75 and tax

Taffeta Petticoats

Attractive models in black and street shades, very moderately priced.....\$4.45, \$5.95

Second Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

—FIFTH AVENUE—

39th Street

In Honor of the International Silk Exhibition
We Have Planned for Tomorrow, Monday

**An Exceptional Sale of
Spring Dress Silks**

Five of the most wanted Silk Fabrics marked at one very low price

\$1.95 Per Yard

Colored Tricolette

A heavy quality, shown in all the newest colors, shades, also black and white; 36 inches wide.

Colored Crepe de Chine

Splendid weight and texture. Wide range of street and evening shades; 40 inches wide.

Wash Satins

A number of charming evening shades, also white; 36 inches wide.

Colored Dress Satins

High luster and excellent quality. Good choice of colors and white, 36 inches wide.

Dress Foulards

Richly beautiful fabrics of fine quality in the season's newest designs; 36 inches wide.

Ground Floor



**Gay Spring Styles
Ready for Easter**

WITH Paris openings earlier than ever, and Easter due in March, the season's smart tendencies are so well defined that we are able to present an unusually complete and authentic forecast of the Spring modes. Women will welcome the fresh charm of the new apparel—and every latest, loveliest novelty for the Spring wardrobe is at a lowered price scale of appealing moderation.

Women's Wraps and Coats

WONDERFUL is the word for the lavish showing of Spring Wraps and Coats in Orlanda, Vel Mirage, Cashmere, Duveltyne, Marvella, Crepes and Satins—also Polo Cloth, English, Tweeds and Irish Friezes. Soft, velvety cloth Capes that fold back upon themselves in deep Directoire cape-collar and 1830 manteaux styles.

\$35.00 to \$295.00

Women's Tailleurs

MANY and alluring are the new ideas in the Spring Suits that make selection a delight. Mannish tailored Suits; novelty Suits, embroidered, braid-bound, with slit panels, flared cuffs, semi-fitted effects; or box-coats opening from the neck to show smart gilets—all developed in Picotine, Twillcord, Tricotine, Poirer Twill; sports models in Homespun, Tweed and Jersey.

\$35.00 to \$225.00

Women's Dresses

NEW and unusual notes of elegance appear in both street and afternoon Frocks—such as English eyelet embroidery applied to Tricotine, Chantilly lace with Taffeta, decorative motifs and medallions of self-ruching, embroidered effects, and lace. Canton Crepe and Georgette in straight effects, but Taffetas frankly bouffant with panniers, puffs and flounces.

\$55.00 to \$250.00



Sports Blouses

The novelty of the moment for the Tailored Woman—Crepe de Chine in the new striped effects and fascinating color combinations—charming little Overblouses. Also in plain colors—Grey, Fawn, Bisque, and Navy.

\$15.00

Sports Skirts

Wool Jersey, knife-plaited—now the vogue for street and country wear—smartly tailored models in Grey, Tan, Henna, Navy, Adriatic Blue, Black and White.

\$12.00

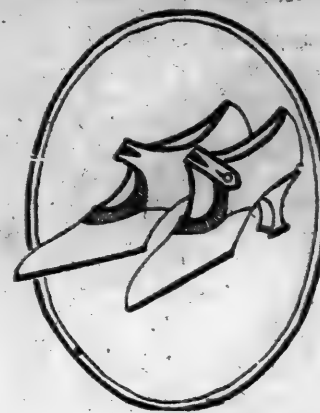
Wool Plaid Skirts.....\$10.00 to \$35.00

Misses' Suits and Frocks

YOUTH and the smart preferences of the debutante are the inspiration of this new showing. Dashing lines in tailormades and debonair little box-coat models accent the slender grace of the young figure. Quaint, dainty 1830 features transform Dresses into picture Frocks—with panniers, puffs and bustles. All the popular fabrics and Spring colors.

\$35.00 to \$225.00

Third Floor



**Smart New Shoes
For Women**

Indicate Fashion's
Tendencies for Early Spring

Modish and graceful is the footwear chosen by the well-dressed woman for immediate and early Spring wear.

**An Ooze Strap Pump
\$12.75**

Fashioned in grey or black and trimmed with touches of leather is a particularly good model. It is also shown in grey or brown kidskin with suede inlays and in patent leather with grey suede. This style has the popular Baby Louis heel.

**Women's Low Shoes
Greatly Reduced in Price
\$7.85**

Pumps and Oxfords in black and white. Also Tan brogue Oxfords.

Second Floor

Women's All-Silk Stockings

\$3.05 including tax.

Made with the Pointex Heel, these stockings are a beautiful quality silk, heavy enough to assure durability, yet fine in texture; suitable for evening wear.

Complete Color Range

Includes shades, old and new, such as several blues, greys, greens, lavender and yellows as well as brown, silver and gold.

Ground Floor

**Bloomer Dresses
For the Wee Toddler
Pink or Blue Chambray
\$3.95**

Made with lawn collar and cuffs and dainty touches on the pockets.

**Checked Gingham
\$2.95**

Or chambray, with chambray collar, cuffs and belt. Both styles in sizes 2 to 6 years.

Fourth Floor

**Glove Silk
Underwear**

A Special Purchase Which We Are
Able to Offer at Very Moderate Prices

Envelope Chemises \$3.95	Bloomers \$3.45
Trimmed with Georgette Crepe.	In pink only. Heavy quality.
Vests \$2.25	Camisoles \$1.25
Heavy quality, shoulder style.	Plain colored or trimmed with Georgette Crepe.
Union Suits, glove silk top, lisle bottom.	\$1.95

Ground Floor

**An Elente Corset
\$5.00**

Pink broche made with elastic girdle top. Long skirt, well be a back. Excellent for average figure.

Second Floor

**Tomorrow, Monday
Marks the Beginning of Our
Annual Sale
Oneida Community
Par Plate**

A Sale that gives you the opportunity to secure this splendidly reliable silverware featuring the Bridal Wreath and Vernon Patterns at a considerable price saving.

**Also an Assortment of
American Sheffield Plate
in the Plymouth Design**

A group of articles including such practical and necessary things as—
Meat Platters—Vegetable Dishes
Gravy Sets—Candlesticks.

Ground Floor

NEW LIQUOR CURB DAMS FLOOD HERE

Many "Wholesalers" Trade in Cellars and Shacks, Some With Only Desk Room.

"PERFUME" WITH A KICK

As to \$10 a Case Reported Graft Rate for Non-Interference by Dry Agents.

Investigations made by agents of Daniel J. Chapin, Federal Supervising Prohibition Agent for this State, have provided prohibition officials here and in Washington with facts concerning the methods of several hundred wholesale liquor dealers who were practically put out of business a few days ago by an order from Prohibition Commissioner Kramer restricting withdrawals.

Mr. Chapin said that his agents had found that hundreds of these wholesale permit holders had only a nominal place of business, and few of them went into business with the advent of prohibition. Fortunes have been made in the handling of liquor on paper only. Agents found that garages, basements, cellars and shacks with no storage accommodations often served as a base of operations. Sometimes business was carried on with nothing but a desk space.

The character of many of the wholesale dealers became known to Prohibition Director Charles R. O'Connor and many permits were revoked. This process probably will reduce permit holders

from about 1,700 last year to less than 100 for 1921.

In the opinion of Mr. Chapin much of the better quality of liquor sold in this city has found its way to the "bootleg" trade through the wholesale dealers. It has been said that many of these dealers paid liberal rewards for protection from prohibition agents. Reports have been current of \$5 and \$10 a case as graft.

The illegal traffic has been attacked from a new source, it became known yesterday. Because the collections dispensed in many saloons have swamped the hospitals with alcoholic cases, Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees, is directing a campaign against saloons in the vicinity of the institution. This became known when two saloonkeepers were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate William Sweetser in the Yorkville Court on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The two saloonkeepers were Martin Walsh, 26, and Patrick Lally, 32, of 222 Second Avenue. They were sentenced to two months each in the Workhouse. Early yesterday Detectives Schumann, Vance and Lavender entered the saloon and bought drinks, they told the Magistrate.

Traffic in Tax Stamps.

Charged with trafficking in counterfeit Internal Revenue stamps and bogus liquor labels, five men were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Edward J. Collins and held for examination. William E. Burwell, 30, of 100 West 12th Street, was said to have attempted to sell Special Service Agent Peter A. Rubano 100,000 of the spurious tax stamps at \$1 a dozen, involving a total of about \$25,000.

The other four defendants, James Miceli, Michael Camperling, Raffaele Coppola, and Tony Javaroni, were arraigned in an office in a building at 220 Lafayette Street. Thousands of spurious stamps and a large collection of liquor labels were found in the office, it was charged.

A truck on which there were fifteen cases of liquor was seized at St. John's Place and New York Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday, after a chase of two and a half miles. The three men on the truck were arrested. The defendants gave their names as Michael Horvath, 50 Jewel Street; Abraham Zager, 142 Sheffield Avenue; and Harry Faber, 227 Saratoga Avenue.

GIRLS FROM ORIENT TO BE AT SILK SHOW

Japanese and Chinese Reelers to Display Their Skill at International Exhibit.

NEW DESIGNS TO BE SEEN

"Harding Lavender" and "Marion Blue," Named in Honor of Mrs. Harding, Among the Colors.

Four little Japanese reeling girls and three from China who unwind the delicate silk threads from cocoons in the first step of silk preparation will be at the International Silk Show which opens in the Grand Central Palace tomorrow. They came with the commissions from Japan and China, who are here to take part in the exhibition and study the silk industry of this country.

The Japanese girls are K. Yoshiko, M. Gomi, Y. Nakata and T. Nakayama, and the Chinese girls are Yin Mai, Mei Ling and King Mai. They will set up their picture native costumes, show the deftness which has been cultivated among the silk reelers of Japan and China for thousands of years. In their own country these girls live on 20 cents a day, and earn from 40 to 50 cents.

The ceilings of the main floor of the Palace will be draped in 5,000 yards of silk, and the booths will be made to represent a "street in Bagdad." A pageant with a cast of 100 manikins, show girls and dancers will depict the history

of silk. Among them will be Dorothea Labovska, Irene Carle, Hope Hampton, Constance Simon, Dolores Cassinelli, Alice Brady, Fritz Schaff, Helen Wang, Anna J. Nilsson, Doris Kenyon and Leone Riddle.

There will be an exhibition of models of 1921, which will show the new weaves, colors and designs, among which are the "Harding Lavender" and "Marion Blue," named in honor of Mrs. Warren G. Harding.

Because of its educational value students will be admitted between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at one-third price. Tickets have been sent to school principals for their brightest pupils. The Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Brooklyn Institute Museum have contributed to the historical exhibits.

Preceding the opening of the exposition will be a luncheon attended by silk men at the Hotel Commodore, and in the evening the dinner of the silk association will be held. Among the speakers will be Roland S. Morris, Ambassador to Japan; Will Irwin, M. P. Armstrong, British Consul; Luning C. Buss, Chinese Consul; Roy Kurokawa, Japanese Consul; Byron Newton, Collector of the Port; James K. McGovern, Collector of the Port of Bridgeport, Conn.; and Major H. O. Heath, British delegate to the exposition.

F. B. HARRISON RESIGNS.

Governor of Philippines Cables Request to Be Relieved March 4.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 5.—Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines, cabled his resignation today to President Wilson.

He requested that it be accepted March 4.

Killed in Club Elevator.

John McManus, an elevator operator in the Crescent Athletic Club, Clinton and Pierpont Streets, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday when he was seized with vertigo, fell to the floor of the moving car and was crushed between the car floor and the ceiling of the second floor. No one else was in the car at the time. He lived at 640 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

NEWSBOY FINDS BRACELET.

Ornament Worth \$1,000 to \$2,000 Picked Up on 6th Av. Awaits Owner.

Louis Dine, a newsboy living at 834 Second Avenue, yesterday picked up in Fifth Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, a bracelet said to be worth between \$1,000 and \$2,000. He took it to a jewelry store at 765 Third Avenue to have it valued.

The proprietor, learning that the boy had found it, started with him to the East Fifty-first Street station house. Meeting a policeman on the way, the jeweler explained what had happened, and the policeman took the boy and the jeweler to the station. Detectives investigated the case and decided that both the boy and the jeweler told the truth and are now looking for the owner.

Would Eat Eating Meat on Friday.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 5.—Representative James Ivers Jr. today introduced in the Utah Legislature a measure to prevent the eating of meat in public places on Friday and also the selling of meat for possible consumption on Friday.

FEAR LOSS IN FRUIT.

Trees Are Budding, and Cold Snap Would Cost Thousands of Dollars.

Special to The New York Times

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 5.—Farmers in Cape May County who are large growers of apples, pears, peaches and other fruit are much worried over the continued warm weather, as they are that the trees are beginning to bud and that if they advance much further and cold weather sets in again thousands of dollars will be lost.

This has been the warmest week in many years. Fishermen have been reaping a harvest from crabs which at this season of the year usually are bedded deep in the mud, but which this winter lie close to the surface. They have been selling in the local markets at from 30 to 50 cents per dozen.

Farmers in the northern part of the county have most of their spring plowing done, two months ahead of time.

MARINE MAY ESCAPE PRISON.

Court Offers to Let Offended Bigamist Remain on President's Yacht.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—If the commander of the President's yacht, the

Mayflower, is willing to restore Private John E. Brown, U. S. M. C., one of the Chief Executive's personal bodyguards, to active duty, the marine will not have to go to the penitentiary to serve out a sentence for confessed bigamy.

Justice Gould in Criminal Court here made this announcement today when Brown came before him for sentence. There was some doubt, it appeared, of criminal intent on the part of the marine.

The court stated that it would place the marine on probation if the naval authorities would agree to put him back on the Mayflower, where his record has been excellent. The commander of the yacht has the case under consideration.

10,000 JACK RABBITS KILLED.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, Feb. 5.—More than 10,000 jack rabbits, scavengers of the dry farms of this section, have been killed within the last few weeks in drives in Blingham County, and more than 20,000 were killed in a drive near here. An attempt is being made to clean them up while the snow is on the ground, as they destroy the spring wheat.

IN THE HEART

of the Business Section
OF NEWARK
Near Broad and Market Streets
Very Desirable Plot
61x85 FEET.
Small Amount of Cash Needed
Address Present Owners
X 2242 Times Annex

MANUFACTURER'S \$1,000,000 STOCK OF

FUR COATS

IN A

DIRECT SALE

FROM WHOLESALE TO CONSUMER

CONTINUED

FREE STORAGE

First year on purchases made at this SALE

Furs bearing the Jackman Label are backed by 50 years of experience in fur making

WILLIAM JACKMAN'S SONS, the largest manufacturing furriers in America, offer in a Direct-to-the-Public Sale their entire MILLION DOLLAR STOCK OF FURS at prices that the public has never heretofore been privileged to obtain.

Three large floors filled with beautiful merchandise known as the standard of excellence the country over!

The crowds of satisfied buyers that have been attend-

ing this sale every day have become so large that we are no longer able to accommodate them on our ninth floor, where these furs have heretofore been on display.

Our two passenger elevators are no longer able to take care of the thousands who are coming here daily. The hundreds and hundreds of Fur Coats that are in our stock-rooms on our tenth and eleventh floors, it is not possible to show on our present sales-room floor.

Our entire store on the street level, therefore, will now be opened to the public for this sale, where we will be able to show our entire stock at one time.

Hudson Seal or Mole Full Length Wraps \$300

On the Street Floor we will offer our stock of Men's Fur Lined Coats Ranging up in price from \$75

The finest collection of rich furs that we have ever seen offered to the public. FINISHED UP TO THE JACKMAN STANDARD AND AS LOW IN PRICE AS \$50—WHILE THEY LAST.

Squirrel Coats 36-inch Length Natural Gray Siberian \$295

36-inch Black Russian Pony Coats Beautiful, soft, silky and lustrous skins, with large collars and cuffs of Natural Raccoon \$50

Squirrel Coats 36-inch Length Taupe, Brown or Kolinsky Color \$200

Natural Blue Fox Boas a hundred of them Good color, deep furred, large, fine natural brush-tails, and paws, mounted with the original heads; in fact, no finer Blue Foxes can be had anywhere at any price. \$225 Some that are not quite so good but yet are perfect beauties will be closed out early on Monday at \$115

Hudson Seal Coats 36-inch Length In a Superb Quality of Soft Fine Skins Full Flare Beautifully Lined, Great Deep Collars and Cuffs of the Best Quality Skunk or Beaver \$250

Bay Seal Wraps Full Length Various Beautiful Models; Linings Equal to Those Used in the Finest Wraps \$150

HUNDREDS OF FUR SCARFS and MUFFS from which to select in the following furs: Stone Marten, Beaux Marten, Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Crown, Sable, Silver Fox, Blue Fox, Cross Fox, Taupe, Brown and Black Fox, Fisher, Squirrel, Beaver, Hudson Seal, Mink, Mole, Lynx, Pitch, Opossum, Skunk. At prices lower than the raw skins can be bought to-day direct from the trapper.

A Quantity of Dark Gray Siberian Squirrel Full Length Wraps \$325

Kolinsky Full Length Wraps \$600

Broadtail Full Length Wraps \$1000

Natural Hudson Bay Sable Wrap Full Length \$1500

Alaska Seal Coats 40-inch Length \$775

WANTED MODELS To display fur garments in our store showrooms. Only experienced high class girls need apply.

Sales Rooms Open from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturdays to 8:30 P. M.
WILLIAM JACKMAN'S SONS
America's Largest Wholesale Furriers
35-37-39 WEST 35th STREET
Extra Sales Staff. Quick Service. Prompt Deliveries.

WANTED SALESMEN High class men only with experience with reputable establishments.



Bedell extends the courtesy and convenience of a thirty day charge account to those with established credit.

Bedell

West Thirty-Fourth Street, New York

BROOKLYN—Fulton Near Hoyt.....(Sale at All Three Stores).....NEWARK—Broad and West Park

Season's Most Phenomenal Sale!

Fur Trimmed Cloth & Fur Fabric Wraps

Luxurious and Distinctive Models of Richest Character Offered Tomorrow at Less Than Cost of Actual Making

\$55 and \$35

Regular Values \$95, \$125 & \$175 Regular Values \$65 \$75 & \$85

EXTRAORDINARY selling event—made possible by a large purchase—permitting several hundred high grade wraps and coats to be offered at less than what they cost their makers to produce. The values quoted on the handsome fur fabric wraps are most conservative.

Hudson Seal Plush Peco Seal Plush Behring Seal Plush Sealskin Fur Plush Fine Bolivia Wool Velours Chamoistynes Suedenes

Exclusive belted, wrappy and cape models; faultlessly made, silk lined throughout. Plain, to wear with your own furs, or with big collars of Kolinsky Dyed Australian Opossum, Skunk and Ringtail Opossum, Genuine Beaver, Natural Raccoon, Moufflin, Nutria.

Almost unbelievable values at both prices constituting the one big opportunity of the year that no one should miss!

Presenting Original Versions of the New Vogue!

Spring's Style Achievements in Frocks

Giving Lucid Expression to the Newest Parisian Modes Individualized by Fine Fabrics and Original Treatments

\$35 \$55 \$75

A SELECT and exclusive presentation—the despair of the Avenue at these prices. Elegant originations—delightfully different—of an individuality and refinement appealing to cultured taste. Brightened with exquisite beadings, embroideries and contrasting colorings.

Tricotines, Poirer Twills, Canton Crepes, Taffetas, Twill Cordes, Georgettes and Rich Crepe de Chine. In New Slim-Line or Varied Silhouettes.

New TAILLEURS for Spring

Of Tricotine, Twill Cord & Poirer Twill

Very Special \$55

Specialized productions, interpreting the correct tailored, semi-tailored, box, Butterfly and short jacket modes. In well proportioned, clean-cut lines—rivaling costly custom-mades. Embroidered and beaded with iridescent bugles and small beads.

Other Incomparable Values Shown Tomorrow at \$, and Higher.



LAYS HOUSING CRISIS
TO TAX EXEMPTIONS

Senator Calder Says We Must
Either Halt Development or
Exempt Home Mortgages.

ADDRESSES REALTY BOARD

William E. Knox, Banker, Sees Re-
lief Only Through Repeal of
the Rent Laws.

Declaring that the tremendous increase of tax-exempt securities was responsible to a large measure for the housing crisis, United States Senator William M. Calder, speaking at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Real Estate Board of New York last night in the Hotel Commodore, said that "We must choose between the halting of national development until the issuance of tax-exempt securities has been discontinued or give tax exemption to certain holdings of mortgages on homes until all securities are made taxable."

After explaining his efforts as Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Reconstruction to solve the housing problem, Senator Calder said:

"The housing program was checked in the Spring of 1916 by the shortage of transportation and by the unavailability of capital. In April and May, 1916, we reached our peak of high prices and there was the greatest demand for credit to maintain inventories at high prices, and the offerings of speculators of interest rates and of bonuses were far in excess of those which could possibly be offered by the building industry. For this cause, coupled with the interruptions in transportation and the consequent high costs, the building industry gradually approached its low-water mark."

There is now pending before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency a bill which I introduced, providing for the use by national banks of a larger proportion of savings deposits for long-term loans. This bill is in the interest of the soundness of the banks themselves, which cannot continue to intermingle long and short term business, and is also in the interest of the man of small means whose deposits should not be subject to speculative commercial uses. If this bill were passed, it would free a billion dollars for housing investment."

You are also familiar with the Home Loan Bank bill, which provides for the rediscounting of mortgages of the building and loan associations, and the sale of bonds to the public under governmental supervision. You are also familiar with the proposal to exempt limited amounts of holdings of mortgages from the income tax. Regarding this matter, I want to say that I am opposed to all forms of tax exemptions, but while the tax-exempt securities continue to increase (there are already over \$4,000,000,000 of tax-exempt securities now in existence, some 2½ times what they were at the beginning of the war), it is unreasonable to expect money to flow into housing and legitimate capital investment."

We must, therefore, choose between halting of national development until the issuance of tax-exempt securities has been discontinued, or we must give tax exemption to certain holdings of mortgages on homes until all securities are made taxable. We are confronting a condition and should not delay in the contemplation of a theory. It is unwise to drift; we must have the courage to recognize and to face the conditions as they really are."

William E. Knox, Controller of the Bowers Savings Bank, also discussed the housing situation. He said in part: "During 1920 we have gone through a period of readjustment in the business and financial world. The prices of commodities are coming down; capital and labor appear to enter into a more what better opinion of each other, and altogether we are justified in indulging in a feeling of optimism."

To buttress this feeling of confidence and to indicate that one might submit for your consideration figures in brief showing the condition of the New York City savings banks as of Jan. 1, 1920, and Jan. 1, 1921. On Jan. 1, 1920, the total deposits in the savings banks were \$1,020,000,000, and increased \$208,000,000 during the year, so that on Jan. 1, 1921, the total amount due depositors increased by 108,000, and now stands \$1,228,000,000.

We hear much and are apt to hear more of the housing situation. The savings banks, as well as all other lending institutions, are besought to help it. Inquiry at seven of the principal savings banks in New York City yesterday showed that in 1920 these banks received in deposits in excess of \$24,000,000. These same banks made mortgage loans during 1920 for \$27,240,000, or \$2,240,000 more than they took in deposits. Only a small fraction of this money has been or will be put in new housing. There are no builders, even those with sufficient capital, who will undertake to build in the face of the present rent law.

The passage of the rent laws killed the building industry so far as it applies to dwellings, and there has been practically no tenement or apartment built since the passage of these laws."

HELD FOR ABDUCTING WIFE.

16-Year-Old Girl Said to Have Wed
in Fear of Losing Her Job.

Robert Anderson, 35 years old, an electrical contractor of 4720 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Court on a charge of abducting his wife, Pauline, 16 years old. He was held in \$3,000 bail by Magistrate Reynolds.

Mrs. Pauline Goldenhirsch of 59 Stockton Street, mother of the girl, who made the complaint, said that she had employed her daughter as a stenographer in her company. She was arrested last night in Manhattan in the company of the girl according to Mrs. Goldenhirsch, the girl told her that she did not love Anderson, but that he induced her to go to Newark and marry him, and that she feared to lose her employment unless she complied. The girl had been employed as a stenographer in Anderson's office. She had been living in Newark since the marriage, when she gave her address to the mother said. Anderson's home address was said to be 225 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn.

Gets Employees to Acquire Stock.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5.—The Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company of West Springfield, of which it is a subsidiary. Under the plan employees, who have subscribed to it, contributed their weekly wage amounts up to 10 per cent, to the purchase of the stock of the company. The total sum will be invested in common stock of the parent corporation during the three years in which the plan is to be operative. It was said that many of the employees had subscribed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF
you are looking for
me, read my ad. on
the financial page.
A. B. C.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street

ESTABLISHED 1827

West of Fifth Avenue

FEBRUARY—A Month of Special Purchase Sales

Every Department in the store will contribute to these Sales

We are inaugurating a series of Special Purchase Sales featuring new, most wanted merchandise bought for cash at unusual price concessions and sold on the same basis to afford substantial savings to customers.

In Addition---SILK DAYS
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week
See Page 4 in 2d Section for details.

The first of a trio of economy events incorporating at sale prices both ready-to-wear and yard goods in the three great materials for Spring—Silks—Woolens—Cottons—Special Feature offerings of the last two will be announced shortly. Watch the papers.

Following on Sale Both Monday and Tuesday

Special Purchase Sales

3080 Pairs All Wool
Plaid Blankets

6.65

\$13.65 Quality

A variety of color combinations—sizes 66x80 in. and 66x90 in.—excellent quality—good weight. You will want to take advantage of this low price if you are planning on buying extra blankets for Summer cottages or other like purposes. This is a rock bottom price for an all-wool blanket.

Special Purchase Sales

1238 Pairs of
Blankets

5.96

8.87

\$13.97 Quality

\$15.94 & \$16.94 Quality

These blankets are plain white with contrasting colored borders—wool and cotton mixed—single, 3½, and full size. At these low prices hotel managers and other buyers of blankets in quantities should be interested.

Special Purchase Sales

Envelope
Hand Bags

6.44

Were \$8.67

Gray or brown alligator calf with spider-web effect—hidden-away-pocket style—outside pocket also—moire lining—fancy snap button fastening.

Special Purchase Sales

Infants' Hand
Crocheted Booties

.63

Were .97

Silk trimmed styles.
Simpler Styles—well made—were .77

Special Values
in Silks

35-inch Radium Silk Foulard—white scrolls and figures on brown, navy and black ground. Special 1.95

40-inch Crepe Medice—lovely soft draping quality, dull finish—street and evening colors. Special 2.75

40-inch Satin Bar Canton Crepe—high and medium colors. Special 2.25

35-inch Extra Heavy Dress Satin—high lustre—splendid overlying quality—light and dark colors. Special 2.75

40-inch Charmeuse—soft and lustrous—full range of colors—exceptionally heavy quality. Special 2.45

40-inch Crepe de Chine—fine crepe weave—large color range. Special 1.45

35-inch Dress Satin—close knit face—light and dark colors. Special 1.57

35-inch Black Taffeta—chiffon finish—rich deep black. Special 1.74

35-inch Dress Taffeta—chiffon finish—street and evening colors. Special 2.45

40-inch Georgette—full crepe weave—unusually wide assortment of colors, including new fancy colors. Special 1.45

Yard-Wide Poplin—chiffon finish—high lustre—fine color range. Special .97

40-inch Sport Satin—light and dark colors—also black and white. Special 2.75

40-inch Sport Crepe—plain, plaid and figured effects on plain or changeable grounds. Special 3.75 to 4.75

40-inch Extra Heavy Black Dress Satin—high lustre—rich deep black—exceptional quality—unusually fine. Special 3.95

40-inch Canton Crepe—light and heavy qualities—season a favored color—splendid quality—does not wrinkle easily—suitable for all dress purposes. Moderately Priced.

Special Purchase Sales

Philippine
Nightdresses

2.36

Were \$4.68

Beautifully embroidered and entirely made by hand—dainty forms and festooning—embroidered eyelets, ribbon drawn.

Special Purchase Sales

Philippine Envelope
Chemises

1.45

Were \$1.97

Fine quality—hand scalloped neck and skirt—hand sewed—ribbon run.

Special Purchase Sales

Bed Sets and
Panel Curtains

The finest special purchase of this type of merchandise we have made this season. From one of the foremost of high class importers.

Bed Sets

49.50 to 59.50

Made to Sell at \$75.00 to \$100.00

Panel Curtains

21.50 and 24.50

Cost to Manufacturer \$30.00 to \$40.00

(There are three intervening prices, equally good values.)

These bed sets and panels are highest quality. All motifs are hand-made of Italian, Flet, Point Venise, Chumy, Madeira and other real laces. Some models show fine Russian lace on French net. A really noteworthy collection at startlingly low prices! A wonderful assortment!

Special Purchase Sales

Boys' Suits

9.47

Were \$13.50 and \$16.50

A large assortment of suits in a variety of cheviot mixtures, majority of which have extra trousers, and also suits of corduroy and navy blue serge, comprises this interesting price-group. Models are plain or pleated, some with yoke, all are exceptionally well lined and tailored. Sizes 8 to 17 years.

Special Purchase Sales

Boys' Rompers

1.00

Were \$1.48

Strongly made rompers of good quality Peggy Cloth in solid colors or stripes—Beach or closed knee—braid trimming on self or white pique collar. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Special Purchase Sales

Women's Gingham
Morning Dresses

2.94

Were \$5.94 to \$7.94

Attractive models in a large selection of colors and styles—sizes 36 to 44.
Extra Size Models—were \$5.94 to \$7.50

Special Purchase Sales

Children's Muslin
Drawers

.44

Were .96

Excellent quality soft-finish muslin—tucks and ruffle of dainty embroidery—sizes 1 to 16 years.

Special Purchase Sales

Hand Made French
Voile Blouses

8.77

Were \$11.97 and \$12.68

A collection of exquisite models hand-sewed, hand-drawn and trimmed with real filet lace.

Special Purchase Sales

Women's and Misses'
Dresses

14.50

Were \$19.75 and \$21.75

A variety of smartly fashioned models in wool jersey, tricotine and serge—colors are navy blue, tan and brown.

Special Purchase Sales

Bleached Sheetting

Arrived too late for January Sale. So we have priced this lot lower than January sale prices.

1½ yards wide.....Yard 31
1½ yards wide.....Yard 35
2 yards wide.....Yard 38
2½ yards wide.....Yard 43
2½ yards wide.....Yard 47
Special Lot Unbleached Muslin—40 inches wide—extra heavy—19 quality.....10%

Special Purchase Sales

Imported Aeroplane
Linen, 55c Yd.

(Actual "landing cost" considerably higher than this)
This aeroplane linen is full 35 inch wide—pure linen. Don't confuse these with inferior quality offered elsewhere—splendid for women's and children's apparel, in fact, ideal for any purpose for which a fine quality linen is required. At 55c a yard this linen is a wonderful bargain, so come early.
Wash Fabrics—Basement.

Special Purchase Sales

Dress Woolens

54-Inch All-Wool Costume Serges

1.44 Yd.

Navy blue—sponged and shrunk.

54-Inch All-Wool Plain and Silver-tone finish Velours

1.84 Yd.

17 seasonable colors represented.

Special Purchase Sales

Handkerchiefs

1.00 ½ doz.

Special 18 Each—Were 24
Women's Handkerchiefs—all linen, plain hem. Special, each .35
Men's All-linen Handkerchiefs—plain hem—were .47. Special, each .35
Women's Handkerchiefs—embroidered corners—were .14 to .24, each .11
Men's Colored Woven Border Handkerchiefs—were .48, each .24

Special Purchase Sales

Window Shades

.86

Were \$1.34

900 in lot—white, ecru and dark green—sizes run 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches wide and 78 inches long. (Not all sizes in each color.) These shades are ready to mount on your own rollers—if cutting down and rehemming is necessary, extra charge, .10.

Special Purchase Sales

Baby Boys' Dresses
and Suits

1.88

Were \$3.97

White and colored—Oliver Twist, Peter Rabbit, and cost effect models—all new Spring styles—sizes to 4 years.

(Sale Continued)

2400 Pairs of Women's 2-Clasp
French Kid Gloves

1.90

Were \$2.96 and \$3.48

P K and overseas sewed fingers—Paris points—embroidered backs—black, white, brown, tan, beaver, mode and navy. These gloves are in every way first quality, making the value quoted very exceptional.

Beautiful Imported Silks

⅓ to ½ Off

A wonderful assortment, comprising printed, brocaded and plain Crepe de Chine, Liberty Satins, Charmeuse, brocaded and Persian Taffetas, Paisley, broche and metallic silks. Charming styles and designs in the smartest new Spring shades and color combinations. These silks are marked at rock bottom prices and present a wonderful opportunity to you.

Reductions in

FURS

Muffs

Skunk Muffs—were \$59.97—37.50

Hudson Seal Muffs (dyed muskrat)—were \$29.97—14.00

Nutria Muffs—were \$27.97—14.00

Raccoon Muffs—were \$39.97—18.75

Marmot Muffs—were \$19.97—7.95

Coney Muffs—were \$3.97—2.95

Scarfs

Skunk Scarfs—were \$59.97—37.50

Fox Scarfs (Point and Taupe)—were \$65.97—39.75

Fox Scarfs—double animal—were \$45.97—22.50

Various Fur Neckpieces—value \$32.97 to \$55.97—18.75

MORNING SPECIALS—Monday and Tuesday Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

67 ct. Silk Mixed Pongee—35 inches wide—all leading colors. WASH FABRICS—BASEMENT.

\$8.47 Saten Comfortables. 4.35 Floral centres—plain borders—cotton filled—full size—well stitched. COMFORTABLES—BASEMENT.

\$1.47 Finest Grade Alabamas Draperies.

Yard wide—rich madras designs on blue, rose, various shades of green, gray and wood brown. DRAPERIES—BASEMENT.

67 ct. Yd. Fine Crispings—6,000 yards.

Yard wide—tapestry shadow, Japanese, Chintz and bird designs. DRAPERIES—BASEMENT.

\$2.00 Spread—1.50 Fine quality—cotton spread designs. SPREADS—BASEMENT.

54 ct. Sheeting—3½ yds. wide—39 Bleached—good quality—soft finish—3,000 yds. SHEETING—BASEMENT.

64 ct. Wire & Buckram Hat Frames 44 Wire—white, gold and silver—buckram—white. MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

38 ct. Lowell Ladies Clothes Line 30 Red h. line 20 ft. cotton line. NOT REWIND YARN—THIRD FLOOR.

\$1.97 Men's Overalls & Coats 1.00 Blue, brown, white or blue stripes—all sizes—extra sizes 29 more. MEN'S WEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

\$1.34 Little Tot's Flannellets Drapes.

Sizes to 4 years—white or colored, yokes, Bishop and Russian styles—neatly made. CHILDREN'S WEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

\$2.56 Babes' Hand-Made Tan Kidkin Shoes.

First walking shoes—on heels—very flexible and easy on little feet—sized 1 to 4. SHOES—SECOND FLOOR.

58 ct. Women's Extra Slim Hosiery 38 Black—sizes 9 to 10½. HOSIERY—MAIN FLOOR.

\$3.75 and \$3.45 Black Dress Satins and Chiffon Taffetas 35-inch.

Splendid quality—rich deep black—soft and easily draped. DRESS FABRICS—MAIN FLOOR.

\$2.88 French Serges 1.27 48-inch width—all wool—fine twill—navy and black. DRESS WOOLENS—MAIN FLOOR.

27 ct. Cotton Toweling 14 Red border—for dish or towel towels—durable quality. TOWELING—MAIN FLOOR.

47 ct. Fancy Crepes 31 Warm fabrics—BASEMENT.

28 ct. Cotton Buck Towels 17 Regular size—full bleached—white or red borders. TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

SOVIET CHIEFS OPEN NEW TERRORIST ERA

Campaign of Assassination in
Other Countries Is Now
to Be Waged.

PARLEYS WITH ENGLAND OFF

Moscow Reports That Lenin
Wouldn't Reverence Propaganda
in Persia and Afghanistan.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The London Times publishes a translation of two decrees issued in Moscow in December. The first reads: "The Council of People's Commissaries has decided to entrust to Comrade Dzerzhinsky, in agreement with Comrade Zinoviev and the Central Executive Committee of the Third International, with the drafting of extraordinary measures for the purpose of eradicating foreign spies and saboteurs, and preventing the recurrence of military enterprises against Soviet Russia."

This decree is signed, among others, by V. Dzerzhinsky (Leningrad). The second decree, which is headed "Secret" and is signed by Dzerzhinsky, President of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission, reads:

"To the international sections of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission and to all responsible workers in special departments: In order entirely to crush all conspiracies and revolts connected with foreign agents in the territory of Soviet Russia, it is hereby urgently recommended: 1. That the entire White Guard organization be completely destroyed, according to the separate countries and regions of their activities, with a view to increasing the number of hostiles recruited among their relations still living in Soviet Russia. Those who 'white guard' responsible posts in Soviet Russia have proved themselves traitors to the workers and peasants' cause should be vigilantly watched. People of this category must be destroyed at every opportunity. 2. That terrorist acts be carried out against the more active agents, also against members of the Entente military missions. 3. That armed detachments be formed for the purpose of carrying out these instructions whenever necessary. 4. That immediate measures be taken to influence all foreign organizations of espionage and counterespionage near the frontiers with a view to making use of them in our own interests. 5. That fictitious White Guard organizations be established for the purpose of bringing to light the activities of foreign agencies in our territory."

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Moscow newspaper Izvestia, the official organ of the Soviet Government, is quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin today as stating that the Anglo-Russian trade negotiations have been broken off. The break, it is declared, was over Great Britain's demands that the Soviet Government should carry on no propaganda in Persia or Afghanistan.

The Izvestia is quoted as adding that Russia's acceptance of these demands would be equivalent to recognition of a British sphere of influence in these countries.

Special Cable to The New York Times. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5.—Revel papers print persistent rumors that Rykov, Chairman of the Economic Council in Moscow, and an anarchy. The Soviet Government, have proposed an all-Russian Constituent Assembly.

According to the Izvestia of Moscow, the whole Siberian revolutionary Committee has been tried before a special Soviet court in Tomsk for maintaining secret relations with the Japanese Government. Chairman Krasnoshchekov and five other members were sentenced to be shot. Six members were condemned to hard labor for life. Only three were acquitted. Many members of other Soviet organizations in Siberia have been arrested in connection with this case.

Moscow papers say the Government is now working for an alliance with China. Tchitcherine, the Foreign Minister, having declared that Russia is ready to give up all special privileges in China.

**POLES PLEDGED TO QUIT
VILNA AS ALLIES ENTER**
But Now Switzerland Objects to
the Plebiscite Forces Crossing
Her Territory.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Vilna will be evacuated by Polish "irregular" troops as soon as the date for the Lithuanian plebiscite is fixed, says an international occupation contingent has arrived, under a formal promise made yesterday by Leon Bourgeois, President of the Council of the League of Nations, by President Pilsudski of Poland, says the Petit Parisien. General Pilsudski's troops entered Vilna early last October, and since that time has been in control of the Provisional Government he established there.

It is understood that General Pilsudski's visit to Paris will probably be more extended than he expected it to be, owing to the number and complexity of the questions being discussed with French officials. He sent for the Polish Minister of Finance yesterday, and the hope is expressed in Polish circles here that the presence of the Minister will expedite conversations relative to a Franco-Polish accord which are now in progress in this city.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. BERN, Feb. 5.—The Swiss Government has seldom been confronted with so thorny a problem as that of whether it shall allow allied troops to pass through its territory to keep order during the plebiscite in Vilna. As a member of the League of Nations, Switzerland wishes to be agreeable to the League, but according to the London declaration of Feb. 15, 1920, she is not bound to allow the passage of foreign troops through her territory. There is strong opposition to her doing so, and it is feared that the railway workers may refuse to handle trains if she does.

The argument against such permission is that the troops which would be sent, although on a peaceful mission, might ultimately become involved in hostilities at Vilna.

BERN, Feb. 5 (Associated Press).—It is understood here that the request made by the League of Nations for permission for international troops, on their way to the Vilna plebiscite area, to traverse Switzerland probably will be withdrawn.

CLAIMS ON RUSSIA MET.
Embassy Here Paid Debts to the Amount of \$120,000,000.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A movement has been started to discredit and close the Russian Embassy here, and the Government officials suspect that it is being directed by Bolsheviks and their sympathizers who wish to remove an obstacle to the recognition of the Russian Soviet Government. The latest attack has centered on the credits established by the Treasury during the Kerensky regime.

The highest State Department officials not only give the Russian Embassy a good character, but are satisfied with the manner in which the Russian Intelligence in the United States at the time of the fall of the Kerensky Government was handled for the protection of American interests.

At the time of the Kerensky overthrow Russia owed \$120,000,000 to American firms, and there was a Russian credit only \$12,000,000. It is asserted that to the satisfaction of every individual to whom money was due or who had a contract with the Russian Government, each claim was met and the whole of the large indebtedness wiped out.

PILSUDSKI'S MISSION TO FRANCE WINS LITTLE

His Plea for an Alliance Fails—
No Financial Help Likely—May
Be a Trade Treaty.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Marshal Pilsudski of Poland leaves Paris tonight with, it is said, two of three objects of his visit unachieved.

He came to try to get three things—a military alliance, a financial agreement (which in this case meant a cash advance by France to Poland) and a commercial treaty on the same lines as that recently concluded between France and Czechoslovakia.

It is stated that France could not see her way to granting the first two, and the consequences of her refusal, it is believed, are likely to be serious, not only for Poland, but also for the President, whose position in his own country is by no means as sure as it was.

Early last Summer the then Polish Minister of Finance, Grabki, prepared an elaborate scheme by which France should restore Poland's shattered credit in return for concessions, notably concerning the rich oil fields of Eastern Galicia. It was whispered that the prospect of preferential treatment had

not been without its effect in causing French advocacy of the Polish claim to the province, which was granted by the Supreme Council despite the fact that, under President Wilson's influence, it was refused them during the Peace Conference.

Rabiki's scheme fell down owing to the Bolshevik victories of last Summer, and although the Poles later turned the tables, France seems to feel that Polish ownership of East Galicia, against which the Soviets protested, and which they still regard as a part of Russia, is not sufficiently assured to warrant the expenditure of French money at a time when France's own finances are not of the soundest.

It is learned that the Poles were put off with the somewhat cold comfort of a promise to reconsider the matter, when the question of German reparations has been satisfactorily settled.

As plan for a military alliance is open to the same criticism from the French viewpoint as the financial agreement, it is a one-sided proposition at present. The French who would be giving and the Poles doing all the taking.

Unfortunately for Pilsudski, his assurances that there was no danger of a Bolshevik attack by which he hoped to elicit the response: "Then, in that case, you don't need French assistance."

In point of fact the French Government knows that French soldiers would never order to go off and defend Poland in the eastern marches against the Russians. An attack on Poland by

Germany is another matter, and it is stated that the Polish President did receive assurances that if anything of that kind happened he could count on France.

His attempt to get French help regarding Upper Silesia met no better success. There has been a revulsion of feeling in France on this subject. The French now realize that if Germany retains Upper Silesia there is more chance of France getting paid.

A commercial treaty holds out better prospects for the Poles. It is announced that the Foreign Minister, Prince Sapieha, will remain here a few days after his departure to complete negotiations in this matter. It is not unlikely that Sapieha's prolonged stay has even further significance. Should Pilsudski fail, Sapieha would certainly be the bitter enemy of the President, whose assassination he was once alleged to have plotted, and his presence in France might have important results in the event of a political crisis in Poland.

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Sales Manager

A prominent and progressive corporation manufacturing nationally advertised products selling to drug, hardware and department stores, requires the services of an exceptionally able sales director. Must be experienced along the lines of merchandising products with a national distribution. Only a few men of highest caliber and unquestionable references considered. With complete details of qualifications, past and present employers, which will be treated confidentially, address H. W. Box 100 Station F, New York.

Phone

UNDAUNTED ENTERS RACE ACROSS OCEAN

Commodore Mayer to Start His Schooner Yacht in King Albert Cup Event.

SECOND VESSEL NAMED

Intercontinental Rivalry Assures Many Nominations for Contest to Be Sailed Next Summer.

The second entry for the transatlantic race from Sandy Hook to Ostend, Belgium, which is to start from the Ambrose Lightship on July 4 next, for the cup offered by King Albert of Belgium, was received yesterday by Pierre Mail, Belgian Consul General in this city. This second entry is the three-masted schooner yacht Undaunted, owned by Commodore Francis M. Mayer of the Atlantic Yacht Club. She is next to the largest sailing yacht in this country, the Aloha, belonging to Arthur Currier James, being the largest and having a net tonnage of 649 with an overall length of 213 feet. The Undaunted, formerly the Karina, was built for Commodore Robert E. Tod in 1911 by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, and was sailed by Theodore W. Wills. She has a net tonnage of 521, is 198 feet 7 inches over all, 180 feet on the water line, has a beam of 33 feet 9 inches and draws 17 feet.

After using her for several years and making a record of 100 days on the Atlantic as well as crossing and recrossing the Atlantic aboard her, Commodore Mayer said the Karina to Theodore P. Burgess at Boston, who made a transatlantic cruise, and later sold her to Commodore Mayer, who changed her name to the Undaunted. Now she is the flagship of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The Undaunted's accommodations are unusually spacious and comfortable. She carries a normal crew of forty-two, officers and men, and a few auxiliary crew, though the Aloha has, and the Undaunted, now she is the flagship of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Next in size to the Undaunted comes the schooner yacht Alcione with a net tonnage of 412, and a length of 185 feet. The Alcione is longer, having an overall length of 185 feet, despite her lower tonnage.

Commodore Mayer's Letter.

Commodore Mayer's letter to Pierre Mail entering the Undaunted stipulates that the entry is sent with the understanding that it become effective as soon as the contest is officially announced. The letter follows:

"It is with great interest that I have read in the papers the announcement that His Majesty, King Albert of Belgium, has offered a cup to be contested for by transatlantic yachtsmen, and that many of our countrymen will be taking part in the contest for the honor of winning this cup.

The opportunity to take part in an ocean race for so splendid a trophy is most welcome and I wish to enter the schooner yacht Undaunted in the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club, as one of the contestants. This entry is, of course, subject to the receipt of a notification of His Majesty's offer by the American Yacht Club mentioned in the announcement.

I may add that any conditions that may be attached to the offer and open race may be acceptable to me, and I am confident that the conditions, when settled, will be every reasonable and fair, and that the contest will be in accordance with the best traditions of ocean racing.

Fishermen May Enter.

Coughlin Pays Tribute to Tank Recruit's Throwing Arm

Bradshaw, the Stirling Lafayette College Catcher, who has made a verbal agreement to join the New York Yankees, is only a few major league catches away from being a star.

ST. ISIDORE IS FIRST IN FEATURED RACE

J. E. Nash's Gelding Scores Victory in City Park Handicap at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The St. Isidore, J. E. Nash's gelding, added another victory to his record today in the City Park Handicap, the stellar event on the racing program at the Fair Grounds. The gelding, which included Tipity Witchet, finished with a time of 1:58.2, beating the second, the St. Isidore, by a margin of a length and a half over the first quarter.

St. Isidore held on well for the entire trip and gradually increased his lead through the stretch drive, leading Dancing Spray to the finish by four lengths. The latter was second, a length in front of Tipity Witchet, and General Halg finished with a time of 1:58.2, beating the second, the St. Isidore, by a margin of a length and a half over the first quarter.

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Fishermen May Enter.

Word comes from Gloucester, Mass., that the Canadian Race Committee has challenged the eligibility of the fishing schooner Mayflower, the vessel being built to compete against the Canadian challenger in the continuation of the fishermen's race between Gloucester and this country, on the ground that the Mayflower will not have engaged in commercial fishing for at least one season prior to the start of the race.

A Corinthian, most of whose sailing is from his home port, Chicago, was quoted yesterday as saying that the Mayflower has so often made the crafts of the lake and water to contend with as to have no doubt as to its ability to compete against the Canadian challenger in the continuation of the fishermen's race between Gloucester and this country, on the ground that the Mayflower will not have engaged in commercial fishing for at least one season prior to the start of the race.

The same sectional feeling exists between the Nova Scotia and those who sail on the Ontario, which may result in entries being received from both of those sections. Aemilia Jarvis is the most prominent Corinthian of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, with headquarters at Toronto. At the present time the Jarvis is on a deep sea cruise to the West Indies.

NEW ORLEANS SPRING MEETING CANCELED

Governor's Objections to Racing at Jefferson Park During Lent Cause of Action.

END WILL COME TUESDAY

Program to Close After Close of Events at Fair Grounds Track—Decision Not a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—The Jefferson Park Association's proposed spring race meeting at the Fair Grounds track, which was to open Wednesday next, the day after the close of the Business Men's Racing Association Winter meeting at the Fair Grounds track, was called off tonight because of Governor Parker's objection to racing during the Lenten season.

Announcement of the abandonment of plans for the meeting was made after a meeting of the Jefferson Park Association, held at the Fair Grounds track, at which the association's officers and directors decided to call off the meeting.

Because of the fear of antagonizing persons said to be opposed to a Spring race, the Jefferson Park Association has decided to call off the meeting.

Shakes Off Chaffers.

The ministerial candidate was master of his racing rivals almost from the start. He shook off successfully challenges by Goodwin, Devanney and Oppenly and with the latter pressing hard at the quarter-mile mark, he finished with a 400-yard sprint.

Cutbill Winner in Hunter Mile Race.

"Flying Parson" Outsteps Fast Field in Feature of Boston A. A. Games.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The "Flying parson" of the running track, Harold C. Cutbill, of the Boston Athletic Association, tonight went to the front of American amateur runners in the 100-yard dash, by scoring 20 points, the Morningside A. C. was second with 12 points, while the New York Athletic Club was third with 11 points.

C. C. N. Y. Downs Amherst.

Pool's Leg Broken in Fall During Polo Game at Miami

Special to The New York Times.

FAST FISH GIVES BRAVERMAN

New Yorker Takes 600-Yard Junior "Met" Honors at Newark—Mohawks Win Meet.

Special to The New York Times. NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2.—Harry Braverman, former De Wint Central High School track captain, won the 600-yard title in the most sensational race of the night at the Mohawk Athletic Club, which was the first of the season.

Braverman going into the last lap of the race was far in the lead. He did not appear to have any outside chance of winning the race. No one was giving the former Clinton star any attention, but suddenly on the last half lap Braverman cut loose with a great burst and won the race by a margin of four feet.

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C. C. N. Y. Downs Amherst.

Local Collegians Defeat Massachusetts Five, 42 to 20.

In the C. C. N. Y. gymnasium last night a basketball game between the local collegians and the Massachusetts team resulted in a 42-20 victory for the local team.

C. C. N. Y. (22) Amherst (20).

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TRAPSHOOTERS WAGED AGAINST CALLING EVENTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

In order to learn as far as possible any appreciation of the value and attractiveness of standard trapshooting championships, such as the State, zone and national events, all of which are registered by the American Trapshooting Association, the committee has adopted the following rule:

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HARVARD CONQUERS YALE HOCKEY TEAM

Crimson Outclasses Bulldog, 7 Goals to 0, in Match at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—In a one-sided game Harvard defeated Yale in hockey here tonight, 7 to 0. It was the sixth straight victory for the Crimson. Captain Neil Eglow was the outstanding star of the seven goals.

Harvard's defense was perfect, and the Yale team was unable to get a shot on goal. The game was a rout for the Crimson.

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SWIMMING RECORDS BROKEN BY HIDDIES

New Marks Made in 230 and 160 Yard Relay as Navy Beats Pittsburgh, 52 to 10.

ARMY FIVE WINS GAME

Cadets Defeat North Carolina Basketball by 34 to 28.

Special to The New York Times. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2.—Intercollegiate records were shattered in the swimming meet this afternoon in which the Naval Academy overwhelmed the University of Pittsburgh by 52 to 10. The Naval Academy's 230-yard relay team, who swam the 230 yards in 2 minutes 44.4 seconds, which is a record, and a half better than the former intercollegiate record.

The midwestern relay team covered the 160 yards in 3 minutes 18.4 seconds, under conditions conforming to the rules of the intercollegiate swimming association. This is 31.5 seconds better than the intercollegiate record, but cannot be allowed, as the pool is 44 inches shorter for the distance. The time of record is less than three-fifths of a second, however.

Harvard Conquers Yale Hockey Team.

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LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Friday evening, in Jamaica Plain, a large black dog, containing small pieces of metal and articles, liberal reward for its return. Call on Mr. J. M. H. at 100 West 10th St., New York City.

LOST—Between Columbia and 110th St., an American, or 114th or 115th St., a black dog, containing small pieces of metal and articles, liberal reward for its return. Call on Mr. J. M. H. at 100 West 10th St., New York City.

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FOR SALE

Billiard and Pocket Tables.

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20,000 Pairs of QUEEN QUALITY
Low Shoes for Women
\$3.85
If manufactured now—at new low costs—
they would retail at from \$7.50 to \$10.50.
GIMBELS WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP—Second Floor

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32nd STREET - BROADWAY - 33rd STREET NEW YORK CITY

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GIMBELS WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP—Second Floor

For Other
Gimbel News
See Section 2



S-A-L-E Superior Suits of Pure Wool Jersey \$16.75

Almost incredibly fine of fabric and trim of tailoring are these splendid Flex-o-tex Jersey suits. You'll want one to wear as a dress now—and as a suit later.

- Seven Models for Women—Sizes 32 to 44
- Four Models for Misses—Sizes 16 to 20

Notch-collar styles, Tuxedo models, shawl collars and regulation Norfolk effects.

navy tan sponge blue heather Java brown
agate henna brown green heather shark grey
oxford kangaroo brown peacock

GIMBELS WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SHOPS—Third Floor.

Here's a Good Sale of Tots' Frocks

Specially Purchased
and Specially Priced

\$2.95 : \$6.95

White Lawn

With a Paris touch of colored hand-smocking—the daintiness of lace frilled neck and sleeve—and a ribbon rosette, \$2.95.

Organdy

Pink, blue, maize—just one little crisp picot-edged frill after another. Voila—a skirt. Frilled neck, frilled sleeves—a SASH. \$6.95.

What Gay Little Frocks
for the Kindergarten Circle!

GIMBELS BABY SHOP—Second Floor

Mirrors and Pictures At Sweeping Reductions

Not just a picture here and there—or one or two types of mirrors—but almost our entire stock! A well chosen, well assorted stock—complete—rightly priced. And re-priced—decidedly less—in this inventory sale.

**All Mirrors
25% Less**

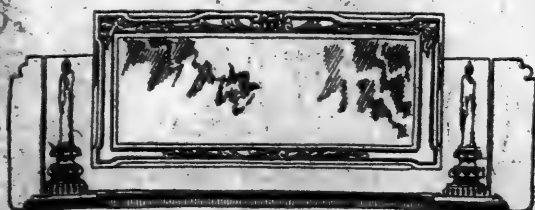
Our entire mirror stock—mirrors of every period, type, style and size. Marked at one-fourth less! Sale prices: \$4.13 to \$262.50

Pictures: 25% to 50% Less

Entire Stock of Oil Paintings—One-Fourth to One-Half Less!
Entire Stock of Pastels—One-Fourth Less!
Entire Stock of Mezzotints—One-Fourth Less!

Half Price and Less

A clearance that includes Burlington proofs, photogravures, car-bons, colored prints and a most attractive miscellany of good pictures—priced at half—and less! Sale prices start at 50c.



GIMBELS PICTURE GALLERIES—Sixth Floor.

\$30,000 Worth of William A. Rogers' Silver-Plated Flatware for \$15,000

Many Staple and Fancy Pieces to Go at Savings of One-Half

Why this Sale? Because William A. Rogers Ltd. is discontinuing this particular pattern and we were able to make very special purchase and to offer you these great savings.

It is important to note that the most needed pieces to make a complete set are included in this sale. And, for wear and service, of course you can depend on anything bearing the mark of "William A. Rogers."

SPOONS

Tea Spoons...\$2.75 Doz.
Dessert Spoons...\$5.00 Doz.
Table Spoons...\$5.50 Doz.
Soup Spoons...\$5.50 Doz.
Iced Tea Spoons...\$4.50 Doz.
Coffee Spoons...\$2.75 Doz.
Sugar Spoons...45c each
Baby Spoons...45c each
Berry Spoons...1.50 each
Mustard Spoons...40c each
Jelly Spoons...75c each

FANCY PIECES

Sugar Tongs...\$1.00 each
Bon Bon Tongs...45c each
Oyster Ladles...\$1.75 each
Child's Set (3 pieces)...\$1.25 Set
Butter Spreader...\$6.00 Doz.
3 piece Carving Set...\$8.50 Set
2 piece Carving Set...\$5.25 Set

Prices Quoted Are the Prices You Pay

GIMBELS—Main Floor, Main Aisle.

FORKS

Medium Forks...\$5.50 Doz.
Dessert Forks...\$5.00 Doz.
Salad Forks...\$6.75 Doz.
Oyster Forks...\$4.50 Doz.
Ice Cream Forks...\$5.50 Doz.
Pickle Forks...85c each
Cold Meat Forks...90c each
Child's Forks...40c each

KNIVES

Medium Knives, Hollow Handle...\$11.85 Doz.
Dessert Knives, Hollow Handle...\$11.25 Doz.
Fruit Knives, Hollow Handle...\$9.25 Doz.
Orange Knives, Hollow Handle...\$9.85 Doz.
Dessert Knives, Solid Handle...\$4.65 Doz.
Cake Knives, Hollow Handle...\$2.00 each
Pie Knives, Hollow Handle...\$2.00 each
Butter Knives...45c each
Child's Knife...75c each
Medium Knives, Solid Handle...\$4.75 Doz.

Prices Quoted Are the Prices You Pay



S-A-L-E Women's Wraps of Velour : Fur Trimmed in Brown \$35 and Reindeer

The smart embroidery which bands the back of this wrap—the soft fur collar and cuffs—the splendid quality of the velour—the warmth and general air of this wrap—all point to a far higher price than \$35.

But a manufacturer was anxious to clear his stock. We chose just these two models (110 coats) and purchased them most specially. And, as always, we pared out profits to give you a double advantage.

The wrap is available in just two shades—brown and reindeer—both of which look particularly well with the fur trimming.

GIMBELS WOMEN'S COAT SHOP—Third Floor.

Never Within Our Memory Such

A Sale of Cretonnes

50,000 Yards at Less Than Half Price

5000 Yds. at 29c 30000 Yds. at 42c 15000 Yds. at 65c

Cretonne—the fabric of infinite uses. SUPERLATIVE Cretonne in a Superlative Sale. A quality that you've paid twice and more than twice the sale price for. The standard 36 inch width.

The patterns exquisitely rich; infinitely varied. The color combinations practically without limit. The yardage so ample that even extensive room treatments of hotels can be supplied and at LESS than HALF Price!

40 Tables of Cretonnes 40
Extra Salespeople Extra Service

GIMBELS—Sale on Main and Sixth Floors.

Fine Quality All Wool Jersey Cloth

54 Inches Wide **\$1.65** 54 Inches Wide
PER YARD

The price is about one-half what nearly every one in town is asking for this quality—a price accomplished through a very unusual purchase. There are about 3,000 yards in all—an excellent quality all wool knitted Jersey, in firm, even weave, the quality which is so smart and practical for tailored wear—and, best of all, it is in a glorious range of colors, not only the dark shades, but in those vivid shades so alluring for sports wear:

Light grey Chamois Beige Tan French blue Raspberry Burgundy
Dove grey Sapphire Henna Castor Taupe Reindeer Medium navy blue
Labrador blue American Beauty Sand Copenhagen Turquoise Purple Dark navy blue

GIMBELS DRESS GOODS SHOP—Second Floor.

\$5.95 Is a Very LOW Price for a REAL Mohair Sweater

But \$5.95 Is Its Price
to You If You Come
Early Enough Tomorrow

Tuxedo style sweater in the loveliest of sun colors: corn, rose, jade and the blue of a summer sky. The braided and tasseled belt is just for an added bit of distinction.

For Sunshine Resort Wear Now:
For Summer Resort Wear Later.

GIMBELS WOMEN'S SWEATER SHOP—Third Floor

Our February Sale of Petticoats

Offers New Models at Lowered Prices

The revel of brilliant colors which greets us in the spring fashions is in no part of the costume gayer than in the alluring tints of the new petticoats—though, of course, they may be found too in more sombre hue. We believe these prices to be considerably lower than today's average prices on skirts of equal quality.

Silk Taffeta Petticoats \$3.95
In excellent quality, in several smartly designed flounced models; in beautiful changeable colors, navy and black.

Radium Taffeta Petticoats \$5.95
A soft silk, beautiful in its unusually attractive changeable colorings. The flounce is prettily tucked and pleated, with edging ruffle and silk underlay.

Milanese Glove Silk \$4.95
Petticoats with an unusually clever flounce in two color combinations of new spring colors and trimmed with satin ribbon.

Glove Silk Jersey Ankle Length Bloomers, Low Priced. These are of a heavier quality glove silk Jersey. **\$5.00** And in an especially pretty model. It has such an alluring cuff with little ruffles and pleatings—and comes in many colors; dark or grey.



GIMBELS PETTICOAT SHOP—Second Floor.

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbel's via Tubes and Subways



PRESIDENT-ELECT WARREN G. HARDING, IMMEDIATELY AFTER
LANDING AT ROCKLEDGE,
Indian River, Florida, From Senator Frelinghuysen's Houseboat Victoria,
Proceeding to the Nearest Golf Course for His Daily Game of Golf, the Natives
and Winter Colony of the Resort Flocking About His Motor Car.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



"WE ARE BACK
FROM OUR
SECOND
HONEY-
MOON":
FORMER
PRESIDENT
WILLIAM
H. TAFT
AND MRS.
TAFT
Arriving in
New York
After a
Month's
Sojourn in
Bermuda.
(International.)



"JUST AS EASY AS
HOLDING UP THE
WOOLWORTH
BUILDING." SO
SAID DOUGLAS
FAIRBANKS
WITH JACK
DEMPSEY ON
HIS SHOUL-
DER.
(Times Wide
World Photos.)

WINTER GOLF
IN CHICAGO:
MISS BERNICE
NETTLETON,
Garbed in the Lat-
est Golfing Mode
Now Popular With
the Fair Sex of the
"Windy City," Tak-
ing a Lesson From Tim
Hartnet, Widely Known
Middle West Professional.
(International.)



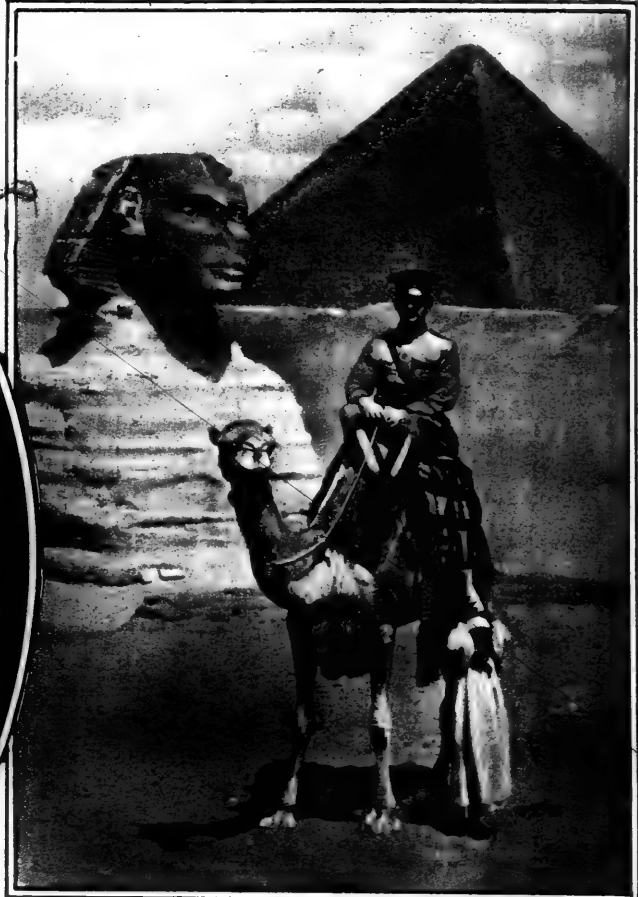
THE ATLANTIC FLEET, U. S. NAVY,
Proceeding Down the Coast for the Guantanamo Drill Grounds, as Seen From the U. S.
Dreadnought
Oklahoma.
(Times Wide
World Photos.)



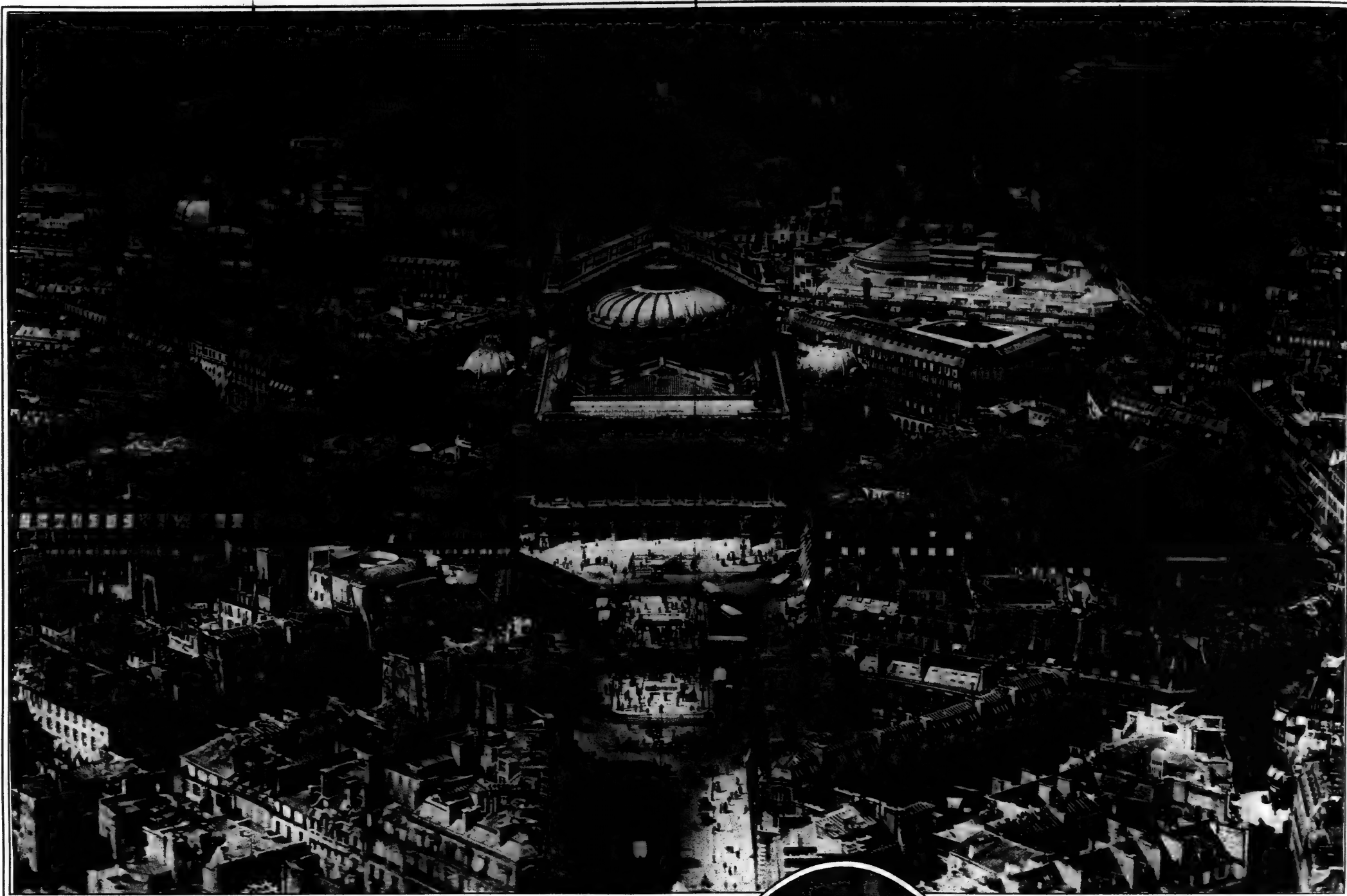
MARY GARDEN,
Directrix of the Chicago Opera Company, Now
in the Midst of Its New York Season, at Her
Desk.
(Moffett.)



BILLIE BURKE,
in Private Life Mrs. Florenz Ziegfeld Jr., and
Patricia, Their Little Daughter, at Palm Beach.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



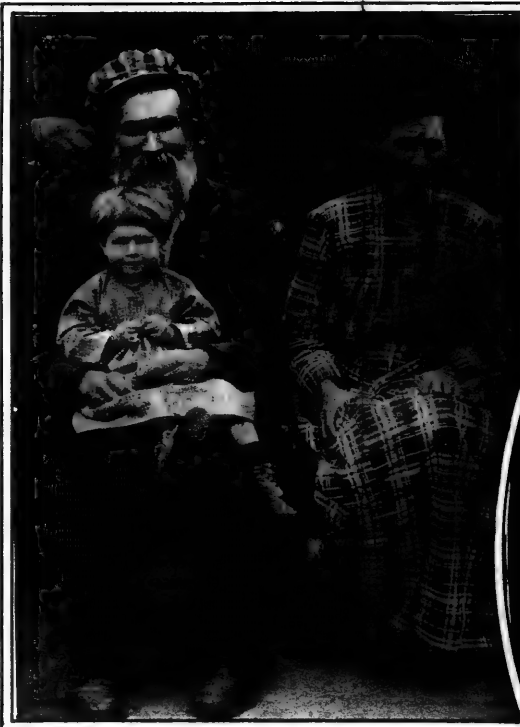
MAJOR E. L. DYER, UNITED STATES COAST ARTILLERY,
Viewing the Sights of the Valley of the Nile From the Deck of a "Ship
of the Desert."
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE HEART OF PARIS FROM AN AMERICAN AIRPLANE:
THE OPERA HOUSE,

the Place de l'Opera, and Adjacent Streets, the Avenue de l'Opera, Rue de la Paix, Boulevard des Capucines, Rue Scribe, Boulevard Haussmann, and Other Famous Thoroughfares Which Pour Their Crowds of Shoppers and Pleasure Seekers Into This Great Centre of the French Capital.

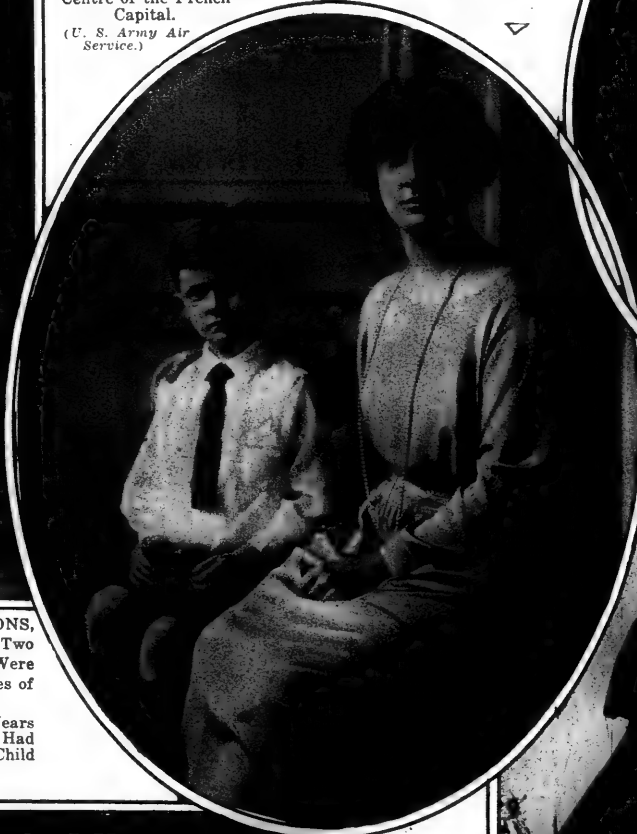
(U. S. Army Air Service.)



CAUGHT HIS WIFE IN A BEAR TRAP: ALBERT PARSONS, Alleged Wild Man and Trapper, His Wife, and the Child, Two Years Old, Who, After Many Years of Solitary Existence, Were Recently Driven Back by High Water From the Cane Brakes of Leaf River, Miss., to the Fringes of Civilization.

The Woman Has Only One Eye, Having Lost the Other Years Ago in a Fight With a Wildcat. When Found, the Woman Had But a Single Garment, the Man Was Nearly Naked, and the Child Entirely So.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CON-
NAUGHT,

Wife of Prince Arthur of Connaught, First Cousin of the King of England, Recently Appointed Governor General of the Union of South Africa, and Their Little Son, the Earl of MacDuff.

(Bain News Service.)



COMTE
DE ST.
AULAIRE,

New French Ambassador to Great Britain, Succeeding the Venerable Cambon.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



STARVING CHINA'S DAILY RATION THE LUNCHEON OF
THE SON OF THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN:

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.,

Who Recently Gave Personally One Million Dollars Toward the Relief of the Starving Children of Central Europe. Attending the China Bowl Luncheon, Which Consisted of Dried Corn and Tannin, Only Food China's Starving Multitudes Will Receive Until the New Harvest.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



MARIE SETON,

Beautiful English Poetess, Whose Latest Volume of Lyrics, "Passing Melodies," Has Just Been Accepted by Their Majesties, Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra.

Mrs. Seton Is the War Widow of Major Henry Seton of the British Army.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



COUNTESS PULASKI,

Who Has Recently Returned to This Country With Count Pulaski, Poland's New Minister to the United States.

(© Marceau)



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III. AND QUEEN HELEN
Attending the Ceremony of the Laying of the First Stone of a Group of Houses in Rome for Working People.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



NIAGARA FALLS IN ITS WINTER GARB OF ICE AND SNOW.
(Courtesy, Canadian Pacific.)



ROSA RAISA AND YVONNE GALL of the Chicago Opera Company inspecting the Latest Spring Millinery Creations at New York's National Fashion Show.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MRS. NATHAN L. MILLER, WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, Taking the Oath of Office as a Member of the United States Electoral College Before New York's Secretary of State, John J. Lyons.
(Hulsinger.)



FORMER GOVERNOR JAMES M. COX OF OHIO, Sometime Democratic Nominee for President, Leaving the Home of Attorney General Palmer, Washington, Following a Luncheon in His Honor by Mr. Palmer, Who Appears at the Left, With Judge Timothy Ansberry Between Them.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS MARJORIE KINGSLAND of New York, Whose Engagement to Vicomte Robert de Vauloge Has Been Announced.
(Misses Selby.)



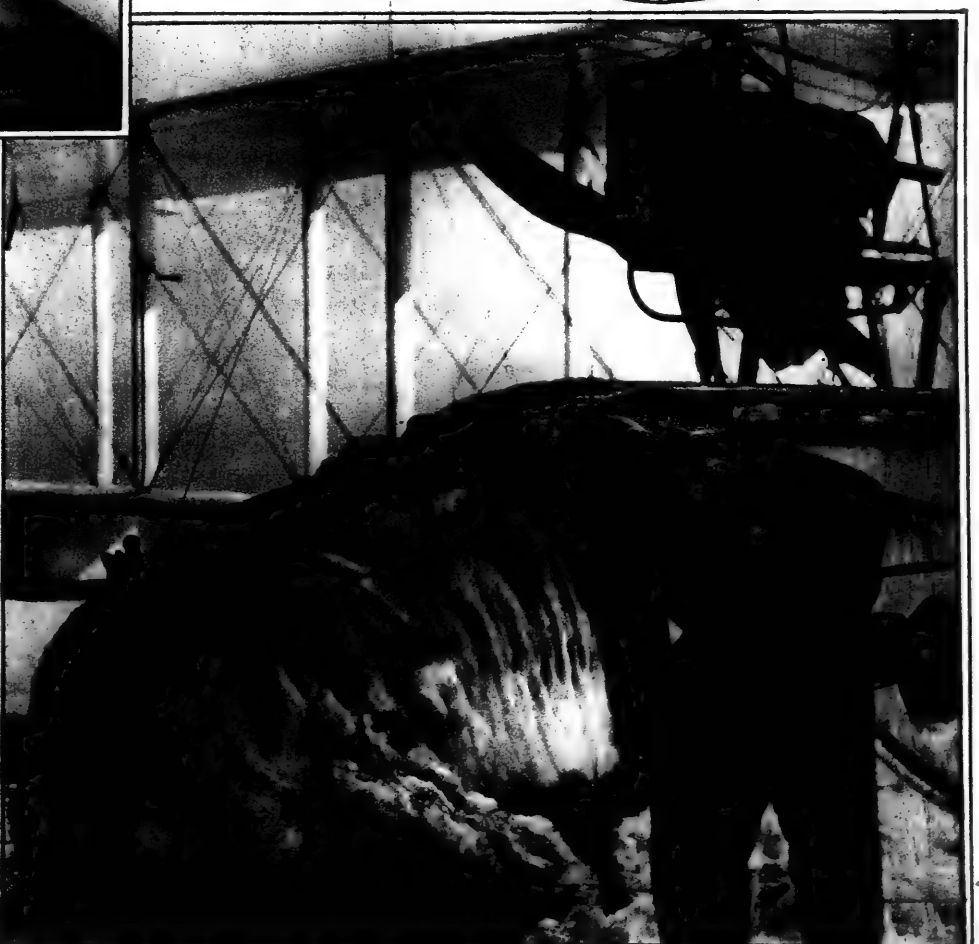
"THE BIG FELLOW" HERE: JESS WILLARD as He Looks on Arrival in New York to Go Into Training for His Forthcoming Fight With Jack Dempsey to Regain the Heavyweight Championship of the World.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



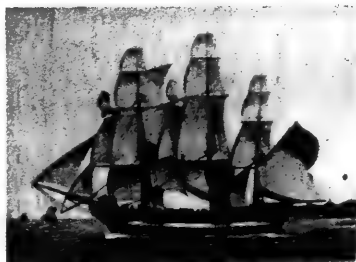
INEZ PLUMMER AND HER FELLOW-THESPIAN in "The Broken Wing," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, Hunting Big Game in Central Park.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS ELSIE PECK in Character Part at the Seventh Annual Grand Opera Costume Ball Given at the Waldorf-Astoria by the National Opera Club of America.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ICY ENDING IN RARITAN BAY OF A PROJECTED SEAPLANE TRIP FROM NEW YORK HARBOR TO MIAMI, FLA. The Giant Ocean Bird, Descending in the Bay, is Instantly Frozen In, Imprisoning Her Crew Mid-Bay for Fifteen Hours.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



Ship Margaret of Salem leaving Trieste, 1802. The hidden romance of the sea is written deep into many an old Sheraton sideboard brought to our shores in the days of the famous clipper ships of Salem.



DANERSK FURNITURE

NOT since Sheraton and the brothers Adam made the beautiful painted furniture of their day, with panels by Angelica Kaufman and Cypriani, have such choice decorative pieces been produced as the Danersk dining room and bedroom groups. The sideboard illustrated here was recently on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and is now to be seen in our showrooms. The design themes and color schemes were evolved from rare documents in the Hoentschel Collection, and they are an example of the care and

study that enter into the development of all Danersk decorative work.

The surest way to achieve beauty in the furnishing of your rooms is to purchase from those who are actually manufacturing the things they offer and who take a deep personal interest in the successful solving of your particular problems.

Danersk Furniture is made at Stamford and comprises dignified Early English Dining Room groups, quaint Colonial natural wood Breakfast Rooms, English overstuffed Davenport and Chairs, antique styles of Chests, Tables and other Living Room pieces, and choice Bedroom sets finished in the beautiful lacquer colors.

Make your purchases now for spring delivery. You can buy Danersk Furniture through your decorator, dealer, or direct from us.

Send for The Danersk P-5, a descriptive bulletin illustrating decorative furniture.

ERSKINE - DANFORTH CORPORATION

2 West 47th Street, New York

1st door west of 5th Avenue—4th floor

Open Saturday afternoons



Our food, though plentiful and good, is often robbed of this vital element

Tables loaded with food, yet— a vital element now known to be lacking in our meals

A simple food that builds health
Fleischmann's Yeast, a simple familiar food, increases appetite, and helps all the processes of digestion. To build up and maintain health, keeping the body resistant to disease, eat 1 to 3 cakes of yeast a day—a part of your regular diet.

Laxatives gradually replaced
It is recognized that laxatives bring only temporary relief—they cannot remove the cause of the trouble. Fleischmann's Yeast by its very nature as a wholesome food is better suited to the system than coarse substances, drugs or oils. It is a conditioner that tends to restore normal functions. And it cannot form a habit.

For constipation, eat from 1 to 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast a day.

THE vital tissues upon which their health and strength depend, starving for lack of one single element in food! That is the situation of thousands of men and women today.

Science has discovered that the mysterious life-giving vitamin is essential to health. Without it our food, no matter how good and plentiful, cannot give us the energy we need.

Yet our modern diet is often robbed of this vital element by manufacture and preparation! "We now know definitely," writes one of our greatest authorities, "that the regular diet of a large portion of the people of the United States is falling short of maintaining satisfactory nutrition."

**The mysterious, almost magical
"vitamin"—its richest source**

Yeast is the richest known source of the vigor-making vitamin which is lacking in so many of our common foods. This is what has caused yeast to assume such a new and startling importance in our food.

Physicians and food specialists have obtained almost magic results by adding it to diets.

Today, thousands of men and women are eating Fleischmann's Yeast to correct the vitamin deficiency in their ordinary meals. As a result, they are finding themselves free of minor ailments. They are building up increased resistance to disease, and are feeling an abounding sense of vigor and energy often unknown for years.

Eat yeast before or between meals—1 to 3 cakes a day. Spread it on toast or crackers—dissolve it in milk or fruit-juices—or eat it plain. Those who are troubled with gas should first dissolve yeast in boiling water.

Place a standing order with your grocer for Fleischmann's Yeast and get it fresh daily.

To learn more about what this important discovery has done for others and what it can do for you, send for new booklet, "The New Importance of Yeast in Diet." Address THE FLEISCHMANN CO., Dept. 11, 701 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.



"Her Gown was of Belding's, too"

When mother was a girl, a silk dress was a prized possession to be remodeled, cleaned, turned, and worn for many seasons.

Belding's Silks—now as then—are famous for their wearing qualities. In them is preserved the full strength of the natural silk fibre. They are beautiful with the enduring loveliness which has made Belding's Silks a tradition of our best homes. The selvaige mark shows you the genuine Belding's—backed by a guarantee of established value.



Belding's

Enduring Silks • Fabrics • Spool Silk

Nancette

Satin Crêpe • Satin Negligée • Satin Circé • Satin Duchesse
Baskette • Taffeta • Chiffon de Chine • Crêpe de Chine

BELDING BROTHERS & CO.

Attractive Styles for Spring



SUCH an attractive variety has been designed for the coming Spring of DIX-MAKE MORNING AND PORCH DRESSES that it is difficult which one to choose. We illustrate this month our No. 739, made of fine white Dotted Swiss. It is a dainty and becoming model, comes in all sizes, 34 to 46, and sells for \$6.75 at leading department stores.

For 25 years Dix-Make Dresses have been designed and made in the most painstaking and exceptional manner—and they are prettier this Spring than ever.

Henry A. Dix & Sons Co.,
Dix Building New York

Dix-Make

No. 739—\$6.75. We shall be glad to send you our Folder No. 26 showing other pretty Dresses from \$3.00 up to \$7.50.

Makers also of
DIX-MAKE
Nurses' and
Maids' Uniforms

Look for DIX-MAKE
Label on Every Garment



Blyn-Plan

The Shoe that "Feels Like Nothing On"



For Boys and Girls

Tan Russia Calf
Sizes 6 to 8 4.50
8 1/2 to 11 5.00
11 1/2 to 2 5.50

Gun Metal Calf

Sizes 6 to 8 4.00
8 1/2 to 11 4.50
11 1/2 to 2 5.00

West Side Stores:
222-224 W. 125th St.
Near Seventh Av.
6th Av. & 27th St.
8th Av., 39th & 40th

Brooklyn Stores:
442-444 Fulton St., opp. Bridge St., nr. Hoyt St.
829-833 Broadway, bet. Park Av. and Elmy St.
1263-1267 Broadway, near Greene Av.

Don't Take Chances

on so important a matter as your child's shoes. A shoe doesn't need to be too big to be comfortable, but it must be shaped to the natural lines of the foot. That's the principle of the "Blyn-Plan Nature" Shoe. Well built for service and economical in price.

East Side Stores:
3d Av. and 122d St.
3d Av., 86th & 87th Sts.
3d Av., 150 & 151 Sts.
Bowers, nr. Broome
102 3d Av., nr. 13th

Factory 511-519
East 72d St.

Newark Stores:
689 Broad St., opposite Military Park.
100 Market Street—Men's Shoes Only.
Mail Order Department, 2240 Third Ave., New York City.
Delivery free to any part of the world.



An Astounding Value in a World-Famous Brassiere!
**"Flattening-Effect" Silk-Brocade
 MODEL BRASSIERE**

Style 1291 \$2.50

Only the talent and resources of the greatest Brassiere Organization in America can crowd a value so big into a piece so small. The proof is in the picture. Other Flattening-Effects 75c to \$10.

For Sale Everywhere—Ask for Style Number 1291, Illustrated above, at your Department Store, Neighborhood Shop or at your Corsetiere. 40 separate styles in Flattening-Effects; 120 other styles in Regulation, Full-Figure, Diaphragm-Reducing, and Evening Decollete. If you cannot be supplied by your retailer, write direct to:

Model Brassiere Co.

200 Fifth Avenue, New York
 Dept. "B"

Send for Illustrated Style Book



Fashions are anticipated, not followed, in the designing of Betty Wales Dresses. The frocks for Spring, which are now on display, possess distinctive lines and trimmings that are as original as they are beautiful.

294—A Misses' model of Georgette in a variety of color combinations. Tucks encircle the skirt from waist to hem. Novel ribbon ornaments with taffeta girle and bow add beauty. The price is \$44.00.

268—Juniors' and Misses' model of crepe de chine, trimmed with novelty edging and soutache. The colors are gray, navy, tan and white. Four brightly colored tassels trim the side plaited skirt. This model is \$54.00.

**Betty Wales
 Dress Shop**

394 Fifth Ave. at 36th Street



Maternity

Continue Lane Bryant fashion—no way from prevail—conceal condition, and as required. Can be worn after figure returns to normal.

Everything for Baby

It is the latest ship to most elaborate nursery furniture, very reasonably priced. Write Dept. L for Free Style Book

Lane Bryant

21-23 West 38th Street, N. Y.



GRAFLEX

The camera that helps you get pictures—just as you want them



**Belle Mead
 Sweets**



**DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S
 PERFECT COLD CREAM**

**DRESSES
 for
 LARGE WOMEN
 at
 Wholesale Only**



**prima
 Donna**

"A woman of a presence"

—writes Fletcher, describing "a portly lady," and the phrase is a perfect word-picture of the modern woman who has learned to make her size an asset by choosing her gowns in the right way. Correctly corseted, she goes to a shop where Prima Donna Dresses are sold and tries on different models until she finds those that best give her the appearance of height and poise—in other words, "a presence."

New Parisian models for Street, Afternoon and Evening wear etc. shown in a good store near you

BAUM & WOLFF, Inc.
 99-103 Madison Avenue, New York

STYLE Q37
 PHOTOGRAPHED FROM LIFE
 Charming gown for
 Semi-formal wear of
 FINEST NET LACE
 artfully draped along
 newest Parisian lines



Raffetto FRENCH MARRONS

The dainty confection of Paris
 IN GLASS JARS WHEREVER THE
 CHOICEST DELICACIES ARE SOLD
 "Booklet on Request"

G.B. RAFFETTO
 INC.
 NEW YORK

**You can now
 have an old-time
 delicacy**

**All the rich mellowness of real
 plantation molasses in your
 gingerbread—**

HOT, delicious gingerbread, filling the air with its fragrance.

That was the secret of the tantalizing flavor that made famous the gingerbread of old-time Southern cooks.—It was that flavor of the old-fashioned home-made molasses. Then open kettles of sweet juice from the fresh-crushed sugar cane used to bubble over crackling bonfires—cane-crushing time with everyone on the plantation sniffing the fragrant air and watching their chance for a sly spoonful of that luscious molasses!

Today the famous old-time delicacy is yours again. Twenty-two years ago two Louisiana boys decided to restore to the world that by-gone Southern delicacy—genuine sugar cane molasses. Spurred on by delicious memories, they revived their plantation days and put up a molasses so fragrant, so full flavored, so sweet and pure that the first taste carries you back to childhood joys.



And they named it Brer Rabbit, in honor of the hero in the plantation stories of their childhood.

Today it is the most popular molasses in America. So successful have they been that Penick & Ford have become the largest packers of sugar cane products in the world.

One taste and you know the difference its flavor makes in your cooking! Try it in your gingerbread—it gives that old-time taste.

Get Brer Rabbit—either the light molasses (gold label—for table use as well as cooking) or the dark molasses (green label—a stronger flavor for cooking)—at your grocer's today. Penick & Ford, Ltd., New Orleans.



**Brer Rabbit
 Molasses**

*Rich with the flavor
 of the sugar cane*



PREPARED BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST PACKERS OF SUGAR CANE PRODUCTS



CHENEY SILKS

THE ORIENT INSPIRES FROCK AND FABRIC

A DECIDEDLY smart and clever design on Cheney Twill consists of polka dots and circular medallions in which are pictured tiny gentlemen of the orient. The frock takes its cue from the silk by adapting a loose-backed coatee, with wide sleeves of Crêpe Chenette and a panelled-sash arrangement that takes its inspiration from the oriental Obi. The polka-dot motif of the twill is repeated on the Crêpe Chenette by little black beads.

Stores with a reputation for fine merchandise will be quite sure to sell Cheney Silks, either by the yard or in garments ready to wear.

CHENEY BROTHERS

4th Avenue at 15th Street, New York

Printed Cheney Twill combined smartly with Crêpe Chenette.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

31th Street, New York

Misses Spring Frocks

TYPICAL MISSES' ATTIRE POSSESSING THAT STRIKING FLAIR OF MODERNITY WHICH EMPHATICALLY DENOTES CONFIDENCE AND REFINEMENT



Model illustrated in "Crêpe Algiers" in Pheasant, Light Green, Black, Navy or Brown. Unique Waist Effect. Trill trimmings of self material. Dainty Old Colonial Collar of Silk Mousseline.

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years suitable for Women in all bust measure.

59.75

Delivery Free anywhere in the United States

Angelus THE LEMON Cleansing Cream

BEAUTY, they say is only skin deep. A truism—and a vital reason for using Angelus Lemon Cleansing Cream, the dainty lemon cream created by Louis Philippe.

The pores are thoroughly cleansed when you use "Angelus" and your skin is made refreshingly cool—delightfully soft. The bloom of health and charm comes to your cheeks. Commence today—use Angelus Lemon Cleansing Cream. Experience for yourself the marvelous results of this perfect cleansing cream.

Small size Jar, \$1.00 Large size Jar, \$1.85

ANGELUS SKIN FOOD

At night, after your pores are cleansed with Angelus Lemon Cleansing Cream, massage Angelus Skin Food well into the skin and let it remain over night.

Angelus Skin Food replaces all the natural oils that exposure, over-heated houses and frequent powderings have drawn out of the skin.

2-oz. Jar, \$1.00 4-oz. Jar, \$2.00

ANGELUS LIP STICK

Dark for day, light for evening use, \$1.00

At all Drug and Department Stores

Park & Tilford, New York



I had no idea that ribbons were so useful and so appropriate.

And the many things of wear made beautiful and distinctive by the use of ribbon—as in this Bolero trimmed with "J. C." Fancy Brocade Ribbon—bear testimony to this comment.

"J. C." Ribbons are America's Best Ribbons. Buy them by name at leading ribbon departments.

JOHNSON, COWDIN & COMPANY, Inc.
40 East 30th Street, New York

Send for the new RIBBONOLOGY! It will show you how to make useful ribbon novelties.

J.C. RIBBONS

15¢ Each

VENIDA HAIR NET

YOU KNOW A BUSY WOMAN BY HER HAIR NET.

It is the woman who is busy, at home, in society, in business, or in public life, who depends on Venida hair nets for the charm of good grooming. Don Venida in the morning and your hair will look smart and becoming throughout the day. You can buy VENIDAS with confidence. WE STAND BACK OF EACH NET.

The Rieser Company
100-T Fifth Avenue, New York

YOUR GUARANTEE
IF FOR ANY REASON A VENIDA DOES NOT GIVE SATISFACTION RETURN IT IMMEDIATELY TO US WITH YOUR ORIGINAL NAME AND WE WILL SEND YOU A NEW NET. THE RIESER CO., NEW YORK

QUALITY SERVICE PRICE

Dale

Buy Direct from Factory and SAVE MONEY

VISIT our showroom. We do not sell from catalogues, but assist you in your selection from samples hung and illuminated. This insures satisfaction. Ornaments attractively mounted for electric light. Varied assortments of silk and parchment shades. Extensive line of Floor, Bridge, Bow-doir and Table Lamps.

109 West 13th St., New York
ONE DOOR WEST OF 6TH AVE.
DALE Lighting Fixture Co

It's Secret!

The Woman who says she will tell you how to keep her money safe. You should see the Hidden Money Pocket in your wardrobe! See them at Lord & Taylor's Department.

Lord & Taylor's—Hearn's
Macy's—McCreary's
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Newark Trunk Co., 11 W. 42d St.
Likly Luggage, 185 Madison Ave.
Harrison's, 34th St. at 5th Ave.
Made and Guaranteed by John Stember & Co.

The Perfume of the Particular

KNOWN thru-out Europe as the rarest of all perfumes, the exclusive creations of M. Rocca are now to be had at any of the better shops over here.

POCCA LE PARFUMEUR PARIS

We will gladly send the convenient Purse-Size bottle of any of the exquisite odors for \$1.50—if your dealer has no more.

POCCA IMPORTERS
Marbidge Bldg.
34 St. & 6 Ave., N. Y.

Where there is a PLAYOTONE there is gladness

A musical home is a happy home. The Playotone makes any home musical. Its high quality considered the Playotone is the greatest value in the whole field of moderately priced player pianos. Liberal allowance for old piano. Catalog on request.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
423 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY
BROOKLYN—67-31 FLATBUSH AVE.
Represented in all Cities



The PLAYOTONE



McCreery Silks

Famous over half a century

The awakening of Spring is first seen in the realm of McCreery Silks. They predict with unfailing exactness the weaves and colors Fashion will favor.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue
34th Street
New York



A New Dish for Your Menu

Do you like pancakes for breakfast?
Then try this recipe next Sunday morning.

Note how light and fluffy they are. How delicious with butter and maple syrup.

They bring the family promptly to breakfast on Astor Rice Pancake days, and—

There are many more days in the week when the family will demand and relish your Astor Rice Pancakes.

Astor Rice is fine for entrees of many kinds—Indian Curry with Rice, Spanish Rice, Green Peppers Stuffed with Rice. These make interesting changes for the weekly menu.

Astor Rice makes any rice recipe better and more tasty. It is better rice. Only carefully selected, full grains are used. Cleaned and packed in dust-proof packages, it comes direct from the mills to you. Full 16 ounces to the pound.

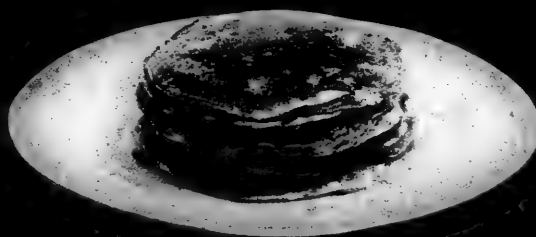
Good grocers recommend Astor Rice. If by any chance yours does not carry it, write us. We will send you the name of a near-by grocer who does.

B. Fischer & Company, Inc.
Franklin Street New York City

Rice Pancakes
To one cup of cooked Astor Rice, add:
2 eggs, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup flour, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup salt. Beat well.

ASTOR RICE

America's Leading American Rice



Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

For Girls
Pongee Silk, Gingham
or Chambray Frocks

PONGEE Silk, Gingham or
Chambray Washable Frocks,
models that are different at
prices that are unusual.



201 Girls' Frock of tan pongee silk, hand embroidered in contrasting colored worsted sash of self material. 12 to 16 years. 12.50

203 Girls' Frock of Anderson's gingham in red, brown or blue checks, with hand cross stitching; white Pinetree collar and cuffs. 12 to 16 years. 7.95

205 Girls' Chambray Frock in pink, brown, or blue, with hand embroidery; white linen guimpe. 6 to 12 years. 4.75

207 Girls' Chambray Bloomer Frock in blue, pink, tan or lavender, with hand stitching; white pique collar and pipings on cuffs and pockets; detachable bloomers. 6 to 10 years. 2.85

209 Girls' Checked Gingham Frock in green, lavender, pink or blue, hand cross stitching; collar, cuffs and sash of white organdy. 6 to 14 years. 5.95

211 Girls' Frock of tan pongee silk with tall loop trimming and hand embroidered flower on the belt. 6 to 12 years. 9.75

213 Girls' Two-piece Chambray Frock in blue, pink, or cedar, hand embroidery and white Pinetree collar and cuffs; skirt attached to waist lining. 12 to 16 years. 8.95

215 Girls' Gingham Frock in red, blue, or pink and white checks, with hand cross stitching; white button guimpe, collar and cuffs of gingham. 6 to 12 years. 5.95

GIRLS' DRESS SHOP—Second Floor—Prompt Delivery Free, Anywhere in the United States. Phone 6900 Fitz Roy. HATS, illustrated from our Millinery Shop—Prices Upon Application.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

For MISSES

Announcing the Debut of Another Youthful Bramley Fashion

The Bramley One-Piece Dress OF WOOL JERSEY

(Exclusive with Franklin Simon & Co.)



35.00

BECAUSE it maintains the youthful simplicity of the original Bramley Frock and because it is endowed with a youthful springlike charm all its own, this Bramley One-Piece Dress will receive an immediate and enthusiastic welcome.

This Bramley Dress has the new knee-depth hand-sewed hem.

Of henna, gray, brown, or navy blue wool Jersey with collar and cuffs of ivory white linen, joined to match.

Sizes 11 to 20 years.

MISSES GOWN SHOP—Second Floor

Prompt Delivery Free, Anywhere in the United States. Phone 6900 Fitz Roy

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

For WOMEN

Introducing a New Spring Fashion

Lochspun Wool Jersey Dress

(Exclusive with Franklin Simon & Co.)

JUST FROM OUR OWN FIFTH AVENUE WORKROOMS

45.00

THE new Lochspun Dress originates a charmingly becoming fashion for women, youthfully slenderizing in line, with all the charm of novelty, and with a suitability to varied occasions that makes it indispensable.

Pleated Skirt, Surplice Bodice, Detachable Linen Collars and Cuffs, Man Tailoring.

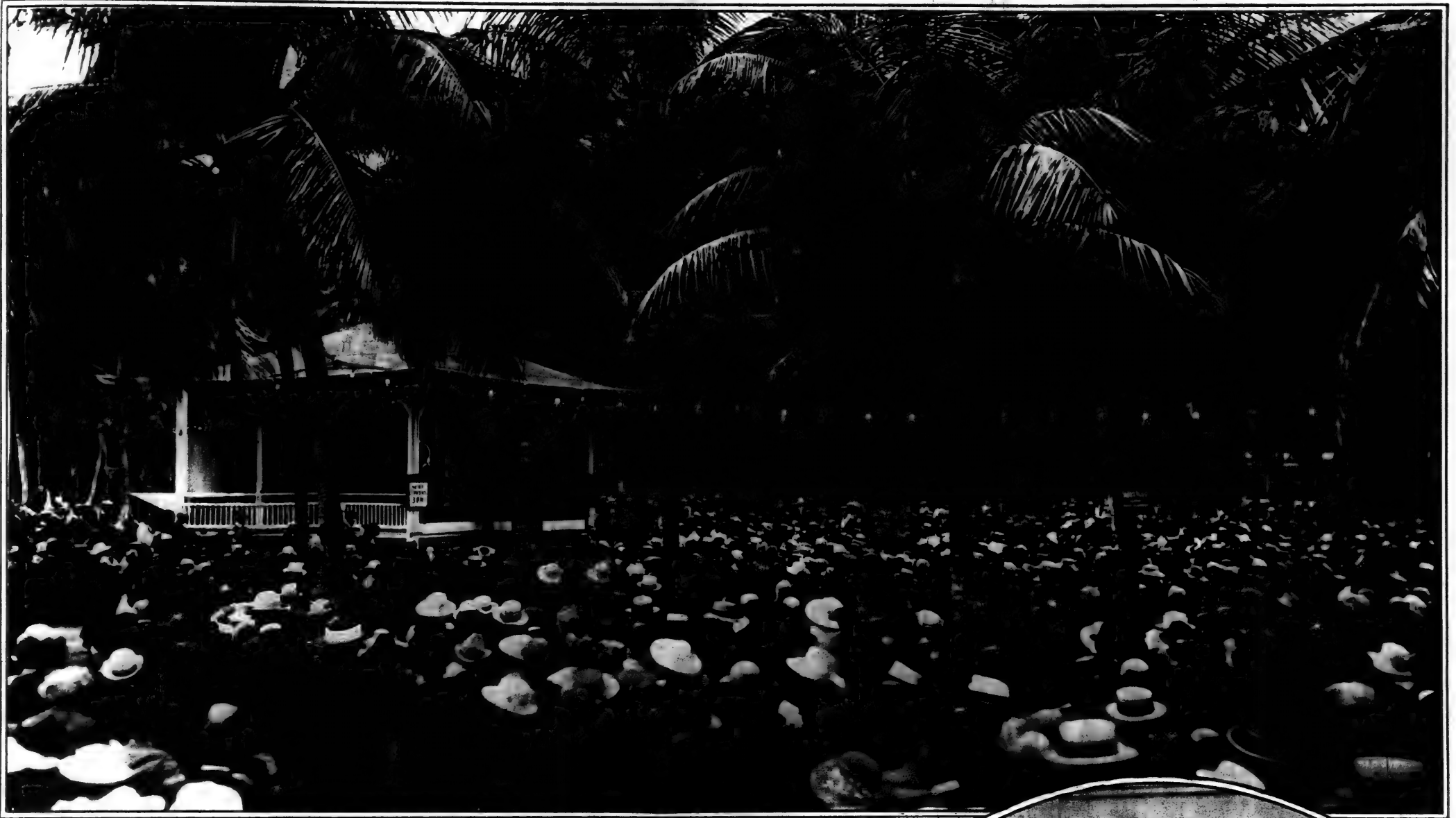
Of henna, gray, bark, or navy blue wool Jersey with collar and cuffs of ivory white linen.

Sizes 34 to 44



WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—Third Floor

HATS illustrated from our own Millinery Shop—Prices upon application.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE, AND THREE TIMES DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT, Addressing His Tourist Bible Class in the Royal Palm Park, Miami, Fla., Where He Has His Winter Home. (Times Wide World Photos.)



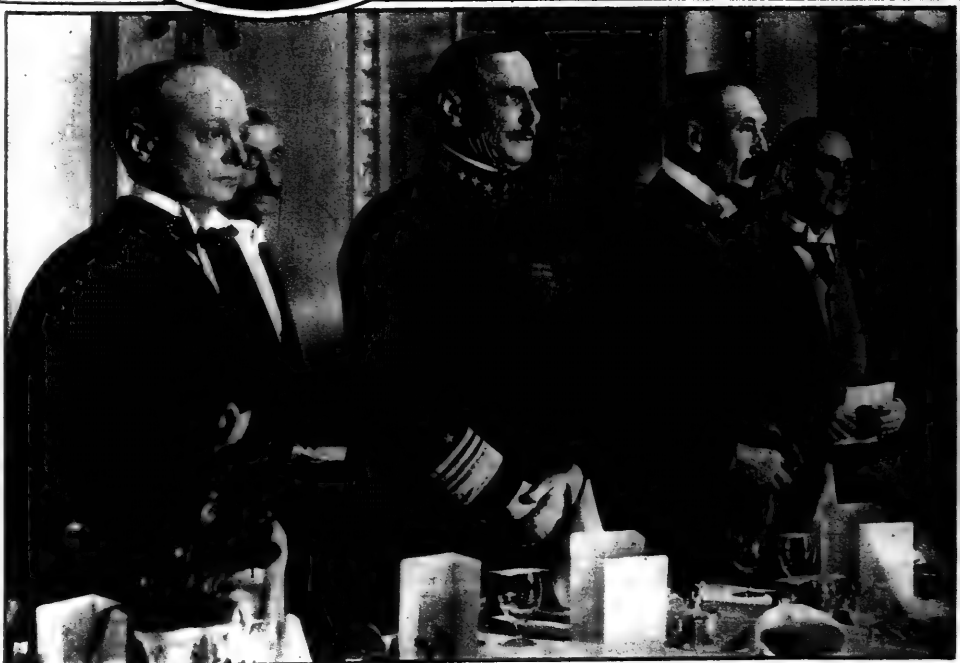
MRS. WARREN G. HARDING, Wife of the President-elect, a Visitor to New York to Replenish Her Wardrobe for the Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies. From a Photograph Made in Her Suite at the Ritz Carlton Hotel. (International.)

Mlle. AGNES SOURET, Adjudged the Most Beautiful Woman in France, Who, Because of the Staring Crowds Whenever She Appears on the Boulevards of Paris, Has Been Forced to Veil the Charms of Her Countenance With Immense Smoked Glass Goggles. (Central News Service.)

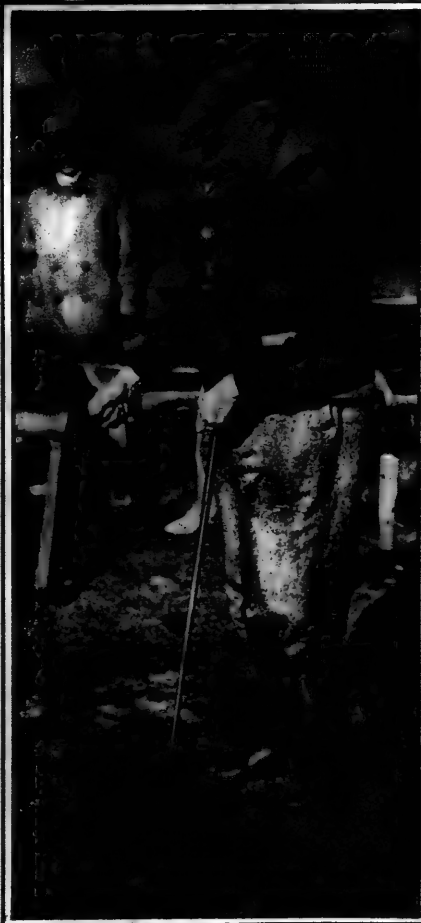


PRESIDENT-ELECT WARREN G. HARDING, MR. BRYAN, HIS GRAND-CHILDREN, AND SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN

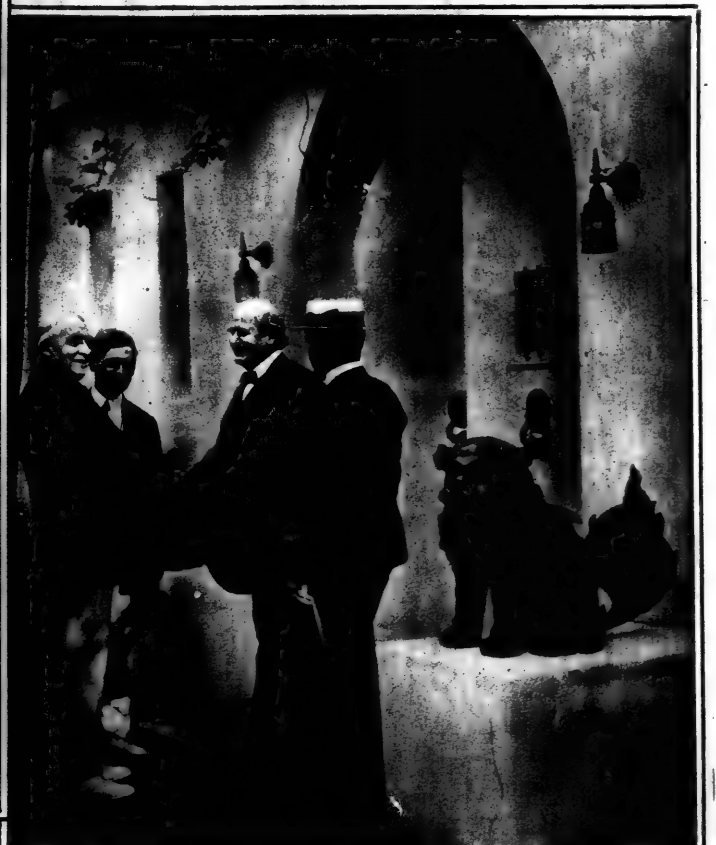
of New Jersey, Mr. Harding's Host on the Florida Trip, Looking Out Over the Beauties of Suburban Miami From a Balcony of the Villa Serena, the "Great Commoner's" Winter Home. (Times Wide World Photos.)



VICE ADMIRAL A. P. NIBLACK, U. S. N., NEW COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS, the Guest of Honor at a Luncheon Given at the Hotel Victoria, London, by the Pilgrims of Great Britain. In the Group, Left to Right, Are: The Earl of Onslow, Vice Admiral Niblack, Lord Desborough and Admiral Sir Lowther Grant, R. N. (Central News Service.)



PRESIDENT-ELECT HARDING, His Familiar Cigarette Replaced by a Real Havana, and His Face Wreathed in Smiles, About to Tee-Up for His First Golf Match Over the Links of the Palm Beach Country Club. (International.)



PRESIDENT-ELECT HARDING, Now Spending the Last Month Before Entering the White House in Rest and Play Under the Sunny Skies of Florida, Is Welcomed at the Arched Portals of Villa Serena, Miami, by Its Master, William Jennings Bryan. (Times Wide World Photos.)



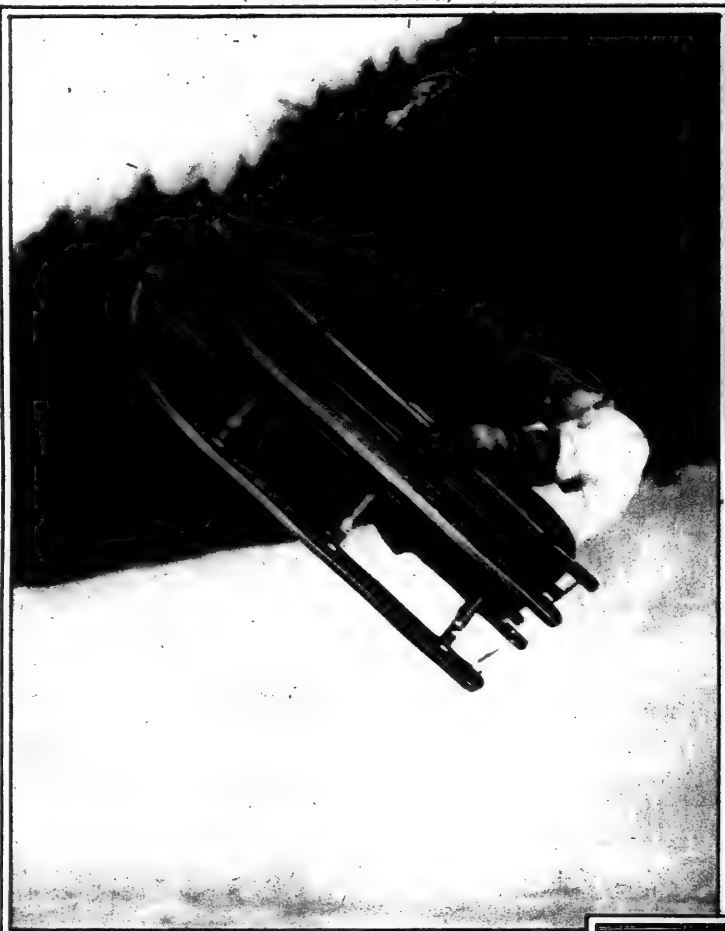
WINTER
VISITOR TO
DAVOS, SWITZER-
LAND, SNAPSHOTTED WHILE
MAKING A REMARKABLE SOMERSAULT LANDING AFTER A TOBOGGAN LEAP.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



FOR THE BRIDE OF THE FUTURE—A PAUL POIRET IDEA
of What Her Costume in Coming Years Will Be as Translated Into Richest Materials
for a Forthcoming London Stage Production.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MRS. CLARE SHERIDAN, ENGLISH SCULPTRESS.
Whose Diary, Written While Making Busts of the Bolshevist Leaders,
Was Published in The New York Times, and Her Little Son, Richard
Brinsley Sheridan, Arrive
in New York on the
Aquitania.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



TOBOGGAN JUMPER AT DAVOS, CAUGHT MID-AIR BY THE
CAMERA AT AN ANGLE WHICH PROMISES A
PERILOUS LANDING.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



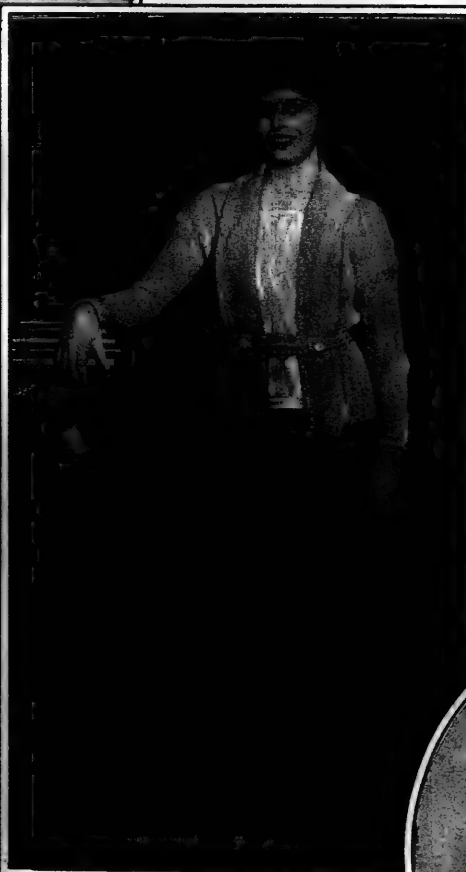
THE MOTOR-
CYCLE
SLEIGH,
the Invention
of a
Canadian,
Makes Its
Appearance
in Europe,
Solving the
Problem of
Motorcycling
in Deep
Snow.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



DONS
AGAIN THE
OLD CAMPAIGN
HAT: CONGRESS-
MAN CHAMP CLARK,
Denied Re-election Last November, Ransacks the
Attic of the Clark Home in Washington for His
Famous "War Bonnet" of Former Years, Which
His Friends Confidently Expect He Will "Toss Into
the Ring" in 1922.
(© Keystone View Co.)



PRINCE ANTOINE BIBESCO,
New Rumanian Minister to the United States, and Princess Bibesco, Daughter
of H. H. Asquith, Former British Prime Minister, Arriving on the Aquitania.
(© Keystone View Co.)



NEW YORK'S "PERFECT" BOY
AND GIRL,
Recently Awarded Diplomas by the Life Ex-
tension Institute as Most Nearly Approaching
Physical Par Among All the High School
Students of the City Examined. They Are
Miss Marie A. Kuhn and Thomas Diviney, Both
of the Bryant High School. Miss Kuhn is 5
Feet 4 1/2 Inches Tall and Weighs 122 Pounds, and
Diviney Stands 6 Feet 1/2 inch and weighs 152 Pounds.
(International; Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS
DAISY
FINELA MEEKING,
Younger Daughter
of the Late
Captain Bertram
Meeking
and Mrs.
Herbert
Johnson,
Whose En-
gagement to
Lord
Somers,
D. S. O.,
M. C., First
Life Guards
of England,
Has Just
Been An-
nounced,
and Who Is
Soon to be a
Visitor to
New York.



EDWARD J. GAGNON
of Allston, Mass., Now a Brakeman on the Boston &
Albany Railroad, First Recipient of the Prize From
the William Howard Taft Fund of the American Red
Cross for the Best First Aid Work Rendered by a
Railroad Man in 1920, Having Used the Leather
Thong of His Switch Key as a Tourniquet to Save
the Life of a Fellow-Brakeman.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS PHYLLIS HULL,
A Nut-Brown Maid of New York, with "Kim" on
the Sands at Palm Beach
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MISS KATHLEEN BEALE
CRAWFORD,
Debutante Daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Gordon Crawford,
Chosen Among All the
Beautiful Young Girls of
New York Society to Be
Queen of the Mardi Gras
Ball to Be Given This Week
by the Southern Educational
Association. (E. F. Foley.)



THE STATUE OF GENERAL
GALLIENI,
Who Saved Paris in 1914, and Is
Credited With Having Made Possi-
ble the First Victory of the Marne,
Is Unveiled at St. Raphael, in the
French Riviera, Where His Body Rests.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



GENERAL MANGIN,
Who Delivered the Principal Address at the Unveiling
of the Statue of General Gallieni,
Saluting the Ancient Standards
of France Which Flanked
the Streets of St. Raphael
Leading to the Monu-
ment.
(Times Wide World
Photos.)



MISS ASHLEY,
Noted English Golfer, and Granddaughter of Sir Ernest
Cassel, European Financier, Driving From the First Tee of
the Famous Links Which Crown the Top of Mount Agel,
the Riviera.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



TROUBLE JUST AHEAD: CHARLIE
CHAPLIN AND JACKIE COOGAN
In a Scene From "The Kid," at the Strand
Theatre.



BELTON
WONDERFUL,
Owned by Mrs.
Hollins Bourne,
Adjudged the Best
"Pom" at the Re-
cent Bench Show
Given Under the
Auspices of the
New York Wo-
men's League for
Animals.
(Edwin Levick.)



PRINCE OLAF,
Heir to the Throne
of Norway.
From a New Photo-
graph Just Received
in this Country.
(Bain News
Service.)



"THE MOST WONDER-
FUL GOLF COURSE
IN THE WORLD":
MRS. MCINTYRE,
Widely Known Irish
Golfer, Getting Out of
the Rough, Spelled
With a Capital "R,"
Which Guards the
Links Laid Out on the
Top of Mount Agel, the
Riviera, Reached by a
Motor Car Climb of
Nearly an Hour.
(Times Wide World
Photos.)



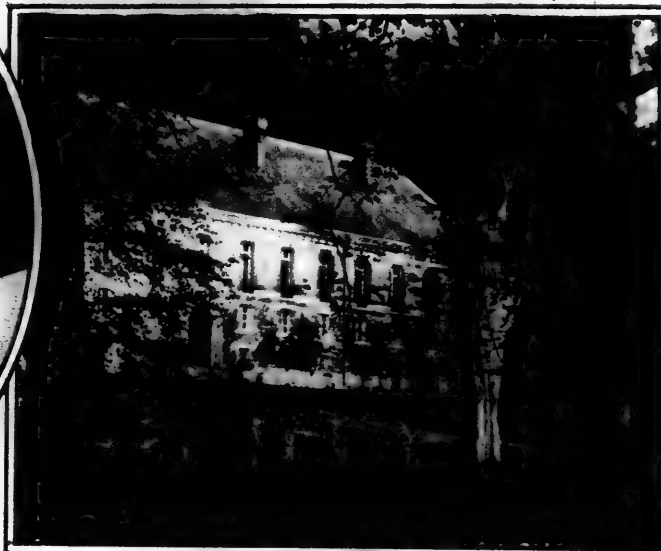
THE DOLLY SISTERS,
Now Playing at the New Oxford Theatre, London, Telephoning from
Their Dressing Room the News of the Triumphant Opening of "The
League of Nations" to C. B. Cochran, Lying Ill at his Home.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A YOUTHFUL SHEPHERD,
Now a Pupil of the Lafayette School, Supported in Part
by the Junior Red Cross of America, With His Flock
in the Meadows of Champagne on the Seine.
(From Times
Wide World
Photos.)



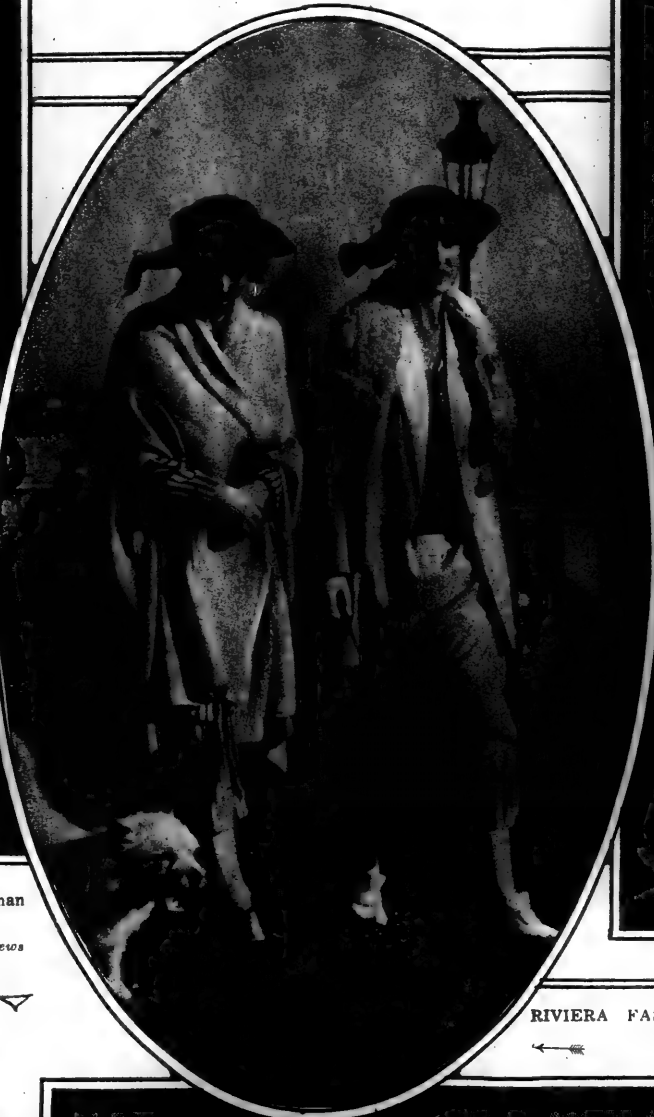
MLLE. JACQUART,
Youthful Typist of the Paris Club of
Aviation Pilots, Immediately After Having
Jumped From an Airplane Flying at a
Height of Only 180 feet, Using a Para-
chute of New Design, the Experiment
Being Extremely Perilous.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



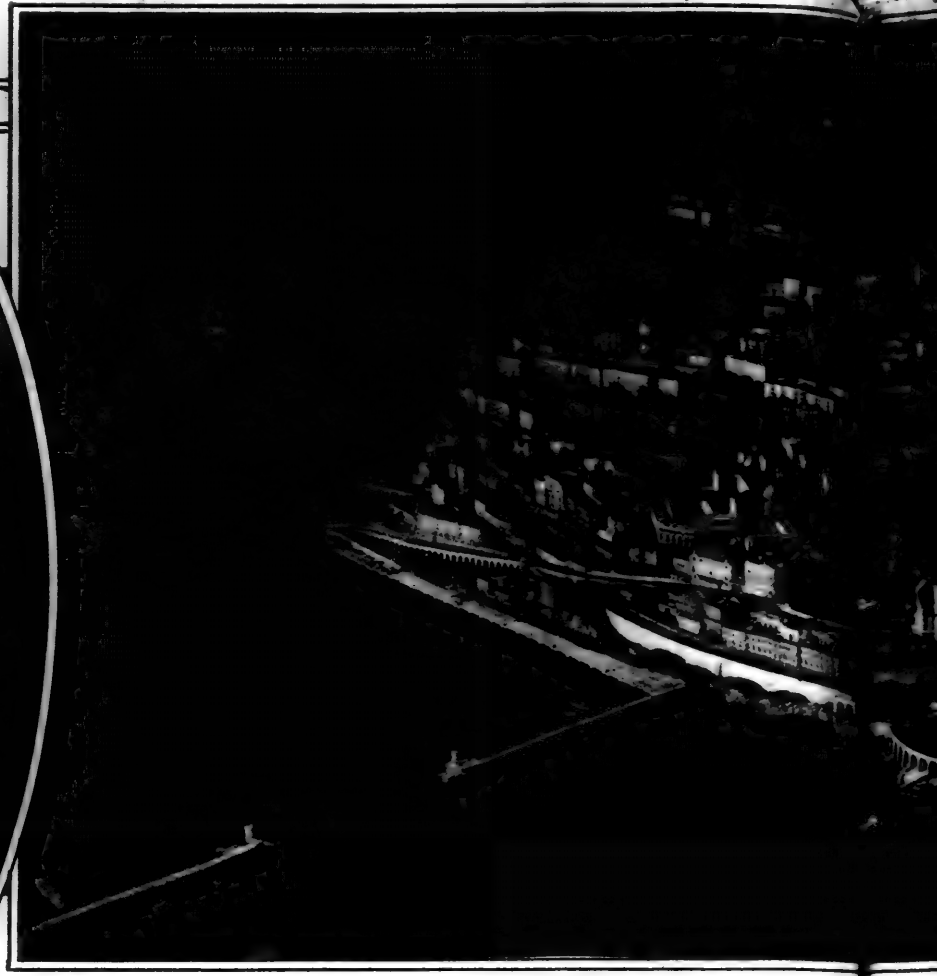
THEIR BIG WHITE HOUSE: THE CHATEAU OF THE PITTSBURG
FARM SCHOOL
at Fontaineroux, France, Many Years Ago the Property of Francis I. Now
the Home of Many French War Orphans Supported by the School. Children
of the City of Pittsburg.
(Photo, American Red Cross.)



MLLE. PILATOVITCH OF SOFIA
Who Has Been Awarded the First Prize for 1921 as the Most Beautiful Woman in Bulgaria.
(Central News Service.)



RIVIERA FASHIONS FOR 1921 AS DISPLAYED ON THE
PROMENADE AT MONTE CARLO.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



AIRPLANE VIEW OF MONTE CARLO, MOST OF GAMING



MISS
EVA LEE-
WAH AS
"MU LAN"
In the Sixth Century
Chinese Play, Given by
the Thirty Chinese
Students of the
Drama at Colum-
bia University
to aid the Chi-
nese Famine
Fund.
(© Under-
wood & Un-
derwood.)

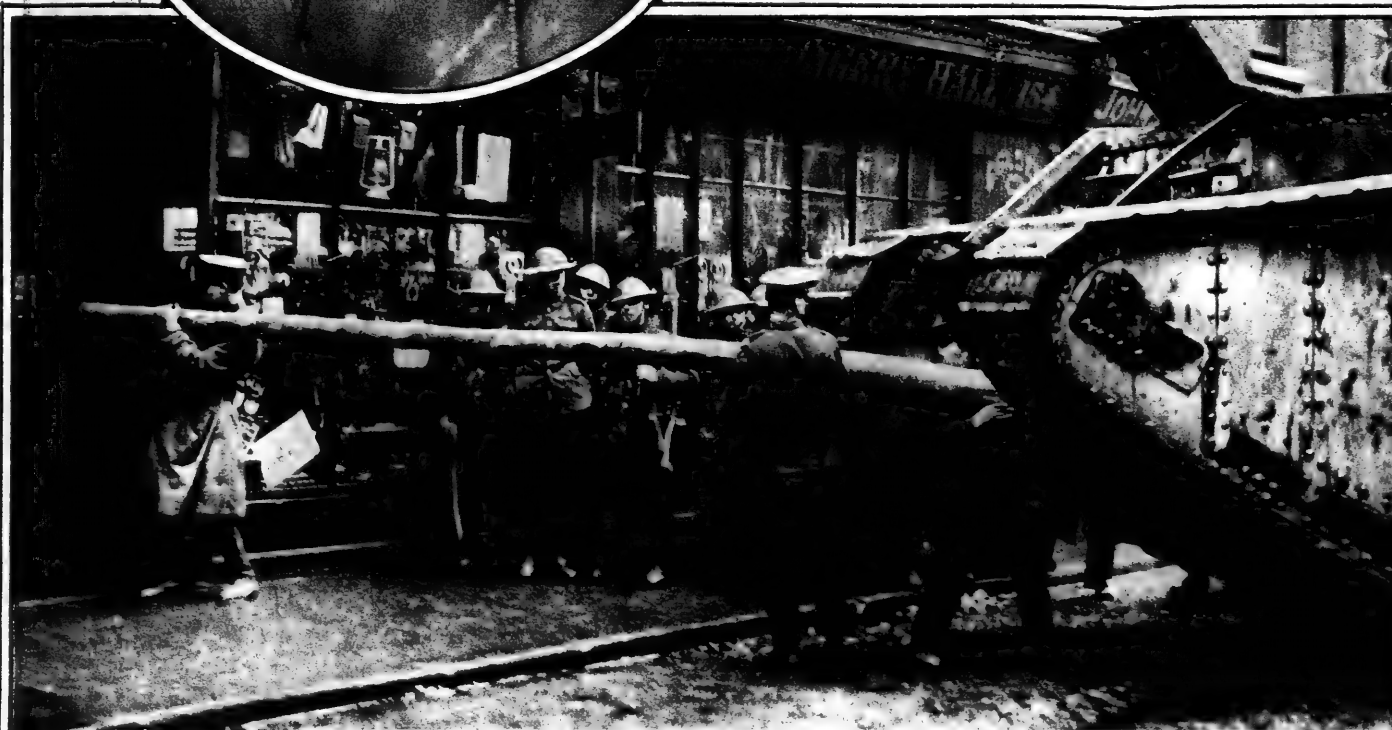


BRITISH SOLDIERS, TIN-HATTED AND WITH BAYONETS FIXED, USING A PICKAXE TO BATTER DOWN THE
DOORS OF A SINN FEIN
RESORT IN DUBLIN.
(Central News Service.)



MRS. ULYSSES S. GRANT, JR.,
Who Is Taking a Leading Part in Society Activities
of the National Capital.
(Central News Service.)

(© Harris &
Ewing, from
Paul Thompson.)



BRITISH CROWN SOLDIERS IN DUBLIN RAIDING A SINN FEIN STRONGHOLD, USING THE HERCULEAN POWER OF THE TANK TO PUSH
IN AN IRON GATEWAY.
(Central News Service.)



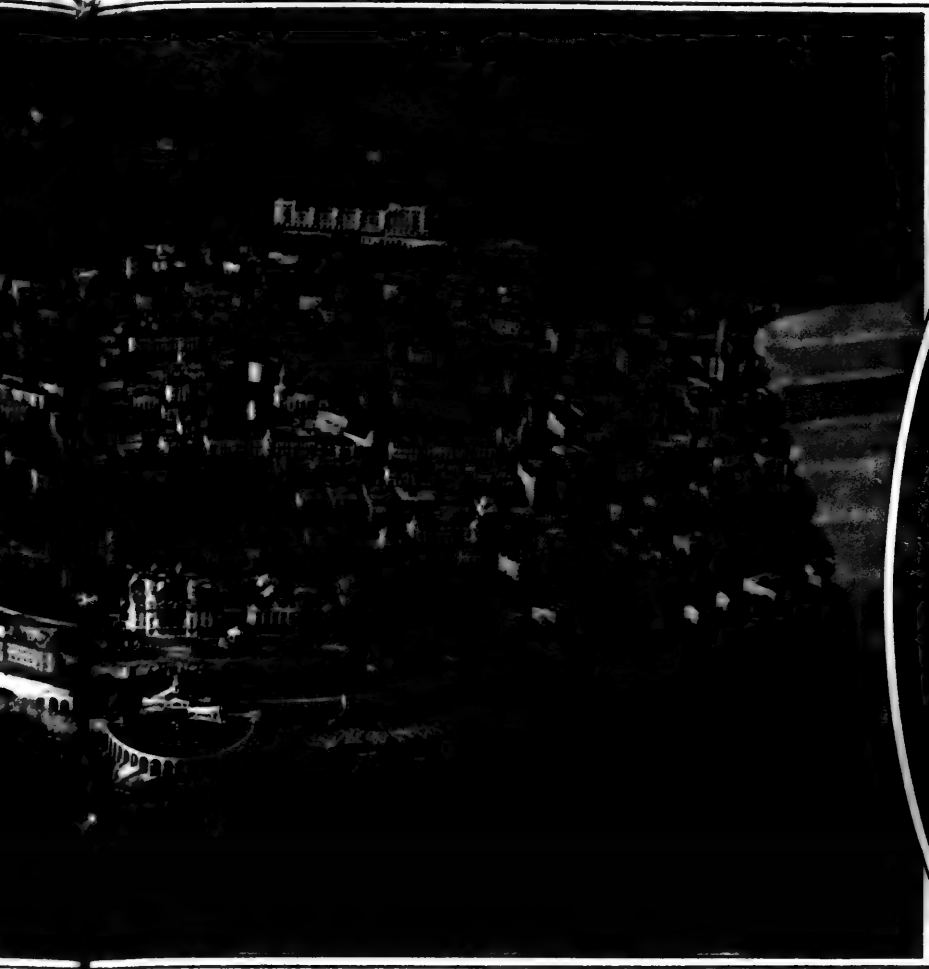
YOUNGEST AMERICAN IN THE WORLD
WAR: JOSEPH WISNECKI.
Who Was Born in Newark, N. J., Enlisted When
11 Years Old With the Polish-American Legion
and Fought Three Years in France and Poland.
Where He Was Wounded Four Times and Deco-
rated for Bravery By the Polish Government.
Through the Efforts of the New York County
Chapter of the Red Cross He Has Just Returned
to This Country to Be Reunited With His Family.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE TOWERING PROW OF U. S. DR
As Seen from the Floor of the drydock, 1,
Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, the
remnants of the ship are being
scraped.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



Followed Immediately by the
mann-Hollweg, Heading the
Chancellor of "Scrap of Paper"
(Times Wide World Photos.)



O. MOST GAMBLING RESORT IN THE WORLD.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



Mlle. LENGLEN, FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPION, in Her Recent Triumphant International Tournament on the Carlton Courts, Cannes, With Miss Ryan of California.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS ELIZABETH RYAN of California at the Height of Her Contest With Mlle. Lenglen of Cannes, in Which She Was Defeated By the Noted French Sportswoman.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



PROW OF U. S. DREADNOUGHT NEW

or of the dock, 1,000 feet in length, at the Zone, hundreds of the battleship's crew are scraping the hull.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



GROUP OF WINTER COLONISTS AT CANNES, FRANCE, PASSING ALONG THE LUXURIANTLY PALM-BORDERED PROMENADE

Toward the Tennis Courts to Witness Matches Between Mlle. Lenglen, French Tennis Champion, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Noted American Tennis Expert.

SAMUEL C. RIDDLE, OWNER OF MAN O' WAR, AND MISS ELIZABETH DAINGERFIELD, Who From Now on Becomes the Custodian of the Great Racer, Viewing at Lexington, Ky., His Last Appearance on Any Race Course.



MAN O' WAR, Considered One of the Greatest Race Horses of All Time, Making His Final Track Appearance on the Course of the Kentucky Association at Lexington.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



(Times Wide World Photos.)



LITTLE MISS ENID EVANS, As an Early Victorian Bouquet, Awarded the First Prize at the Recent Fancy Dress Ball Given by the Duke of Newcastle, England.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BRIAND CABINET OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, FORMED BY PREMIER ARISTIDE BRIAND AFTER THE FALL OF THE LEYGUES GOVERNMENT.

In the Group, Left to Right, Seated, Are: MM. Maginot, Pensions; Paul Doumer, Finance; Bonnevay, Justice; Briand, Premier and Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Marraud, Interior; Barthou, War; Berard, Public Instruction and Fine Arts. Standing, Left to Right: MM. Dior, Commerce; Le Trocquer, Public Works; Daniel-Vincent, Labor; Leredu, Health; Guist'hau, Marine; Sarraut, Colonies; Loucheur, Liberated Regions and Reparation; Lefevre du Prey, Agriculture.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE COUNTESS ZECH WITH HER HUSBAND, German Chancellor von Bethmann, Who Died Recently Near Berlin.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

Scintillant
Stars Who
Entertained for
The New York
Times Club
at the
Hotel
Commodore.



AILEEN STANLEY,
Keith Circuit.
(Apeda.)



PERLE GERMONDE,
"Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic."
(Alfred Cheney Johnston.)



LILLIAN
MCKENZIE,
"Ziegfeld
Frolic."
(Apeda.)



FERRY
CORWEY,
From
"Good
Times."
(White.)



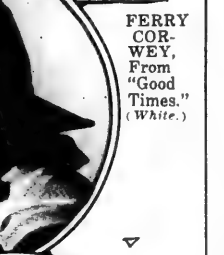
JOE
JACK-
SON,
From
"Good
Times."
(White.)



AN-
NETTE
BADE,
"Zieg-
feld
Mid-
night
Frolic."
(Edward
Thayer
Monroe.)



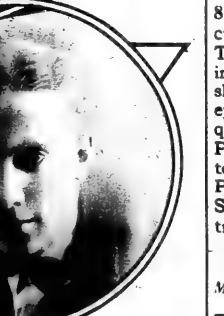
MAR-
GARET
MCKEE,
From "Good
Times," at
the Hip-
podrome.
(Nash.)



VANGIE
VALENTINE,
"Ziegfeld
Frolic."
(Nash.)



PHIL BAKER,
"Ziegfeld Midnight
Frolic."
(D. Straus-Pryton.)



JACK MCGOWAN,
From "Mary," at
the Knickerbocker
Theatre.
(White.)



PEARLE
EATON,
"Ziegfeld
Frolic."
(Campbell
Studio.)



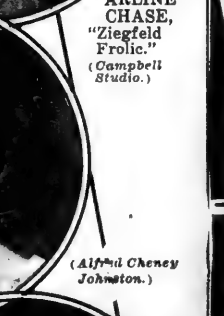
MITZI,
From "Lady Billy,"
at the Liberty Theatre.
(Edward Thayer Monroe.)



ARLINE
CHASE,
"Ziegfeld
Frolic."
(Campbell
Studio.)



MARION MIL-
WIKINS DRED
"Ziegfeld Frolic,"
(White.) "Ziegfeld Frolic."
(White.)



KATHLEEN MARTYN,
"Ziegfeld Frolic."
(Edward Thayer Monroe.)



BOYD MARSHALL,
From "Lady Billy,"
(Moffett.)



JANET VELIE,
From "Mary."
(Campbell Studio.)



MLLE.
MARGUERITE
AND FRANK
GILL,
From "Honey-
dew," at the
Casino.
(Apeda.)
THE FAIR-
BANKS
TWIN,
"Ziegfeld Mid-
night Frolic."
(Campbell
Studio.)



Stewart & Co.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
Fifth Ave. at 37th St.

New, Embroidered
TRICOTINE SUIT

Very Moderately Priced

59.50



820—New Box Coat Suit, with circular skirt, finely tailored in Tricotine. The lining of the coat in French Blue, Grey or Navy, showing through the all-over silk eyelet embroidery creates an exquisite effect. Colors: Navy, Pewter Grey or Black. Sizes 14 to 20. Price without sash \$9.50. Price with sash of Moired Cere Silk with silk fringe (as illustrated) 69.50.

Send for New Fashion Book

Mail or Phone Orders Given Prompt Attention

VAN RAALTE
Veils

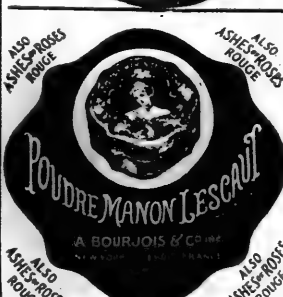
Look for the little White ticket

VAN RAALTE MAKE



WILSNAPS
always will snap

Exquisite
freshness
Enduring
softness
Kupser
Italian
Silk Underwear



SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER



In
Announcing
The Opening
of the
Fifth
Avenue
Studio of
CLAIR
MARCELLE.
We Offer—
on
Presentation
of This
Advertisement
Six
Photographs,
Exactly
This Size.
Finished
in Our
\$20 per
Dozen
Style,
for \$5.00.
This Offer
Is Good
Until
April 17th
And can be
Used by Any
Member of
the Family.

Clair Marcelle INC.

324 Fifth Avenue
Between 32d and 33d Sts.
LITTLE TOWN STUDIO—2700 BROADWAY (at 103d St.)

To Reduce Your Flesh
IN ANY PART DESIRED



Try the simple, safe method used successfully by thousands of men and women for 15 years to reduce superfluous flesh.

Dr. Walter's
Rubber Garments
For Men and Women

Cover Entire Body
or Any Part

Endorsed by leading physicians and worn by society everywhere.

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Dr. JEANNE A. B. WALTER,

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353 Fifth Ave., New York (Entrance on 34th St., 3rd Door East.)

Wedding Bells
Wedding Rings

A symbol of the Wedding Day, perpetuating for all time joyous wedding bells and the blossoms worn by the Bride. Tiny bells alternating with dainty orange blossoms, carved with artistry and skill upon her ring as they are upon her heart. These beautifully significant hand-carved wedding rings are now on display. Platinum \$35.00 to \$50.00; Platinum diamond set \$95.00 to \$145.00; Yellow, Green or White Gold 14k, \$12.00; 18k, \$14.00. Initials and date engraved free. Catalog free.

WEDDING GIFTS
Wedding, groom and bridesmaids gifts in diamonds, platinum diamond set, gold jewelry, sterling or plated silver, at prices which will surprise and please. Write for free catalog or visit our salesrooms.

CHAS. L. TROUT CO.,
Second Floor
170 Broadway—2 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Slip into a
Bradley
KNIT WEAR
and out
of doors

\$37.50 each
A successful adaptation of the Post Colonialist style to twin size beds. In mahogany.
W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY
Furniture
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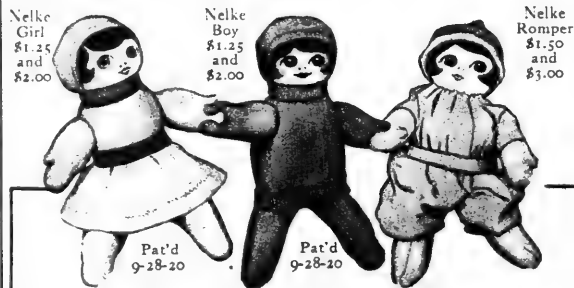
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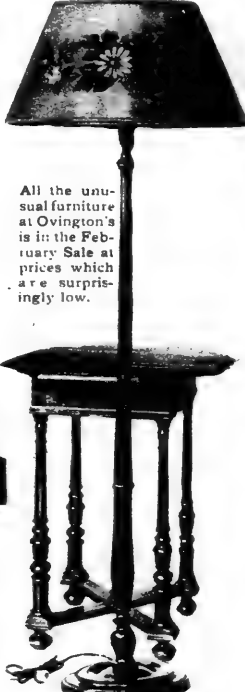


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Harper's Bazar



Premet River Lelong

IS GREETING THE SPRING
SLENDER GOWNS SHOWING
INTERESTING DETAILS

LITERADON

results Premet puts together green lace and satin of
The feature of River's bouillon crêpe de Chine dress
red facing of the bodice and panels. Lelong depends
motifs of blue cloth to adorn a frock of blue tulle
apron and the double bands and sleeves of black
grace to Madeleine and Madeleine's black satin
criticisms beige tulle with insets of red and white
factice fashion. Touches of smocking are the only
Danillet's frock of black satin. Premet displays the
lace when he combines it with brown satin, while
gray crêpe de Chine finely tucked and plaited.

PLAID SKIRTS

short plaited skirt for evenings, especially
and the theater. A long-bodied sleeveless
grade has a plaited skirt of black satin with a
the brocade at the hem. Poiret adds black and
to an over-blouse of gray velours to be worn
of blue serge. Steel sequins brighten the long
of a Lanvin theatre gown of green satin and
chine. For the Nice season Molyneux uses yellow
bands of blue satin ribbon. A girlish frock
Darkies of the Theatre Francaise has an over-
flora embroidered with black and a plaited skirt.

TULLY

at the edge of a distinguished coat-dress of blue
holders it with heavy gray wool. For a sports
of evening-striped shantung. Worth makes a dash-
at of fine black cloth, lining it with chamois.
is Alice Bernard's coat of white velours de laine
and worn with a black velvet frock. Miniature
the line of Worth's stately gown of black tulle
red tulle barred with silver. Two shades of gray
Worth's full-skirted coat with its wide back panel.
is Worth's girlish frock of black and white checked
th tucked white organdie. The coat is black tulle.



Charlotte Worth Alice Bernard

WHAT will you wear this Spring? From the Rue de la Paix, the Bois, the Riviera, Fifth Avenue, from the great couturiers comes word that lines must be simple, straight and narrow. But there simplicity ends! Poiret, Lanvin, Doucet depend on the beauty of fabrics. Doeuillet, Chanel, Lelong turn to infinite detail and bright colors. A coat dress, suggests Steinmetz—a two piece tailleur, says Worth.

But—anticipating all your questions—about suit, frock, gown or wrap, down even to the smallest detail of your coiffure—steps one distinctive model after another from the pages of the Spring Forecast Harper's Bazar.

Of course, you are already planning your new Spring wardrobe—but don't decide on a single thing until you have seen the February Harper's Bazar.

To help you choose your new Spring wardrobe! Letters, cables photographs, sketches—all in such endless succession that it seems the gentler seasons must now be here—have come from the great artists and couturiers making the February Harper's Bazar the most complete Forecast of Fashions for Spring. As always, Harper's Bazar presents in this issue not only the smartest, but more fashions than the corresponding issue of any other fashion magazine.

See in this new February issue:

- The Latest Shoe
- The Newest Coiffure
- The Perfect Coat Frock
- The Exact Hat to Match
- The Tailor Made Suit
- The New Summer Materials
- The Spring Cape
- The Foulard Gown It Covers
- The Latest Version of the Gilet
- The Season's Color Combinations
- The Regally Clinging Evening Gown
- The Youthfully Bouffant Dancing Frock

Harper's Bazar

Do you know why Harper's Bazar is the favored magazine of cultured women?
Ask your nearest bookstore or news stand for the new February, Spring Forecast Number.

AND in addition to Fashions: G. K. Chesterton, Holworthy Hall, George Agnew Chamberlain, Fiction, Society, Art, Beautiful Homes, The Paris Letter, Along Fifth Avenue, The Theatre, Antiques, Poetry, the Newest Fad,—Silhouettes,—and six Personal Service Departments, all in the February Spring Forecast Number of Harper's Bazar

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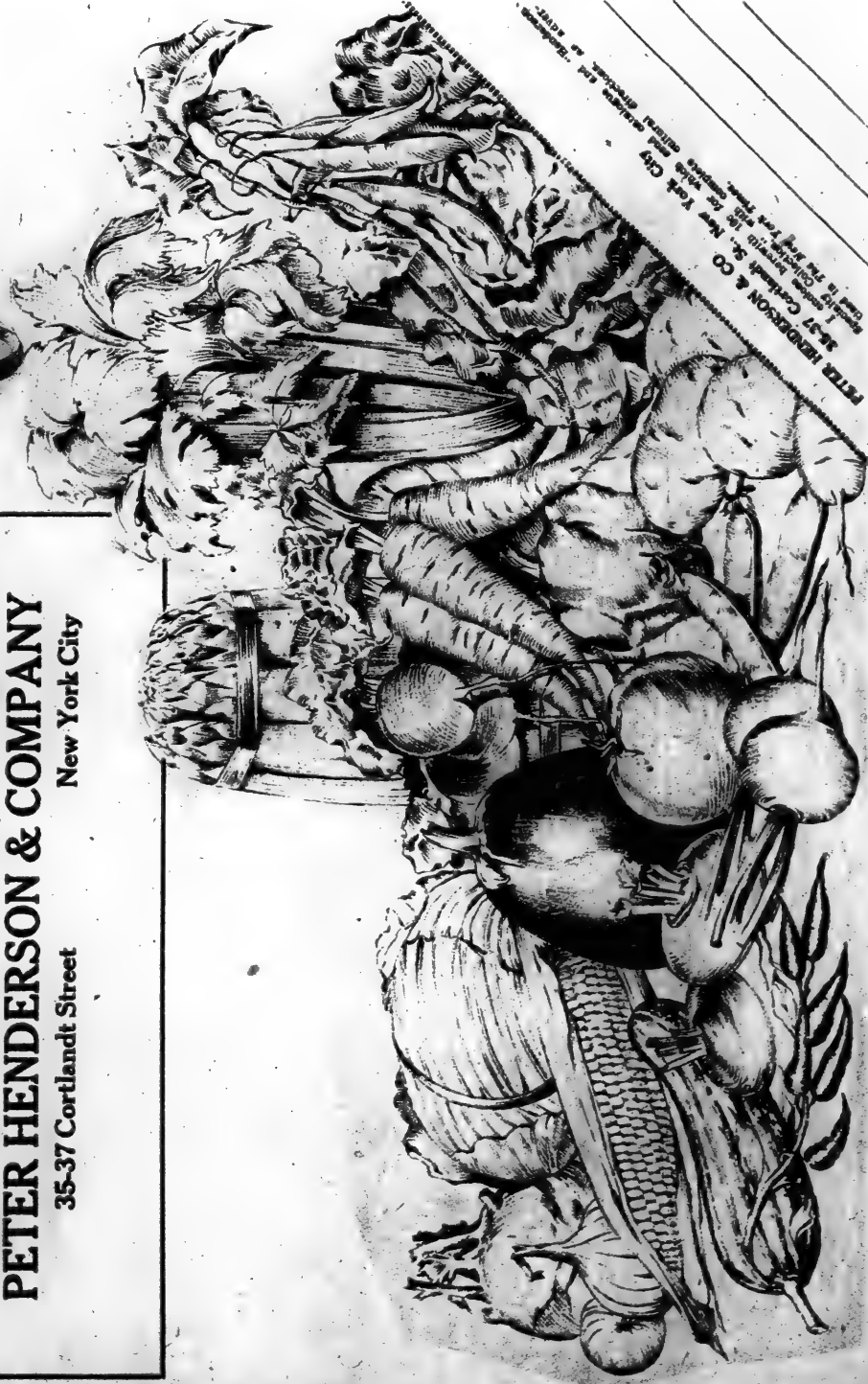
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**The New York Times
Book Review and Magazine**

SECTION THREE

SUNDAY. FEBRUARY 6 1921

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

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GERMANY'S ARMY OF SMUGGLERS

By CHARLES J. ROEBBART.

T is night on the Holland-German frontier and thousands of torch-lights and bonfires mark the boundary line. Especially at 12 o'clock, on the Dutch side, the dark heavens reflect the glare of their flames. There are hundreds of them, suggesting the fires of an army in camp. It is only when one draws near that one observes the wooded grounds, the stands heaped with men, the handies, the preponderance of women and young girls, that the military conception of the military camps disappears.

Intercepting Vento and Saldenkirechen, on the German side, only a short distance away, a hovering mass is constantly in motion. Again the likeness to an army shifted upon the observer, for it is impossible in the darkness to distinguish between individuals, to mark off the sexes, or old from young. One realises dimly a moving body, eminently marching and counter-marching, for the portion going toward Saldenkirechen is no stronger than that opposing Vento. At times both are swallowed in the gray mista rising from the swamp and fowl from the fields.

drawing close to the
settled west, if become
apparent at once that
this is no pleasure party,
to country fair or dance.
The booths are rough
shelters against the
night winds and mis-
sas, but no one has
time to enjoy them; the
drive of feverish activity
brings them all. Behind
the stands are solid
white faces; across the
bush faces; across the
counter they are Teuton.
The heaped-up wares
are tobacco, cigarettes,
boasted coffee in the
can, soap and cream.
There are mountains of
each and they melt away
as if by magic under the
avalanche of the eager
German.

[illegible][illegible]

There is neither time nor disposition for bemoaning. Everybody knows the price. The tobacco, red-leaf, the official traverses the seas. His

[illegible]

"The order of the right is to secure the swing and cut under swing with the utmost speed."

only interest is to prevent the export of forbidden articles, but these are rarely in evidence. Also to keep the "Tuition from gathering without report, or to raise in dutiable goods." But there is little danger of either. There is profit enough in the traffic as it is, without running counter to Dutch laws. So the official looks on with a critical smile, or joins in the coarse laughter and puns on. He has no concern for the violation of another country's laws, and only another country's

ten stuff and barely noticeable even by the German workmen, costs ten shillings a hundred. It is sold for thirty. Coffee costs twelve marks and brings twenty-two away, the remainder being the cost of a single trip versus, according to the carrier's capacity of the individual, between 300 and 600 marks. In respect to these two articles (black pepper and spices) carry larger percentages of gain. For the motor motive the profits run into the thousands. The average feast of this season.

Italy has been moved from the archives only by the courage and the psychological insight of her statesmen. Even England has not been spared a wave of contempt and denigration of authority and a challenge of the age-long recognition of the rights of private property. All over Europe the public respect for Government and law of their agents has been shaken.

But at least the Governments have not imitated the German, especially in this case.

our exits, the first to get out being naturally the first to get to market and to be waited on. Some even dismounted at the previous station, having calculated that, by running, they could reach Venice, lying between the two stations—although nearer Kaldentkirchen—a bit sooner than that way. The open fields which they traversed had been beaten hard by continuous tramping. When the train reached Kalden-

(Continued on Page 20)

LINEARITY

America's Short Story Writers

of her greatest accomplishments, almost immediately after receiving the letter which contained that advice.

The present reviewer may be convicting himself of deepest ignorance, but he must confess that until reading "Our Short Story Writers" he never knew that it was Mrs. Wharton who translated Sudermann's "Es Lebe das Leben" into English under the title "The Joy of Life." Nor did he know that about a dozen years ago she published a book of verse entitled "Artemis to Acteon." He did, of course, share the general knowledge about Mrs. Wharton's superb work during the war and was familiar with all she has done to strengthen the ties between France and the United States, but he was surprised to learn that she is sufficiently interested in the controversial side of biology to have published a collection of short stories which reflect her attitude toward the subjects of evolution, scientific research and progress.

Three times in the course of her chapter on Mrs. Wharton Miss Williams refers to "an unhappy period in her life." Naturally enough, she does not enlarge upon this period, but she does start the reader speculating anew as to whether or not Mrs. Wharton may not have been the author of "In the Mountains," anonymously published last winter. This book was written in the form of a diary of a woman who, during a period of great suffering, retired to a Swiss chalet to regain her faith in humanity. In the text was quoted a letter, intimate in tone, from Henry James to the author of the diary.

It is a considerable drop in the scale of literature from Mrs. Wharton to Robert W. Chambers, but in selecting the subjects of her papers

at the age of 24 he had painted pictures acceptable to the Paris Salon? There is a legend," says Miss Williams, "that after returning to America in 1898 he and Gibson [Charles Dana Gibson] both submitted sketches to Life and that his were taken but Gibson's returned." Gibson and Chambers were classmates at the Art Students' League in New York. From 1896 to 1903 Chambers was an art student at Julian's Academy. His story "Rue Barrée," which begins "One morning at Julian's," presents Kid McCoy "drunk as a lord." Of this study of intoxication Miss Williams says that it is "equaled only by Owen Wister's 'Philosophy Four,' and is as indubitably drawn from life."

In addition to presenting Mr. Chambers as a man of the world, ac-

cret that Miss Williams neglects to explain how Mr. Hergesheimer managed to live between the day he "retired to that farmhouse" and the day, fourteen years later, when he first "found acceptance with the editors." Hergesheimer was born at Philadelphia some forty years ago. Like Chambers, he also studied art, attending the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

The long years through which Mr. Hergesheimer worked before winning recognition were the lot also of Fannie Hurst. Miss Hurst, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1889, had, by 1913, collected a mountainous pile of rejection slips, thirty-five coming from one national weekly alone. Among these was one from The Saturday Evening Post, which accompanied the return of a masque in blank verse. One of her first sales



"Fannie Hurst * * * managed to keep going by working * * * as a waitress in a Childs Restaurant."

quainted with States and Kingdoms, the author shows him to be a man of many and varied interests. She records his keen interest in butterflies, in armor and in falconry, and in the questions of metaphysics. She tells of a book he published in 1901, under the title of "The Tree of Heaven," a title more recently used by May Sinclair, and of another book, written a quarter of a century ago, one of the stories in which commences "Toward the end of the year 1920. * * * The end of the war with Germany had left no visible scars upon the republic."

Any one ambitious to write will find many heartening pages among those that Miss Williams devotes to Joseph Hergesheimer. The author of "Java Head," of "Linda Condon" and of "The Three Black Pennys" wrote steadily for fourteen years before finding acceptance with the editors. On his grandfather's death Hergesheimer received a sum of money "which he immediately dissipated in Venice, where he had a private gondola and gondolier." When his money was exhausted he came home, for a while "manifested a desire for 'low company,'" hobnobbing particularly with a night-hawk cabman who had been a prize fighter, and with whom he went to remarkable balls, but finally tired of his mode of living. Then he retired to a farmhouse with a second-hand typewriter and addressed himself to "the difficulties of creative writing."

Of his first novel Mr. Hergesheimer is quoted as saying that "a thousand copies were exempt from royalties and nearly nine hundred were sold." The aforementioned people with literary ambitions will re-

ceived \$3 from Reedy's Mirror. Today she is one of the best paid American short story writers, her check for a single story running to four figures. Four years after selling the vignette to Reedy's Mirror she was asked by an editor to write a personality sketch of the most interesting man she knew. She wrote an appreciation of William Marion Reedy.

Before she was 20 Miss Hurst came to New York, against the will of her family. When she obstinately refused to return, her allowance was cut off. But a woman acquaintance sent her an unsolicited loan of \$300, and her relenting mother, secretly sent her \$200 more. When these funds ran out, she became an actress at a salary of \$20 a week, appearing in Leo Ditrichstein's "The Concert." Between the first and fourth acts, which were the only two in which she appeared to speak her twenty words, she wrote a short story for which Smith's Magazine paid her \$30. During the next six months she sold nothing; but she managed to keep going by working as a salesgirl in a New York department store, as a waitress in a Childs restaurant, as a worker in a Polish sweatshop and in half a dozen other places.

Then at last came the accolade of a great editor who told her, "Fannie Hurst, you can write." From that moment on, all obstacles seemed to melt magically away. Soon she was getting \$300 a story, and before long even this "big money" began to look small to her. What her income

(Continued on Page 21)

"The Most Brilliant Speaker of the English Language in any Land on the Globe."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher

There has been only one Robert G. Ingersoll—lovingly called "Bob" by his friends. The press, the pulpit and the public acknowledged him to be one of the greatest thinkers and orators of the age. Millions flocked to hear him. No building, no tent, no temporary meeting place, was big enough to hold the audiences that crowded, and sometimes packed and jammed the streets, anxious to hear him. Why? What did he say that spread his fame like wildfire? What was the beauty of his expression? What was the charm of his thoughts? What was the magic of his ability to sway men's minds? Why was he sought by the greatest men of his time to speak for their cause?

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the greatest Americans that ever lived. No one can be but inspired by the great mind of Ingersoll. No one can but use more wit, more logic, more force, more reason in his own conversation and speech after reading the works of Col. Ingersoll. His was the gift found so seldom as to make it almost a rarity. And now, for the first time, the complete new Dresden edition of Col. Ingersoll's writings is ready. These 12 handsomely bound volumes will be sent to you for free examination, no money in advance. If accepted, they can be paid for in easy monthly installments that you will hardly notice.

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Germany's Smugglers

(Continued from Page 1)

hiremen a heavily laden mob was waiting to storm the cars as soon as they were empty. It made room only grudgingly for those who descended. The railroad officials were brushed aside contemptuously. The investigator saw a customs official arrive on a bicycle, but he kept discreetly in the background.

A tour of the town showed it to be entirely in the possession of the smuggling fraternity, and the local authorities disinclined to dispute their sway. Night had come on and the light of the half moon was reflected from the many windows of numerous cigarette factories, once the chief support of the town, but shut down since the war. Twelve hundred workers were idle, but the smugglers were leaving a little money behind them and there was nothing to prevent the inhabitants from joining the new industry.

The glare in the sky from the bonfires and torches drew the investigator to the border, where he stood a fascinated but disgusted observer at the degradation of his male and female compatriots. The Dutchmen had their stands within three feet of the frontier line, just close enough to make trading across the border practically without jeopardizing international relations, although in fact the border was being violated constantly. Dutch customs guards were in evidence, but not those of Germany.

In view of the constant lament, or German officials over the failure of income to increase while expenditures keep mounting, this lack of interest in an openly organized, deliberate evasion of the customs laws is incomprehensible—unless one accepts the theory of those who believe that the German Government is not unwilling to graze the edge of bankruptcy so long as the French continue to insist upon impossible sums for reparation. The figures gathered by the Berlin investigator showed that the illicit traffic was considerable enough to affect both the revenue and the public.

Ten thousand individuals, he computed, were engaged daily in this smuggling. That is, while the country was urging the people to labor long and hard, to put their utmost energies into useful work, so that the approach to pre-war efficiency might be hastened, here were all these not only withdrawn from useful industry but actually injuring it as well as the morale of all with whom they came in contact. Patriotism was become a byword, the law inspired only derision. And these conditions were growing steadily worse.

While he was there men smugglers were organizing into bands, with confederates and spies to keep them informed of any move toward Government interference. These men were armed and prepared to kill. So were the motor parties, and the trucks carried armed guards with no effort at concealment.

The spirit of all was well illustrated during an unanticipated intervention of the customs officials during the stay of the investigator. The raid had been carefully planned and was executed with complete success. The local inspector had secretly summoned a large number of subordinates without divulging his purpose to any. These were all armed and suddenly held up an outgoing train packed with departing smugglers. Those disposed to resist were promptly overpowered. Surrounded on all sides by menacing rifles, the discontented passengers, who only a moment earlier had been gleefully anticipating their unlawful gains, were conducted to the big room devoted to customs examination in better days.

But the officials had made their calculations upon false assumptions. This angry, stormy mob would not resist, but it could not be made law-abiding even when caught red-handed. It would not even pretend that it had not sought to evade the law. When the inspector called upon those who had no dutiable goods to

withdraw to one end of the hall not one stirred. But when it came to collecting duties, it was another story.

As if by a prearranged signal all began to unload their wares. From the hidden places came the packages, not to be surrendered to the officials, but to be torn open and their contents strewn upon the dirty floor. The prisoners numbered more than a thousand and the stream of coffee and tobacco alone may be imagined. The Berlin man declared that they covered the vast floor to the depth of six inches. To this mess were added torn cigarettes, cocoa and broken cakes of soap. Though they were deprived of these, the Government was not to be the gainer. Amidst general pandemonium they trod the wares under foot, defiling them in ways indescribable. Such a scene has surely not been witnessed often in a civilized country, presumed to be controlled by a responsible Government. Women and girls half undressed, men cursing and spitting, the air reeking with the fumes of bad tobacco and cheap coffee bruised into a disgusting mass.

What was the result? Were the offenders locked up and tried for attempted smuggling, for defying the officers of the law? "Only the names of a few individual offenders could be ascertained," asserted the reporter. "Most of them were released. Hundreds of thousands of marks' worth of merchandise were ruined—that was all. But it must not be supposed that this experience discouraged these smugglers. An occasional loss of this kind is charged to the expenses of the business. Most of these people returned the following day as cocky as ever."

With ten thousand engaged daily at an average profit of only 300 marks each, which is far below the computed sum, 3,000,000 marks are drawn from the national capital to pay for the misplaced energies employed. The national treasury is cheated of its revenue. Honest dealers are subjected to unfair competition. Honest officials, helpless before such mass opposition, become lax in all directions if they are not tempted to join in the scramble for easy money. At the same time millions of marks are taken out of the country, another violation of law, with appreciable influence upon the much discussed valuta. And this is only one of the frontiers. Smuggling goes on continuously along the whole Dutch border, not to speak of the others.

There is reason to believe that not a few of the smugglers in various parts of the country are likewise drawing unemployment doles from the Government. It is easy for them to show that they are unemployed—at least in any of the recognized activities. In the course of his investigations the man I have quoted came upon the case of three counterfeiters caught among the smugglers at Kaldenkirchen with 150,000 counterfeit marks in their possession. Vagabonds and criminals of all kinds had naturally gravitated to the haven where law and order had been publicly trampled in the dust.

Doubtless the present German Government is sorely tried. What with the Junkers and other monarchists, the Spartacists and other disgruntled Socialists, constantly hawking and plotting, the evasion of taxes by the rich, the demands of the unemployed, the inability to make income balance with expenditures, the continuing animosity of a large part of the world, the difficulties with reparations, occupational enemy troops, and a host of lesser troubles, the lot of Ebert and his associates is not a happy one. Not the least of their worries must be the knowledge that a large section of the German people is adrift from the old moorings. When official Germany espoused political immorality it did worse than invite the material opposition of civilization. It brought on the present moral upheaval among its own.

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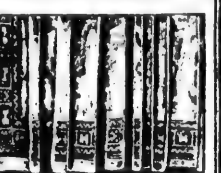
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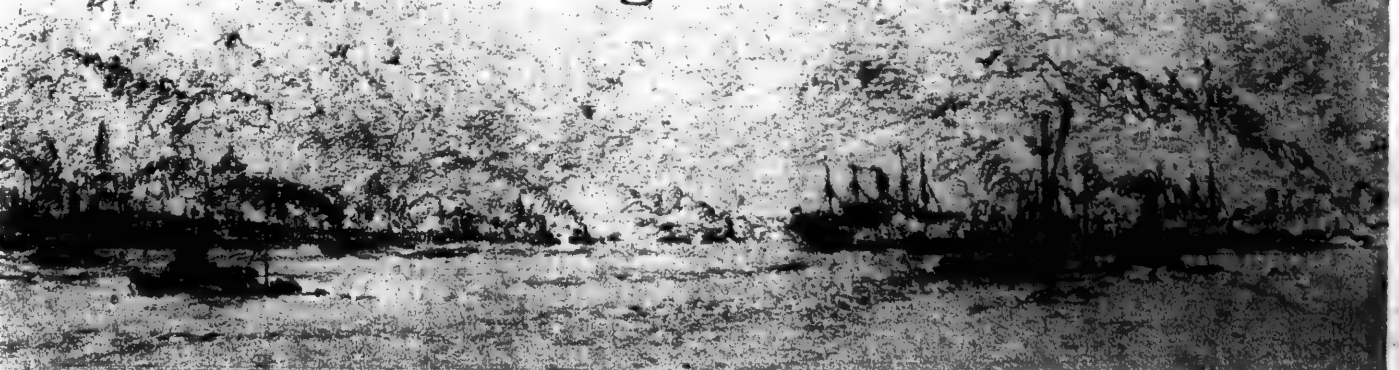
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The Great Melting Pot and Its Problem



Drawn by George A. Picken.

A Review by FRANZ BOAS

OLD WORLD TRAITS TRANSLATED. By Herbert A. Miller and Robert E. Park. Third Volume in a series of Americanization Studies. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

WE have become accustomed to ominous predictions of the future of the population of the United States.

The great melting pot in which so many "inferior" European races contaminate the superior Northwest European elements must turn out at the end an alloy in which the sterling qualities of the great blond Europeans are only faintly discernible. Instead of steadiness, weakness; instead of individual initiative, collectivist complacency; instead of rational restraint, emotional yielding; instead of superior bodily build, a gradual degeneracy—such are the dire predictions of our pessimistic race-conscious prophets.

It is interesting to follow the development of this idea. It was first developed on broad lines and brought to general attention by the Frenchman, Gobineau; it found fertile soil in the thought of ante-bellum days in America, when the institution of slavery required some rationalized justification that was most readily based on the attempt to prove the innate inferiority of the negro; it was further developed in Europe by the Austrian German of English descent, Stewart Houston Chamberlain, and it has found its newest and most emotional representation in the United States.

It is curious to note that the reaction grew apace with the growth of the idea of race superiority. The German, Theodor Waitz, was the first to express clearly the opinion that race achievement is not due to racial superiority, but a result of cultural history; and his fundamental thesis became the basis of all modern anthropological research into the cultural history of mankind. The German, Bastian; the Englishman, Tyler; the Americans, Morgan, Brinton and Powell; the Italian, Montanari; in fact, modern anthropologists almost without exception consider themselves justified in disregarding racial, innate inequalities as almost entirely irrelevant in the development of cultural history.

It is refreshing to find an author who looks at the problem of the future of the American people not from the emotional race-conscious point of view, but from the modern anthropological angle, who considers each immigrant element as impregnated with a certain traditional cultural heritage, and who investigates the processes by which a gradual amalgamation develops. This is the pre-eminent merit of the book, "Old World Traits Translated," by Herbert A. Miller and Robert E. Park, which has just been published. The authors frankly disregard innate differences that may perhaps exist, but press the purely cultural problem which is due to the transfer of the foreigner to American environment.

Before discussing the merits of their argument, it may not be amiss to make clear to ourselves the reason why the authors have the right to disclaim the importance of innate racial differences.

The opinion is quite untenable that racial mixture, such as occurs in America, is a unique historical phenomenon. As a matter of fact, the history of Europe, as well as of other continents, shows that race mixture is the rule, not the exception. First of all we see that there are no hard-and-fast lines between any two human types. When we migrate from Europe into Asia, we do not strike a line at which the people show all of a sudden the characteristic Mongol type, but the change is very gradual. When we migrate from North India to Southern India, there are no sudden breaks, but only gradual transitions. In North Africa, changes from Mediterranean types to African types are bridged by many intermediate steps. Only in those places where, owing to recent migrations or to customary isolation, types come into contact that were in former times geographically far apart do we find sudden changes.

The history of various countries shows also clearly the progress of mixture. In Spain, for instance, which in modern times is one of the most secluded parts of Europe, we find in early times an aboriginal population called the Iberians. The Phoenicians, later on their North African congeners, settled on the coasts of Spain; Celtic tribes came into the peninsula from the north; the Romans from Italy colonized the whole country to such an extent that the people adopted Roman speech; the Goths and other Teutonic tribes whose home was in the region between the Black Sea and the Baltic swarmed southward and even crossed into North Africa; the Moors came from Africa—in short, the early history of the Spanish population has been such that the blood of practically all European types runs in the veins of the modern Spanish people. In the Balkan Peninsula we can follow waves of migration in even earlier times and continuing until the southward movement of the Slavs and the invasion of the Turks. Even England has not escaped this fate. In prehistoric times there was a sudden intrusion of a foreign type that came presumably from Central Europe; later we have Roman colonization, Teutonic migration from all around the North Sea, and finally the Norman invasion.

Setting aside the negro, Indian and Asiatic elements which present a separate problem, the elements which intermingling in the United States are in no way different from those that entered into the various European populations. The only difference that exists is that the rapidity of the process of mixture and the numbers involved are very great, while in early times the numbers were, comparatively speaking, small, and social barriers retarded the assimilation more than they do now.

Notwithstanding the large extent of ancient mixture, we think of European people as pure races. Evidently this thought is based primarily on the stability of population which developed in Europe with individual landholding and with the assignment of the serf to the soil. Since the Middle Ages, Northern Europe has had a stable population, and each nationality, particularly the landholding class in every village, is more or less an intensely inbred group. It is easy to substitute in thought the idea of purity for the idea of that kind of homogeneity which is due to long-continued inbreeding, and it is largely due to this condition that we consider European types as "pure" types. In reality, we may safely say that pure human types in the sense of types evolved by inner forces from single ancestral types are nonexistent.

From this standpoint the racial problem may well be put aside. It is, however, claimed that the racial types, no matter how they have originated, have not the same values. This question is also rightly disregarded by the authors. Our racial panegyrics take an attitude as though a racial type was a unit, as though every family conformed to what they please to describe as a racial type. As a matter of fact, every investigator knows that it is very difficult to find among a mass of individuals a single one who conforms to an ideal racial type, that the great majority rather deviate considerably in many directions—physically as well as mentally. What we call a racial type is merely an impression gathered from the traits of a great many individuals that cluster close together and which we call their type. The actual investigation shows always a wide range of variation in each group. This variation is not only individual. It may also be found in family lines. The members of a family, representing as they do the same kind of hereditary constitution, are alike among themselves, and the variety of forms represented by the family lines in each population is very great. When the populations of Europe are compared, it is found that both physically and mentally the differences between the "types" are very much less than the differences between individuals or family lines belonging to the same racial type, so that it always happens that the series representing distinct types overlap, and many individuals of the "superior" series are inferior to those of the "inferior" series. The same is true of hereditary lines. The consistent suggestion would, therefore, direct his attention not to the selection of the superior race, but to the selection of the superior strains of all races—provided he can attain the consensus of opinion as to which hereditary traits are the best. In regard to mental qualities we find the same kind of overlapping not only between European types, but between all races—whites, mongols and negroes; and for the whites particularly there is no evidence that racial types differ

considerably in regard to their physical or mental makeup.

It is claimed, however, that of certain groups we obtain only those strains which are by heredity inferior. It may be agreed that in certain cases there has been on the part of European nations an unloading of undesirable which from the point of view of American society must be considered as objectionable. It is, however, quite a different question whether these undesirable are by heredity representatives of inferior strains. They may be inferior, due only to social or congenital causes, without being encumbered by hereditary defects. The history of the Australian convict colony is not in favor of the assumption that undesirable may not be the progenitors of a race physically and mentally sound. It is true that psychologists claim that the results of their test indicate mental inferiority—for instance, among Italians—but so far they have failed to prove to us that the difference in reaction is not largely culturally determined, and that the groups investigated may not be essentially the same, but that the tests to which they are subjected are of such a nature, and the attitudes of the people are so diverse, that they do not respond in the same manner. The differences found between Northern and Southern negroes point distinctly in this direction. It may be admitted that the question is an open one. From the standpoint of the anthropologist the more likely interpretation of the results obtained is that, say the least, a large part of the differences that have been found are socially determined, not due to inferior heritages. Even should we admit that we find hereditary differences, we must not forget that there are excellent strains in the "inferior" groups which excel the poorer strains of the "superior" group.

If these facts were more widely recognized, books like those of Madison Grant and Lothrop Stoddard, written in praise of the Great Blond Race, would no longer succeed in stimulating an unsound race prejudice.

"Old World Traits Translated," which is a volume of the series of Americanization Studies, is as sound in its premises as the books just mentioned are unsound. Without committing themselves to any theory in regard to innate differences, the authors study impartially, and by means of excellently selected documents, the attitude of the immigrant as due to the cultural complex which he brings from his home to this country. It is immaterial whether we agree or disagree with the sociological theory underlying the summaries, or whether we accept the statement that the present hodgepodge of European States is an "attempt to make racial and political boundaries more nearly coincide" (whatever the term "racial" may mean), and not rather an attempt to tear away and subject to other nationalities as many Germans as possible—the facts are well mar-

shaled and clearly put forward, setting forth the difficulties which the immigrant has to overcome in order to adjust himself to the new order in which he has come to live.

We might be inclined to point out that the difficulties which the authors discuss are not only one of the incidents of emigration, but that they occur in all periods in which there is a rapid change of cultural attitude. The experience of the orthodox Jews who come to this country and who see their children break away from the faith of their fathers is merely a repetition of what happened in Western Europe in the period following the Napoleonic wars.

We should be inclined to emphasize more strongly than the authors do the effect of social antagonism which brings it about that groups inherently heterogeneous are welded into a social unit by outer pressure. Many members of the group may feel primarily not as such but as individuals. The American attitude toward the negro, the modern revival of anti-Semitism in Europe and partly in America, are cases in kind.

It seems somewhat curious that the Mexicans of New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado should be classed by the authors as immigrants, when in reality the Americans are the immigrants in their country. We have accustomed ourselves to rail against those European nations that try to assimilate the groups that live within their boundaries and which do not conform as much to the West European social, industrial and economic standards as do the rest of the people. Examples of this kind are the few Lithuanians in East Prussia; the Poles in the mixed lower valley of the Vistula. We forget entirely that we handle the same problem in our Spanish Southwest in exactly the same manner. There are schools in which ignorant teachers forbid children to speak Spanish, there is the successful political domination, and there is the strong resentment of the people themselves. For eighty years the Spaniards have preserved their cultural characteristics.

Notwithstanding minor differences of opinion we agree with all the main points of the book, which should be read by every one interested in the problems of immigration, and we may conclude with the authors:

Assimilation is thus as inevitable as it is desirable; it is impossible for the immigrants we receive to remain permanently in separate groups. Through point after point of contact, as they find situations in America intelligible to them in the light of old knowledge and experience, they identify themselves with us. We can delay or hasten this development. We cannot stop it. If we give the immigrants a favorable milieu, if we tolerate their strangeness during their period of adjustment, if we give them freedom to make their own connections between old and new experiences, if we help them to find points of contact, then we hasten their assimilation.

The Days of Bartholomew Fair

THE XVIIIth CENTURY IN LONDON. By H. B. Swenson. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

EVERY period in the social and artistic life of a nation has its outstanding characteristic. The XVIIIth century in London, in those days, had developed quite suddenly and with immasurable gusto a new method of living, which included a marked social intercourse. It was a time of gatherings for enjoyment, of dancing, theatre, pleasure, sports, clubs—some, alas, for gambling—coffee houses and taverns.

extravagance, of theatre parties, of scandal and intrigue. Domestic life had hardly recovered from the licentious freedom of the Restoration period.

The man of fashion in those days had much to occupy him. Says Mr. Chancellor:

The man of fashion had all sorts of recreations, fencing and cock-fighting being favorite ones. He would, too, play at bowls or skittles, and in the earlier part of the century would mix with the crowds which assembled to see bears, bulls and leopards, and even, in 1717, a leopard, undergo the cruel ordeal of being "baited."

There were also regattas on the Thames for sport of both sexes, frost fairs on the river in winter and skating in Hyde Park.

which helped to differentiate it from its successor was the custom of dueling, in which even the clergy indulged. In Hyde Park, in the Field of Forty Footsteps, behind what is now the British Museum, in St. James's Park and Kensington Gardens and Leicester Fields, even in the taverns and the less frequented streets, such encounters took place; but with the exception of such notorious ones—those between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohan, and between Lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth, and a few others—they were seldom attended by fatal consequences. People fought on the least provocation, however, and certain famous fire-eaters, like Lord Camelford, created trouble. It would seem, almost for the fun of the thing; even where there was some real reason for anger or annoyance such as would, in these more prosaic days, be thrashed out in law courts, men of quality thrashed each other, with the inevitable sequel of a meeting in form, when honor was satisfied, or the sudden appearance of the "watch" put an end, at least for the moment, to what was then regarded as the only dignified settlement of a quarrel.

A large part of the life of this period was passed in the coffee houses and clubs. Club life is a peculiarly British institution and the most famous clubs in the world were centered in London. Who does not know about the famous Kit Club, for instance, which was at its height in this period? Among its members were Halifax, Somers, Walpole, Vanburgh, Congreve and Addison. Tonson, the bookseller, was its founder and it received its name, in all probability, from that of Christopher Katt, who kept a small eating house in Shire Lane, where the club had its first meetings.

Another institution was the Scribblers' Club, founded by Swift in 1714, and which included men like Lord Oxford, St. John, Arbuthnot, Gay, whose "Beggar's Opera" is now running in New York, and Pope. Then there were the clubs associated with the name of Dr. Johnson, for he was an inveterate clubman. Among them were the Ivy Lane Club, the Essex Head Club and, most famous of all, the Literary Club. In regard to this institution Mr. Chancellor writes:

The pages of Boswell are full of references to the club and the large part it occupied in the life of its chief founder. The talk of Johnson and Burke which dominated the meetings; the popularity of Hawkins; the vain efforts, at last crowned with success, of Garrick to become a member; the opposition to Goldsmith's candidature; Nugent's lemons and Sir Joshua's ear-trumpet; the blackballing of Lord Camden and Duke of Devonshire; the occasional unbending of the fraternity, as when Goldsmith (become a member *post mortem*, who had objected to him as a mere literary drudge—little capable of original, and still less of poetical, composition)—sang "An Old Woman Tossed in a Blanket"; and, finally, Macaulay's famous word picture of a club scene; all these are known to any one who has but a slight acquaintance with the period when the Great Chain of Literature permeated the streets of London and sought recreation in, as he once himself described such associations, "an assembly of good fellows meeting under certain conditions."

Mr. Chancellor points out how easily we may construct the life of eighteenth century London from the pages of its contemporary writers. We may find it in the pages of Addison, of Fielding, of Smollett, of Richardson, and Fanny Burney and Jane Austen. With Sir Roger de

Then, too there was dueling. In regard to this Mr. Chancellor writes: One characteristic of the period



Buy a rat trap, a rat trap, buy my trap.

"Street Cries of Eighteenth Century London." From a Drawing by Rowlandson.

Coverley one can haunt the clubs and coffee houses, the City and the Temple. From the pages of The Spectator and The Tatler a host of scenes rise up. The enthusiasm at Garrick's performances, the mad scenes in the Fleet prison, the sponging houses, the tea-drinkings, the dances, the whole glittering, absorbing life of the period comes to life again even to its minutest detail. It is improbable that any period has been so meticulously rendered in letters for generations to come as that of the eighteenth century in London.

The arts were not neglected during these years. We must not forget that in music Handel was composing and leading his own efforts, that in literature Johnson, Pope, Addison, Goldsmith, Swift, a host of names is to be met, and that in the pictorial arts great strides were made. Regarding this Mr. Chancellor writes:

The great names spring automatically to the mind: Hogarth and Reynolds in Leicester Fields, Gainsborough in Pall Mall, and Romney in Cavenish Square, and later, in the far-flung Hampstead, Hogarth's house has disappeared, although its site may still be recognized in Tennison's School with its red-bricked, stone-pointed facade; and you must go to Chiswick to see the identical building in which he passed much of his time and produced much of his work; but Reynolds's dwelling opposite still remains, although put to alien uses, and you can still mount the stairs worn away by the feet of many of the great and beautiful, as well as by so many memories—those stairs up which generations of the illustrious flocked to sit in that famous chair, and to have a further immortality conferred upon them. What Canaletto and Scott and others did for the bricks and

These few excerpts may serve to show how entertaining the style of Mr. Chancellor becomes as he warms to his subject. He is hardly a literary stylist in any sense of the word, for he finds great difficulty in ending his sentences once they are well started, but the evident knowledge and intimacy he possesses of the eighteenth century in London and the great love that brings everything so close to him cannot but be conveyed to the reader. He has completely submerged himself in the period he treats, and the result is a book that offers a brilliant panoramic view of a past era, an era, perhaps, more interesting than any other in English history, if we except the Elizabethan period. One chapter of the book gives a complete topography of London as it was at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The author reconstructs the streets, describing what remains of them, and pointing out many an interesting fact that time has swept away.

There is also a chapter devoted to the architecture of London where many of the important buildings that have ceased to exist are described most minutely. In these buildings and parks and in the streets about them the author brings back an entire period, a mass of gayly dressed, extravagant, foppish, fire-eating, aesthetic people who had discovered the delights of social gathering and were building that fabric of English social life that has resolved itself into the admirable thing that it is today.

This translation into English is in the original measure in which the poem was written. There is an introduction by Gilbert K. Chesterton and a note on technique by George Saintsbury.

A Game of Skittles.

From a Print by G. Kearsley, 1788.

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History

UNDER THE TURK IN CONSTANTINOPLE. By G. F. Abbott. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Largely a history of Anglo-Turkish relations. There is a foreword by Viscount Bryce.

HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND. By S. M. Dubnow. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America. Volumes III.

A final volume of the history, bringing the record down to the present times, with a bibliography and an index.

A REFERENCE HISTORY OF THE WAR. Compiled and written by Irwin Scott Grier. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The aim has been, as stated by Frank Morse Colby, editor in chief of the International Encyclopedia, to present a compact history of the war in a single volume.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE JEWS IN THE UKRAINE IN 1919. By Elias Helfetz. 12mo. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.

The account is based on material gathered by the delegates of the All-Ukrainian Relief Committee for the Victims of Pogroms, of which the author was Chairman.

IRELAND IN THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM. By James Hogan. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

A first volume of the history, in which the period covered is from 1500 to 1587.

AMERICA IN BATTLE. By Colonel James A. Moss and Colonel Harry S. Howland. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. \$3.75.

Contains, besides a historical account of America's part in the war, a detailed guide with illustrations and charts of the American battlefields in France and Belgium.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF LABOR. By David Hunter Miller. 12mo. New York: Alfred Knopf. \$1.50.

An analysis of the results of the war and of the Peace Treaty upon the international solution of the labor problem.

A MERCHANT FLEET AT WAR. By Archibald Hurd. New York: Cassell & Co.

An account of what the British merchant ships did in the war.

A SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By J. P. Ross. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

Aims to provide the historical background necessary for the study of modern social and industrial questions. The period covered is from 1815 to 1918.

Essays

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Includes essays on Dante, Swinburne, Blake, the Contemporaries of Shakespeare, on Poetry and Poetic Drama and the Criticism of Poetry.

PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM. By Terence MacSwiney. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A posthumous essay.

THE ELDER EDDA AND ANCIENT SCANDINAVIAN DRAMA. By Bertha S. Phillips. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Aims to present the theory of the romantic origin of the old Eddic poems, emphasizing their significance as a source for Scandinavian history and their bearing on the problems of Greek tragedy.

THE MUSIC OF WILD FLOWERS. By John Vaughan. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

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Drama, Poetry and Art

MODERN AMERICAN PLAYS. Selected by George P. Baker. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe.

Contains the complete texts of the five following plays: "As a Man Thinks," "The Return of Peter Grimm," "Romance," "The Unchastened Woman," "Plots and Playwrights."

THE WAGGONER AND OTHER POEMS. By Edmund Spenser. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.50.

Collection of short poems, some of them recently published in the Nation, the Owl, London Mercury, Athenaeum, etc.

THE SONG OF ROLAND. By Charles Scott Macrae. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

The translation into English is in the original measure in which the poem was written. There is an introduction by Gilbert K. Chesterton and a note on technique by George Saintsbury.

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London Book Talk

LONDON, Jan. 25. NO English city outside London is better known to Americans than Liverpool, and you will be interested to learn that the great Mersey community has developed a hopeful school of literary and graphic art in its midst which is making a spirited claim to be noticed. Its manifesto, *The Liverpool Chap-Book*, a new sixteen-page quarterly in quarto size, of which the first number has just been issued.

The editorial "Foreword" is pleasantly aggressive. It is held to be high time that the tradition that only London can support a publication devoted to serious art should be exploded. "Considering that Manchester, and more especially Birmingham, have broken quite definitely with the London tradition, it is a little late for the mandarins of the capital to ask, 'Can any good things come out of the provinces?'" I should say it is a little late for this kind of comment to be made at all, because London has long abandoned cockney scorn of the provinces. I remember the time when this scorn was rampant enough and expressed itself in the streets, in the wit of cabmen and bus conductors and in the satirical press. But these days have long passed. The provincial newcomer has none of these terrors to face, and in literature and music London has learned not only to respect but to envy Manchester. *Liverpool itself* has produced some remarkable writers, and the same is true of Manchester, Sheffield, the Potteries and other great centres. These writers have come to London not to adopt the "London tradition"—whatever that may mean—but to maintain and operate their own traditions under the conditions most favorable to success.

The editor of *The Liverpool Chap-Book*, however, sees the matter in another light. He says that in London it is easier than in any other centre, "with the possible exception of New York," to take the Kingdom of Art by violence, and that those provincial artists who come to London generally achieve fame not

through their merit, "but because the very name London has become a sort of artistic hallmark to the crowd." This attitude, it seems to me, is simply provincialism surviving London's own change of heart. Londoners, I am certain, share and sympathize with *The Chap-Book's* conviction that "there are Mersey-side artists and writers capable of turning out work of real artistic merit." For the rest, *The Chap-Book* declares its intention to avoid freakishness. "We shall also avoid like the plague the academic dullness and fatuous sentimentalism of the 'kiss mamma' school." This appears to refer to pictorial art, for the program continues: "On its literary side *The Liverpool Chap-Book* will contain, we hope, neither the flinging platitudes of the family magazine nor the fussiness of *Cocorhythmic Imagism*." Finally, "Should the necessity arise, we shall be brutally frank in our condemnation of the meticulous, the pedantic and the merely precious."

Mr. Arnold Bennett is one of those rare and fortunate writers who produce books without knowing it. From time to time he finds a book that he has not written in a drawer of his desk. I mean that he has not written it as a book, but as a series of notes on any and every subject which have accumulated to the dimensions of a book. He has the courage, which in his case is justified, of sending the "clutch" to one of his publishers, and the coagulated result is a volume which always excites interest and is always successful if rather amusing. "Books and Persons" was such a volume, and now we have another like unto it under the finely careless title "Things That Have Interested Me." The "things" are one hundred and twenty-one in number and bear dates from 1916 onward. Some are dealt with in one-third or half a page, some in several pages. Their range is the range of Mr. Bennett's everyday mind, and that is saying a great deal. Here are a few of his titles: *Grimness and Optimism*, *Translating Literature into Life*, *Bicarbonate of*

Soda, *Going Down a Coal Pit*, *Self-Control*, *Football Match*, *The Paper Shortage*, *Style*, *Freedom of Discussion*, *Hotel Mornings*, *Saccharine*, *Fatigue*, *Talloring*, *Interpreting the Gospel*, *Slump in Pessimism*, *Poch*, *Egyptology*, *Morphia*, *Street Cries*, *Rostand*, *Prophylaxis*, *Sunday Theatre*, *Paris Flats*, *The Prize Fight* and *Henry James*.

Under the last title Mr. Bennett revealed his misadventures with Henry James's novels. He has enjoyed only two—"In the Cage" and "The Other House." James, once said that the fault of the English novel is lack of subject, and Mr. Bennett replies: "This is just the fault I should charge him with. His novels did not seem to me to be about anything. And when the subject was perceptible it was usually a very obvious subject—as in most of the short stories. And did he, in fact, create characters? Do we remember his characters as we remember the characters of Balzac, Dostoevsky, Fielding, Dickens, Hardy, George Moore? Do we even remember their names? I don't, at any rate. I have a vague souvenir of only one character—the Post Office girl in the cage. I do not remember her name; to the best of my recollection the author took care never to mention her name. A pretty trick, but immensely unpractical." And Mr. Bennett's final word on James's novels is, "They lack ecstasy, guts." His own book has plenty of "guts," but lacks ecstasy.

"To a lawyer this book presents the best case for spirit communication I have yet seen." This is the testimony of Sir Edward Marshall Hall, the eminent King's Counsel, to the merits of Lady Glenconner's book, "The Earthen Vessel," and Sir Oliver Lodge also testifies that "the facts are reputably reported." Lady Glenconner claims to have been placed in communication with her son, Edward Wyndham Tennant, known as "Bim," who was killed in the war. A new and curious feature of the mediumistic methods employed in the use of books as the means of communication: The medium, instead of delivering a spirit message directly, refers the inquiries to a book. Thus one of the messages delivered by Mrs. Leonard (who was the medium who evoked the messages from "Raymond") was as follows:

"This is a message for Bim's father. It is not in the room Bim generally takes his book tests from. This is in his father's room, third shelf from the bottom in the further corner of the room; take out the ninth book counting from left to right, and look on page 65. About half way down the page, as near as he can rightly judge, you will find the message."

I cannot understand why, if this were really a message from the spirit world, the real message could not have been delivered instead of a complicated reference to the place where it would be more obscurely found, or why, if this method were adopted, the title of the book should not have been given. These "book tests" are said to rule out telepathy and subconscious operations of the mind, but it is difficult to see how they do so. They seem to complicate rather than simplify, and they remind me of the old book methods of divination of which the *Sortes Virgilianae* is the classical type. Guidance was there sought by opening Virgil's Aeneid at random and taking the first line that attracted the eye. Here, of course, chance ruled, and there was no dictation by any kind of medium; yet the practice produced results which kept it alive for centuries. Many historical examples of successful resort to books are on record, but there are few of us, I imagine, who have not had curious experiences of this kind without seeking them at all.

JOHN O. LONDON.

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February Issue

Current History

On News Stands

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.

The Art of Collecting Autographs

A Review by BRANDER MATTHEWS A BOOK ABOUT AUTOGRAPHS. By Simon Gratz. Illustrated. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell, 1920. 304 pp. \$10.

MANY are the attempts which have been made to differentiate man from other creatures. A philosopher of old ventured to define him as "a biped without feathers"; and a more recent pundit has chosen to describe him as "an animal who laughs"—a definition that disregards the existence of the laughing hyena and of the laughing jackass (which is not a quadruped but a feathered biped). I wonder why it is that no one has ever suggested that man is "an animal who makes collections." If it should be objected that the magpie has also the habit of collecting, I should rejoice that this mischievous bird is merely a thief, a snapper up of unconsidered trifles, not to enlarge his own possessions but for the immediate delight of despoiling some one else. Man has an ingrained propensity toward acquisition within a rigidly restricted field and he joys in the more or less orderly arrangement of the trophies of his chase. Boys begin by collecting buttons and they progress to the collecting of postage stamps—an enterprise certain to enlarge their acquaintance with political geography. When these lads arrive at man's estate they are likely to find that the acquisition of bankable funds takes all their energies. But when at last they have won their places in the sun, their primitive instinct revives and urges them to the collection of books and book-plates, of manuscripts and autographs, of pictures and other works of art.

Perhaps no one of these collectors is more useful to the community than he who devotes his time, his toil and his money to the assembling of autographs and manuscripts, since these things lead a precarious life while they are in the hands of the ignorant, being in danger of neglect or destruction, whereas they are certain to be carefully preserved when once they come into the possession of the collector or the dealer. Moreover the ultimate fate of most collections is to pass from the private individual into the ownership of the public, in a library or museum.

"A Book About Autographs" is a volume of advice prepared by an expert for the benefit of the inexperienced, guiding them to the right path and warning them against the pitfalls before the feet of the unwary. Simon Gratz is himself a veteran collector; and out of the fulness of his knowledge he here gives good counsel to the novices. His book is unpretending and unpedantic; its purpose, so the preface tells us, "is to gather together in compact form a variety of information about autographs which is widely scattered and not easily available." Very properly, it calls attention to other volumes likely to be useful to the beginner. Scott's "Autograph Collecting," Joline's "Meditations of an Autograph Collector," and Etienne Charavay's illuminating introduction of the sale catalogue of the Doyet collection.

Mr. Gratz has chapters on the taste for collecting autographs, on the qualities which determine value, on the various ways in which collections have been formed, on the progressive increase in the market value of autographs, on the migrations and pedigrees of autographs, and on the more important collections, public and private, in Europe and America. In his several appendices he gives lists of the various sets which American collectors have most frequently attempted to assemble, the signers of the Declaration of Independence, for example, the signers of the Constitution, and the Presidents of the United States. He has made his

useful work even more useful by an exhaustive index of over thirty double-columned pages. And he has furthermore adorned his volume with the portraits of half-a-dozen collectors, (including among them his own, as was fitting), and with half a dozen pages of reproductions of manuscripts and signatures (including fragments of letters from Aaron Burr, showing the differences of his earlier handwriting from his later penmanship).

Mr. Gratz seems to have a certain sympathy for the American collectors who have spent their energy on procuring a letter from every one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a task accomplished satisfactorily only by the late Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, whose almost complete set, with all the treasures of the Emmet collection, was purchased by John Stewart Kennedy and presented to the New York Public Library. To the abiding despair of all his competitors, Dr. Emmet secured the only surviving autograph letter of Thomas Lynch Jr. of South Carolina, and all these competitors had to content themselves with bare signatures of this otherwise insignificant person. As this letter of Lynch was absolutely unique, Dr. Emmet had to pay more than \$5,000 for it. And even Dr. Emmet was unable to get a letter in the handwriting of Button Gwinnett of Georgia. So it is that these two incomplete letter-writers, Lynch and Gwinnett, have achieved posthumous fame beyond their deserts.

Sets of the Presidents are easier to combine than sets of the signers. I am not a collector myself, and I am not an expert in these matters, but I have often wanted to know whether any one of those who have assembled either of these sets has ever gone a step further and sought out letters directly connected with the position the writers held. A set of the signers, containing only letters written at the time of the signing of the Declaration, and containing a mention of this event, would have indisputable historic importance. So would a set of the letters of the Presidents of the United States, if every one of these had been penned in the Executive Mansion, and if it contained information about contemporary politics—like the letter of Lincoln to McClellan, which Mr. Gratz mentions on p. 181, which assured the General of the President's kind feeling and full purpose to sustain him, and which ended with the ominous words: "But you must act." (It would be interesting to know how this private communication could have escaped from the custody of its recipient to find refuge on the shelves of a dealer!)

This Iron Age

CHRONOLOGY OF IRON AND STEEL. Compiled by Stephen L. Grodzins. Edited by J. Ramsey Spear. Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Foundries Company, 1921.

THE oldest pieces of iron known in the world are fragments from the Pyramids, dating from prehistoric times, several thousand years B. C. The first casting made on this continent was a quart pot, made at Lynn in 1644. From the time of Tubal Cain until then less progress was made than in the comparatively brief period of the three centuries following, which culminated in the collapse of Germany. Just as Germany previously had excelled even England in the application of metallurgy to militarism, so we rival them both, some would say surpass them, in the development of the uses of iron and steel in peace. We produce more cheaply and apply to a greater variety of uses than any

other country. In all economic and industrial history there is nothing more memorable than the American record in this respect, and there is no more convenient record of the various steps by which we reached this eminence than this little book of iron and steel dates. The idea must not be given out of perspective, distorted with relation to that of other countries. Nothing is set down in malice or boasting, and each period, each country, is given credit for all its influence upon the arts more conducive to civilization and the manufacturing industries than any other within the range of human invention. The World War will be a datum before and after which the iron and steel record will be reckoned, and the book will be convenient for reference for some years.

Where Daudet committed an artistic blunder in substituting a historian for a mathematician, Daudet did not make his forger's success plausible. Michel Charles was fooled because he had never worked in the archives, as the Academician of the novelists had done, whereby he could not help having acquired a technical knowledge which would have safeguarded him against an almost transparent deception. When the forger of real life had won the confidence of his victim, he did not hesitate to go to fantastic extremes, supplying letters from Lamartine to St. Peter, from Judas Iscariot to Mary Magdalen, from Pontius Pilate to Tiberius. Mr. Gratz kindly translates one letter from Cleopatra to Julius Caesar and another from Alexander to Aristotle. And the stupendous check of this manufacturer of fakes permitted him to write all these letters in modern French on modern paper! (Pp. 46-50.)

Mr. Gratz has wise words of warning which will be useful to apprentices in the art of collecting. He proffers excellent advice when he urges the collector to buy only from dealers of undoubted integrity. But

one letter of Franklin's which no editor has yet included in his correspondence.

Readers of Alphonse Daudet's novel, "L'Immortel," wherein he satirized the French Academy, will be grateful to Mr. Gratz for his account of the astounding forgeries of Vrain Lucas, which supplied the novelist with the suggestion for his most telling incident. In the course of less than ten years Lucas forged more than twenty thousand letters and sold them as originals to an eminent scientist, Michel Charles, who was both credulous and confiding. In 1867 Charles presented to the Belgian Academy a letter of Charles V. to Vrain Lucas, and a little later he produced before the French Academy of Sciences letters of Pascal to Newton, which showed that the Frenchman had anticipated the Englishman in the discovery of the law of gravitation. When Sir David Brewster called attention to the fact that Newton was only 11 years of age at the date of the letter which Pascal was supposed to have written him, the bubble burst. The forger was tried and convicted.

Where Daudet committed an artistic blunder in substituting a historian for a mathematician, Daudet did not make his forger's success plausible. Michel Charles was fooled because he had never worked in the archives, as the Academician of the novelists had done, whereby he could not help having acquired a technical knowledge which would have safeguarded him against an almost transparent deception. When the forger of real life had won the confidence of his victim, he did not hesitate to go to fantastic extremes, supplying letters from Lamartine to St. Peter, from Judas Iscariot to Mary Magdalen, from Pontius Pilate to Tiberius. Mr. Gratz kindly translates one letter from Cleopatra to Julius Caesar and another from Alexander to Aristotle. And the stupendous check of this manufacturer of fakes permitted him to write all these letters in modern French on modern paper! (Pp. 46-50.)

Mr. Gratz has wise words of warning which will be useful to apprentices in the art of collecting. He proffers excellent advice when he urges the collector to buy only from dealers of undoubted integrity. But he fails to mention one form of deceit—if it can be called deceit—which has been credited to Alexandre Dumas, the author of "The Three Musketeers." When the collector buys a letter written and signed by a famous author, he believes he is getting a genuine letter, containing an actual message sent to some one through the mails and by some one duly received. Now the story is told—I forget where I read it, but I believed it, because it seemed to me characteristic enough to be probable—that a friend coming in to call on Dumas late in the evening found him in his shirt sleeves seated at a table with a pile of note paper before him, engaged in writing at top haste a swift succession of brief epistles. The novelist, without ceasing his labor, explained that a friend of his was in sore need of a thousand francs. As Dumas had no cash on hand, he had found a dealer ready to pay 10 francs apiece for a hundred of his autograph letters. So the good-natured novelist had set himself to the task of composing these missives before he went to bed, that he could get the money in the morning for his necessitous friend. To put it harshly, Dumas was engaged in forging his own autographs.

To offset this, I may present Mr. Gratz with another anecdote. It is said that when Rudyard Kipling had first settled himself in a house at Rottingdean near Brighton, he wrote to a local plumber to order some slight repair. When the work was done and yet again, his language becoming more pointed and picturesque with every succeeding epistle. After his sixth missive had failed of response, he strode forth in righteous anger and bearded the plumber in his cave, only to receive the explanation that the mechanic was in no haste to satisfy his customer so long as the correspondence kept up. It seems that an autograph collector had chafed to see the first letter and promptly given 15 for it, at which price he had purchased every one of the later letters. Probably the Brighton plumber, if he had been versed in the American vernacular, would have defended his course, alleging that his profit was "honest graft."



Pen Draughtsmen, Pennell Collection



Drawn by F. Steinles.

condition which called forth the editorial comment in The Evening Post, that "once the illustrator had to deliver definite drawing, whil now 'any half-realized daub' would do. It fell in with our growing tendency to take the easy way. Pen drawing, with its necessity for precise notation of form, is not easy. There are, indeed, tricks of neatness in this medium, apparent definiteness (definiteness of statement is not necessarily definiteness of truth), which were exploited by the slick imitator, who flooded us for a time with cheap work that may possibly have helped to discredit the art.

Pen-and-ink is peculiarly fitted for reproduction by our modern photo-mechanical processes. That is primarily what the Pennell book accentuates, by discriminating selection of examples—printed on non-shiny paper, thanks be—terse and pat comment and helpful technical

vannes, Menzel and Manet, Fortuny and Lançon, Keene, Leibi and Detalle, the brilliant Brennan and the insinuating Abbey. And if you wish for this drawing or the other which



The Quiet Life, by E. A. Abbey.

Daniel Viage—Illustration for "Pablo de Segovia."

is not there, you are pleasantly surprised to find the unexpected or the unknown. The unsigned drawing on page 155 is evidently by Kley, who is not altogether unfamiliar to our younger art students. And it may please Mr. Pennell to learn that there is a copy of Menzel's uniform book (1907 edition) in the Columbia University Library.

Mr. Pennell writes entirely from



To the Right, Decoration by William Morris.

To the Left, Drawing by Charles Keene.

Books and Authors

CABLE dispatches from London, dated Jan. 25, announced that Lord Dunsany, the Irish poet and playwright, had been arrested by the British authorities when a quantity of shotguns and other sporting arms were discovered in Dunsany Castle in County Meath, Ireland. The distinguished author was almost immediately released, but was rearrested the following day and taken to a destination unknown up to the time at which this note is written. On Jan. 29 word was cabled from Belfast that Terman-bacca House, in Londonderry, which was occupied by Dunsany during the war, was closely searched by military forces. This house is now the property of the Sisters of Nazareth.

Before succeeding to his present title Lord Dunsany's name was Moreton Drax Plunkett. He is the nephew of Sir Horace Plunkett. His name and ancestry are reputed to be the third oldest in Irish history. Dunsany was a Captain in the Royal Inniskilling Guards. He took part in the South African campaign and in the World War, being wounded in 1916.

When Rudyard Kipling was living in Vermont, the son of a neighboring farmer used to do odd jobs for the author and sometimes acted as his chachman. This young man sold Kipling a life insurance policy for \$10,000. With \$35 of the \$120 he received as commission for the sale, the youth invested in a dress suit to wear at a prize-speaking contest. He won the \$15 prize and so started his business career. The young man is now Merton C. Robbins, publisher of The Iron Age and President of The Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Anzia Yezierska, whose latest book, "Hungry Hearts," was recently published by Houghton Mifflin Company, is now in Hollywood, Cal., co-operating in the screening of the stories in her book.

The editors of the Double Dealer, a new monthly magazine published in New Orleans with the apparent intent of disproving the notion that the territory south of Mason and Dixon's line is not the intellectual Sahara of the United States, have resurrected for inclusion in their first issue a charming sketch of New Orleans, written by Lafcadio Hearn. The majority of the names that appear in the initial table of contents are unfamiliar. Benjamin de Casseres interviews Bacchus on prohibition, and John McCutcheon contributes a characteristic poem. Vincent Starrett's name appears as Chicago correspondent.

Arnold Daly, who has just retired from the cast of "The Travern" to become his own producer, has collected a number of his essays and plays, which have appeared in American magazines, and will issue them in book form the latter part of next month through Moffat, Yard & Co. under the title "The Dominant Male." The book will contain much hitherto unpublished material by the well-known comedian.

The late F. Sturges Allen, who, at the time of his death last Summer, was general editor of Webster's New International Dictionary, regarded "Allen's Synonyms and Antonyms," the fruit of twenty years' labor, as his life work. When Harper & Brothers, who have just brought the book out, heard that Mr. Allen was not likely to live until it could be published, a special copy was rushed through the publishers' factory that the distinguished etymologist might have the pleasure of holding a finished copy of his work in his hand before his death. The typography of the volume is Mr. Allen's own arrangement, the type used being specially cut under his direction.

Since the publication of his book, "What's On the Worker's Mind?" (Charles Scribner's Sons), in gather-

ing the material for which Mr. Williams spent seven months as a laborer in steel mills, coal mines, etc., the author has been invited to speak before eleven Chambers of Commerce and ten national organizations of manufacturers.

The Bobbs-Merrill Company has just published "I've How to Know Him," by C. Alphonso Smith, head of the Department of English of the United States Naval Academy, and author of "The O. Henry Biography." The author conducted the Poe Seminar at the University of Berlin during his incumbency of the Roosevelt Exchange Professorship in Germany.

In a review of "The Life and Letters of Hamilton W. Mabie," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE for Jan. 16, the price of the book was given as \$2.50. This figure was taken from the catalogue of Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers of the book. Since this catalogue was printed, the publishers inform us, the price of the biography has been advanced to \$3.

The central figure in Ruth Murray Underhill's novel, "The White Moth," recently published by Moffat, Yard & Co., is Guy Nearing, spoiled son of a wealthy farmer. The publishers of Miss Underhill's book have just received a letter signed by a real individual of the same name as the fictional character, Guy Nearing. The letter comes from Heigh-Ho, Arden, Del. The author of the novel says that she has never been in Delaware in her life. The scene of her story is laid in the imaginary town of Cato.

President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard has written to Bernard M. Baruch, congratulating him on his book "The Making of the Reparation and Economic Sections of the Treaty," which was recently published by Harper & Brothers. Dr. Eliot said, in part, "I have lately read with great satisfaction your book, 'The Making of the Reparation and Economic Sections of the Treaty.' The introduction is the best argument for the covenant and treaty that I have read, and a completely sufficient one."

Grace Livingston Hill (Mrs. Lutz), author of "The Cloudy Jewel," composes on a typewriter—in the dark. Whether there is any significant or symbolical connection between her preference for working in the dark and the fact that she is an active supporter of the Sunday Blue Law Movement is not indicated by J. B. Lippincott Company. The publicity department of that publisher's house evidently considers her unusual method of work a recommendation for her latest novel, "The Tryst," which it has scheduled for publication shortly.

Fannie Hurst, whose latest collection of short stories was published by Harper & Brothers under the title "Humoresque," read from her own writings at an author's matinee, held recently in the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Mary Fisher Home, a refuge for aged artists, musicians and writers.

Gabriel Wells, the London dealer in fine books, has just sold the manuscript of Walt Whitman's poem, "After All Not to Create Only," for \$1,500. The latter half of the poem is written on the reverse side of the stationery of the United States Treasury Department, in which Whitman was a clerk at the time the verse was composed. Mr. Wells states that the value of first editions of "Leaves of Grass" has doubled in the last five years.

"The Affairs of Anatol," Arthur Schnitzler's best-known play, has been selected as the first production to be made by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation under its new

policy of all-star casts. Several years ago Greenville Barker paraphrased "Anatol" for the English stage, and the book is published in this country by Little, Brown & Co.

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of many books on international relations published by the Century Company, is lecturing throughout the South on political and economic questions, with particular reference to the immediate position and interests of the United States. Dr. Gibbons, who represented the Century Magazine at the Peace Conference, is thoroughly familiar with international problems.

A unique opportunity for comparing the tastes of English and American readers of magazine fiction—as predicated upon how two editors on opposite sides of the Atlantic preferred to present the same story to their subscribers—is furnished by the simultaneous appearance in the Century and the Cornhill of Aldous Huxley's "The Tiltotson Banquet." This story pictures the discovery in a London basement of a once famous artist named Tiltotson, who had studied under Haydon, had won a considerable success in the 60s, and had then disappeared into the Orient for half a century. The broken old man is dragged forth by an enthusiastic young art critic and a banquet, attended by a nobleman and a number of fashionable women, held in his honor. After getting decidedly "aquify" the guest of the evening makes a mauling speech, and is deposited in the wee sma' hours back in his basement again, to be forgotten forthwith by his hosts. In the American version of the story Tiltotson expires under the eyes of his landlady the next morning. In the English magazine the landlady simply discovers her lodger recovering from his spree. The author's father, Leonard Huxley, is editor of the Cornhill.

Wallace Thompson, author of "The People of Mexico," published this week by Harper & Brothers, has just returned from Mexico City and Tampico, where he went to gather material for a series of articles on the oil industry. Mr. Thompson's knowledge of our neighbor republic is first hand; he has spent more than fifteen years in Mexico as a newspaper correspondent and in the United States Consular Service.

The Page Company of Boston announces that 400,000 copies of "Pollyanna: The Glad Book," have been sold to date.

Through an unfortunate error in these columns Houghton Mifflin Company was given as the publisher of Enos A. Mills' "Waiting in the Wilderness." The book was brought out by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Sir Ernest Hodder Stoughton, head of the London publishing firm of Hodder & Stoughton, who has just sailed for England after a flying business trip here, says that Joseph Bucklin Bishop's "Theodore Roosevelt and His Time" has aroused more interest in England than any other book of American origin brought out there this season. The book is published in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Herbert Jenkins, the London publisher, has just brought out an English edition of Camilla Kenyon's satirical comedy of pirates and buried treasure, published in this country by Bobbs-Merrill under the title "Spanish Doubloons."

The Rev. John T. Faris, whose latest book, "Seeing the Far West," was recently published by J. B. Lippincott Company, has just returned from a trip to Japan.

Margaret Deland's works have been collected in a uniform edition by Harper & Brothers, who recently published her "An Old Chester Secret."

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By GENERAL VON BERNHARDI

A warning and a prophecy by the greatest military genius of Germany—the man who in 1911 made many extraordinary predictions that came true. A book that analyzes latter-day methods of warfare and indicates how the next war will be fought.

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Head of the Dept. of History, University of Chicago.

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Queries and Answers

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of *Queries and Answers*, New York Times. They should be written on one side of the paper only, and must contain the name and address of the writer as an evidence of good faith. Owing to the great demands on the columns, only queries of particular interest will be printed.

QUESTIONS

E. B. Can you locate for me the name of the author or the publisher of a book of nature poetry in which there is a selection, the thought of which is something like this: A tramp in the woods sees a "poor fellow," as he expresses it, trying to make poetry, and his thought was always "over there" or "some other place," as the tramp approached him and said, "Why not join me and go from here to over there?" And so they wandered around the world and back to the starting point.

An Ancient Salutation
C. S. B.—Could you or any of your readers give me the full text of the "ancient salutation" that was a tradition in the House when men wore lace ruffles and powder, part of which is quoted by Fanny O. Henry's story, "Compliments of the Season," in the volume "Strictly Business"?

Remorseless Time
C. H.—Please call from your readers source of verse herewith, and where it may be found in print:
Remorseless Time! Flerce spirit of the glass and sothe!
Oh, who can stay him in his silent course or meet his iron heart to pity?

The Snow Began
J. Y. B.—Can you give me the words and the author of the poem, the opening lines are as follows:
The snow began in the glamping,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping the fields and highways
With a silence deep and white.

Dimes, Dollars
M. A. D.—Will you give me the verses or tell me where I can procure the poem with the following lines:
Dimes, dollars, dollars, dimes,
Those are the ladder by which man climbs over his fellow man.

He Gave My Father
CHARLES W.—Can some reader furnish me with a poem in which the following lines appear?
He gave my father a place on this earth,
But sin has severed the ties of my birth.
Oh, is there no home on some planet on high,
Midst the numberless stars of the beautiful sky?

Could I But Win Thee
G. B.—Can you tell me where those lines can be found:
Could I but win thee for an hour
From out that stony shore,
The hunger of my soul were filled,
For death hath taught these more
Than the melancholy world doth know,
Things deeper than all love.

The Trailing Arbutus
E. D. B.—Can any one tell me who wrote the poem, of which the following is a part, and where it can be found:
Flushed is the trailing arbutus,
A sign that the drowsy goddess,
The breath of her Lord pervades.

Where the Fight Is Strong
M. D. W.—Can you locate for me the poem, the closing lines of which read:
It's great to be out where the fight is strong,
To be where the heaviest troops belong,
And fight for God and man.

Who Lightest Holds His Life
C. G. S.—Will some reader kindly tell me where the following lines can be found:
He who the deadliest blade of all,
Who lightest holds his life.

Poe's "Murderer"
J. G. C.—In looking over an old almanac, published during the civil war, I found a poem entitled "The Murderer," by Edgar Allan Poe. Can you or any of your readers inform me if this is authentic?

The Green Eye
R. R.—Could you inform me where a copy of the recitation entitled "The Green Eye of the Yellow God" can be found?

Raise Souls, Not Souls
ROSE M. COOK—I would be thankful to know the name of the author who wrote: "You will do the greatest service to the State if you raise not

souls of the houses, but the souls of the citizens. For it is better that great men shall live beneath low roofs than mean slaves in mansions."

"Last Petal of the Poppy"
R. C.—Can any one tell me the author of the following lines:
When I am only fit to go to bed,
Or hobble out and sit within the sun,
Ling down the curtain, say the play is done,
And the last petal of the poppy shed

Orators and Kites
J. C. SEEKERS—Can you or your readers give me any information concerning a short poem comparing orators and kites sailing kites? It suggests that "sailing words are more likely to break bounds than kites."

Ellen Key Blunt
A. C. GORDON JR.—Where was Ellen Key Blunt born? She contributed a number of poems to the Southern anthologies which appeared following the war between the States, but I have not been able to discover anything of her life or works.

"The Good Is Enemy"
M. B. L.—Can any of your readers give me the name of the author and the complete quotation about "the good is enemy to the better, and the better is enemy to the best"?

"Stormed the Ramparts"
A. C. GORDON JR.—Can any of your readers tell me the authorship of the poem called "The Barfooted Boys," which sometimes is followed by the words of St. Michael, "The old dragon through!"

God's Green Inn
M. H.—I should like to find a poem called "God's Green Inn."

Who Made Us Sing
S. D.—I should like to know the origin of the poem, also the entire poem, in which these lines can be found, which, by the way, I do not think are quite accurate:
(To) The one who made us sing alone,
When all the songs were dead.

Beautiful Hands
H. S. G.—Will you or some of your readers kindly tell me where I may find the complete poem from which the following are a few lines:
Such beautiful, beautiful hands,
They are neither white nor small,
But—
Nay, nay, dear child,
Nay, nay, let me alight the inner
stitches of your gown's fair hem.

Just Around the Corner
R. M. A.—I have been trying to find a poem of two verses, entitled "Just Around the Corner," first two lines of which read:
Just around the corner,
Who knows what may befall us.

A Milk White Nun
J. C. B.—I want the complete poem in which occurs:
She was a milk white nun,
With a soul like Night's first star,
Fleet was my speed and strong that
That carried us afar.

What Says the Clock?
BERTHA GAY—Can any of your readers give me the rest of the following poem:
What says the clock when it strikes one?
Watch, says the clock, "oh, watch,
little ones,
What says the clock when it strikes two,
Love God, little ones, for God loves you."

I Have a Friend
K. L.—Can you or your readers give me the name of the author, also title of the following poem:
Around the corner I have a friend,
In this great city that has no end;
Yet days go by and weeks rush on,
And before I know it a year is gone,
And I never see my old friend's face:
For life is a swift and terrible race.

Go, Ring the Bells
V. S. T.—Can you give the author and the entire poem which begins:
Go, ring the bells and fire the guns!
And fire the merry banner out!
Shout Freedom till your lapping ones
Give back their "cradle shout."

Landers Swam
J. MOORE—Can any one give me the complete poem where these lines occur:
Landers swam the Hellespont
And I'll swim this here.

When Ma Comes Round
J. P. WILSON—I want to find a humorous poem of which I do not

know other than the general idea. It describes a child telling what a great man her father was (for is) but when Ma comes round he sinks into insignificance—wits. Can one of your readers locate it?

ANSWERS

The Polar Eskimos
ORACE E. HENDERSON.
Pawling, N. Y.—In your issue of Jan. 16 information is asked concerning "a party of Eskimo fisherfolk, who were rescued . . . and domiciled a while in Maine." Though I do not remember where the story was published, I do very well remember those Eskimos, for I was a boy in the village of Wiscasset, Me., where they were sent for the summer of 1873. The story is as follows, in brief: In the fall of the year 1872, Captain Hall, after reaching 82 degrees 55 minutes north (then the farthest north brought to us Americans) and carried south for two months through Kennedy Channel and Smith Sound, off Northumberland Island a violent storm drove the ice back, and part of the crew, with two Eskimo hunters, Joe and Hans, and their wives, sought refuge on the ice. For five months they drifted south, until they were picked up off Labrador by an American ship, the "Albatross," and sent to Washington. It was so warm there that they were sent to Wiscasset, and quartered on a farm some two miles from the village. They attracted no end of attention for us boys, who made frequent trips to the farm to see little Charlie Polar, the baby son of Joe and Hannah, who was born that spring on the ice. Hans and his wife returned to the Arctic, but Joe and Hannah, with little Charlie, settled on a farm in Connecticut, where Joe died, some years later, from tuberculosis.

An Old Song
MARY S. RIDDLE, New York.—In reply to the inquiry of "P. B." in the Jan. 9 issue, the old song referred to is entitled "Fairly Moonlight," and the words are as follows:
Hail to thee, Queen of the silent night!
Shine clear, shine bright, yield thy
pensive light.
Dilutely we'll dance in thy silver ray,
Happily passing the hours away,
Must we not love the stilly night,
Dressed in her robes of blue and
white?
Heaven's arches ring,
Stars wink and sing,
Hail silent night!

Who Was Our Friend?
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Pocket Flask and Younger Set

Governor Edwards and Mr. Anderson Enter the Mrs. Grundy Contest

By HELEN BULLITT LOWRY

SOMETHING has really happened to cleave the Young Generation of today from the generations that have gone before it. Something specific has happened in the history of sociology to mark the two sides of 1920-21 as the Before and After Taking. Even though this contest between the Young Generation and the Old Generation we have had with us always, even as we have had playful kittens and dignified cats.

Usually the contest between the two runs on uneventfully—the bone of contention is some change in the mere machinery of courting. Church societies and holding hands in church choirs merge gently into holding hands at the movies. The ripple of disapproval purrs on, muttering that religion is disappearing in the Young Generation. The romantic two-by-two buggy flows into the romantic two-wheeled roadster, and the buggy-reared elders cry "Pie!" In the fourteenth century ladies began to wear dresses that laced down the front, revealing a muslin blouse, and the clergy railed against the new mode, calling it "Hell Gates," even as the clergy before them had railed at the mode that preceded.

But once in a half century something does really happen that cleaves the past from the present—something that ushers in a new social era. It was so about a half century ago when the waltz came in. To the strains of "The Blue Danube" Man took Maid in his arms upon the public ballroom floor, and the manners and thoughts of the Old Generation dropped from the gay young blade's back.

It is so today, when the hip-pocket flask has got into mixed society.

Prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists alike will tell you what the result is on the young things who are the "victims" of the new hip-pocket habit.

"Take away Liberty and you get Libertine," is the way Governor Edwards of New Jersey, champion of "personal liberty," expressed his idea.

With equal assurance, William H. Anderson, member of the Executive Board of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said:

"It is the working out of the law of compensation that has given dissipated children and robberies to the man who has fostered lawlessness by breaking the law of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Each has taken the theme of the pocket-flask-munitioned Young Generation, has pointed a moral and adorned his opinion. The report that many 18-year-old girls of formal American society are for the first time indulging in intoxication and in some of intoxication's by-products causes the theme to be laid by each side—"wet" and "dry"—at the other side's door. One difference is that Mr. Anderson, having predicted the betterment of the nation through

prohibition, naturally has to picture the rumored condition of youthful laxity as a mere "temporary manifestation." As for Governor Edwards, his hope is that "Mothers will realize that their daughters are bound to meet new temptations, and will arm them more intelligently with knowledge of the pitfalls than has been the custom of the mothers of the past."

Each of these advocates, one "dry" and the other "wet," was asked to discuss the cause and the corrective of the hip-pocket flask.

"The source of the infection was the rich man's private stock," said Mr. Anderson. "The man who laid up whisky didn't play the good sport and abide by the conditions that the law had placed on the great middle class. Instead, he bought liquor and stored it away. After July 1, 1910, he began to carry it with him against the law, and this brought about a new standard for the ostentatious display of wealth. This encouraged those who wanted to look as if they had wealth to patronize the bootlegger."

"Not only that—but soon the rich man discovered that his stock was not holding out as he had expected. He decided to buy more—and for this more he pays such profiteering prices that it pays the bootlegger to take the most awful risks of discovery. The rich man, with every reason to protect the laws of the existing order, became as deliberate an anarchist and lawbreaker as is the radical from Russia."

"And now he is getting his reward in the lawlessness that is abroad in the land. Because he, a mature and influential man, has broken the law with a certain amount of discretion, he has made it safe for these young girls and boys to break it with utter indiscretion. Because the older society men and women have connived at the hip-pocket flask, even welcomed it because it saved their own stock when they entertained, these children have taken to the excesses to which indiscriminate drinking inevitably leads."

So it would seem that, according to the Anti-Saloon League theory, Nemesis is striking the older generation when a youngster takes an illegal flask drink. Colloquially speaking, the older generation is getting what's coming to it.

"These same silk-hatted anarchists, these rich men who purchase illicit whisky, are responsible for the demoralized New York police force," continued the speaker. "The police force has been subsidized to protect the illicit whisky traffic, in which these rich men and the spokesmen are engaged together."

"But some day—and that not so very far off, either—the rich man is going to wake up to the startling fact that he's been silly. Because he has the most to lose, he will realize that he has most cause to foster law abidingness. And the same day he will realize that it is the children of the rich, instead of the children of the middle classes, that are carrying about flasks of whisky. Why, the very fact that we hear so much about these conditions shows that the rich drinking man already is horrified when he sees the vices of liquor drinking intensified and made silly in young faces. He is as a man who may swear himself, but unexpectedly hears curses on the lips of a baby."

A year and a half ago, Mr. Anderson recalled, the law against carrying the hip-pocket flask could not have been enforced. "Public sentiment would have been in tumult at arrests for this violation of the law. Instead of trying to enforce it, the prohibition officers have allowed abuse to bring about its own condemnation. Very shortly, there will be such a general demand that carrying liquor be abolished, and that this demoralization of youth cease, that every citizen will become a prohibition enforcement officer."

And who is to prove that Mr. Anderson is not correct in his prophecies of a community shocked into enforcing, however unpleasant, a law "to save the morale of the young generation that is the future of the nation." For, wherever you turn, New York, Middle West or South, the formal societies of the cities give forth the same tale.

"We were accustomed to seeing older people drink, and college boys, but not young girls in their teens," is the frequent comment.

"And it is because the Government has placed the fascination of the forbidden on drinking," commented Governor Edwards of New Jersey. A sad minor key crept into the voice of this enemy of prohibition, who adds certain dramatic quality to his opposition by being himself a teetotaler.

"It has added that fascination," he continued, "and then has proceeded to pour the temptation into the young hands—not to mention their hip-pocket and muff. The Government is responsible, remember, through its agents, since it is inconceivable that the Government would have passed a law which is unenforceable. I am informed that more whisky has been taken out of bond during this last year than in any

what you say about the girls, but the boys, the horrid, bibulous, little wretches—"

Come now, old timer, don't explode that way—it may induce apoplexy. There are some wasters among the boys, many perhaps, but if you will examine closely you will find that many of them are going through a phase from which they will recover. Let these same obnoxious infants graduate from college and then watch the light dawn on them that mid-week parties until 4 A. M. are diametrically opposed to happiness, health and good work in the office, and must be firmly rejected. But when they reach this period of discretion they cease to be targets for malevolent slander and their existence is forgotten. Nevertheless, 95 per cent. of my college classmates, less than two years out of a big Eastern university, have outgrown the waster era and are trying so hard to find self-expression in their work that social pleasures are relegated to the minor place in which they belong.

"Away with him!" cries the opposition. "This fellow is some attic dweller, some long visaged Puritan whose social gaucherie excludes him from the bacchanalian routs of his contemporaries. He approaches our the dansants, our well-tried methods

(Continued on Page 17)



"Instead of letting some young man take his daughter to the Broadway restaurants, * * * let the father take her himself."

Not So Bad as Mrs. Grundy Paints Them

By ANOTHER WILD 'UN.

THE armistice has been broken. Debutantes, it is your sacred duty to drop the eyebrow pencil (temporarily) and pick up the pen; oldsters, unleash your humor, and urge him on the prey with all the pent-up wrath that lies so heavy on your hearts. For many months distraught intelligence and their low-brow progeny have crossed foils, and each touch in a vital part by the respective champions has been applauded with a benign nod of approval or a demoniac yell of glee, according to the outlookers' particular method of registering emotion. But the Atlantic editors, who had directed the battle of words, closed the field to both contestants, and the battle came to an abrupt close.

Mrs. Grundy felt the moral victory hers and subsided into mutterings over her teacup; the wicked young generation went joyfully back to the work of providing fresh ammunition for the enemy—so joyfully that as excess of ammunition has tempted Mrs. Grundy back into the fray. For the ground has indeed shifted, but the absence of previously placed entrenchments and entanglements in this new, untrodden field only gives promise of a more spirited fight.

The most recent champion to enter the lists shows what new subtleties

we may expect—for the class of Half a Generation Ago has been called to the colors. Yet the acrid tone of her dissertation leaves no doubt as to whose colors she wears and we must regrettably class her with the What-are-we-coming-to's? I say "regrettably" because I am a college classmate of the perpetrator of "These Wild Young People" and, by the same token, one of them.

If there is one maxim of strategy of which neither side has heretofore made use, it is undoubtedly that one concerning a soft answer turning away wrath. Evidence of the enemy-arousing thrusts passed by both parties lies in the mere revival of the discussion. Do the cause then lie so deep, or are we too fond of hearing ourselves talk to stop quarreling? At the risk of the latter charge I wish to plead the cause of the younger generation, of which I am a member and in which I have faith.

"I know of no way of indicting a whole people," said a man whom Americans applaud. Humbly and reverently I echo Edmund Burke. But to disarm criticism let us first make concessions. In every large city in the United States exists a coterie of girls and young men who have wealth and leisure and an uncanon ingenuity in finding ways to misuse them. If their reward was confined to the excitement of their

pleasures or to that tired feeling on the mornings after, the curtain might be drawn on them. But, unfortunately, they are also rewarded with a blatant publicity. Every wild night ride, every inch of rouge, every juvenile osculation is palatable to the over-waxing tongue of Fame, whose medium, it must regrettably be conceded, is the fond mamma. It is this gaudy fringe on the skirts of our generation which brings opprobrium on the whole garment. Remember, it is all of us against whom the indictment is being drawn.

"Ah, but," do I hear? "It is our best people who are the guilty ones." By best people we shall assume you to mean those having the wealth necessary to indulge in excesses. How many daughters of really refined people can you prove are so limited demi-mondes such as you would classify them all? How many are lovable, healthy girls, devoted to out-door sports, fond, too, of jazz and excitement, but holding to a wholesome inner life underneath their exterior? Have I been singularly fortunate in my acquaintance? For I know many girls and I would condemn but few. Alas for the efficient advertising methods of these few! They are exposed to view on the top and the passerby has condemned the whole basket of fruit.

"We are generous, we are chivalric," you say. "We will believe

what you say about the girls, but the boys, the horrid, bibulous, little wretches—"

Come now, old timer, don't explode that way—it may induce apoplexy. There are some wasters among the boys, many perhaps, but if you will examine closely you will find that many of them are going through a phase from which they will recover. Let these same obnoxious infants graduate from college and then watch the light dawn on them that mid-week parties until 4 A. M. are diametrically opposed to happiness, health and good work in the office, and must be firmly rejected. But when they reach this period of discretion they cease to be targets for malevolent slander and their existence is forgotten. Nevertheless, 95 per cent. of my college classmates, less than two years out of a big Eastern university, have outgrown the waster era and are trying so hard to find self-expression in their work that social pleasures are relegated to the minor place in which they belong.

"Away with him!" cries the opposition. "This fellow is some attic dweller, some long visaged Puritan whose social gaucherie excludes him from the bacchanalian routs of his contemporaries. He approaches our the dansants, our well-tried methods

of their own hands—not to mention their hip-pocket and muff. The Government is responsible, remember, through its agents, since it is inconceivable that the Government would have passed a law which is unenforceable. I am informed that more whisky has been taken out of bond during this last year than in any

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Current Magazines

TWO articles of particular interest are to be found in the February number of The Dial. These are "Ap-

proaches to Henry de Gourmont" by Kenneth Burke and "Max Beerbohm" by Bohun Lynch. Both de Gourmont and Beerbohm are prominent in well-known phases of modern letters. De Gourmont, who has been dead but a few years, might be described as a detached aesthete, a critic and philosopher of life and letters, epicurean in his conclusions and always consistent in the application of his standards. The talents of both the critic and the creative artist were well developed in him. The two books of his that have been translated do not by any means give an adequate view of his achievement. He has been so much in the public eye, however, mainly through frequent mention by other critics, that Mr. Burke's essay cannot fail of interest. Mr. Burke is diffuse in his article; he is concerned not with making a consistent article that will present a rounded figure, but a series of suggestions that will give the reader an easier approach to de Gourmont. From the point of view of this reviewer he has succeeded admirably, and readers will find the essay a stimulating and absorbing piece of work.

Bohun Lynch's "Max Beerbohm" is another essay that deserves mention. Beerbohm has just published a new book of essays, "And Even Now," which shows no falling off from his previous high standards. The burlesque on the mad infatuation for Russian novelists is one of the cleverest things he has ever done. Mr. Lynch's article (by the way, who is Mr. Lynch?) is one that assuredly gives an excellent picture of Beerbohm as seen through his work.

These two articles are not the sole efforts of merit of this new issue of The Dial (which, by the way, is quite as good an issue as we have seen in a long, long time), for there are two stories, by Sherwood Anderson and D. H. Lawrence, respectively, which no one who loves good literature can fail to miss. And Joseph Campbell, that fine and so little known Irish poet, is represented by six pieces. It was a long time ago that your reviewer discovered one of Campbell's slender volumes of verse in the home of Padraic Colum and promptly lugged it away for perusal. Since then (and the book was returned, it may be alighted) he has had a great affection for Campbell's work. He is one of the freshest and truest of the Irish poets.

The Dial is essentially a liberal magazine, a medium for work written in both the newer forms and the more conservative manner. There are times when The Dial comes a cropper over work that is so new as to be fantastic and of meretricious value. But in this February issue of the magazine the authors have been particularly happy in their choice of material. From beginning to end the contents are of a high literary quality and sufficiently advanced to please the most radical who are sincere in their desire for good literature. Even the reviews in this issue must be noticed as happy estimations. If one were to cavil at anything, it would be at the rather cursory treatment of Willa Sibert Cather's "Youth and the Bright Medusa." Such a story as "Coming Aphrodite!" is not such a daily occurrence in American letters to be passed over in a brief. But there! your reviewer is satisfied with Sherwood Anderson, D. H. Lawrence, Kenneth Burke and Bohun Lynch. It is to be suspected that at least two of them wrote better than they knew.

marks, according to a documented article on "The Hohenzollern Fortune" in the February Current History Magazine.

This is one of fifty interesting features. "Germany's Losses in America," by Professor Emerson D. Fite, is a full survey of the German properties seized in this country during the war. "Germany's Reparation Efforts" bears on European phases of the same theme.

There are three articles on the fall of Venizelos and the restoration of King Constantine to the Greek throne; one is by a friend of the famous Premier, one by a prominent Greek editor who defends Constantine, and the third describes the King's dramatic reception in Athens. "Byria and Its Tangled Problems," by Professor Stephen P. Duggan, and an article on "The Case of Emir Faisal" together give an illuminating view of what is happening in Asia Minor, the world's new danger zone. "Jugoslavia's Resources and Beauty," by Colonel William G. Atwood, tells what the Serbians and their neighbors are doing. The story of the ending of d'Annunzio's mad adventure at Fiume also is told, with the full text of the Treaty of Rapallo.

Another valuable feature of Current History is the complete text of the plan for the Permanent Court of International Justice as revised by the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva—the only publication of the amended document in an American periodical. "Constitutional Tendencies in Latin America," by Professor Herman G. James, tells of changes in the basic laws of Mexico, Peru and Uruguay. An inside view of "Our Rule in Santo Domingo" is presented by Alvin M. Gottschall, an American who has lived in the interior of the island. Other topics treated are Canada's boundary dispute with Newfoundland, our relations with Mexican labor, the Pilgrim tercentenary, the fate of enemy warships, the conflict in Ireland, the desperate situation in Austria, Japan's foreign policy, and our official attitude toward Russia. Colonel W. P. Richardson, who commanded our troops at Archangel, tells the official story of "America's War in North Russia." Events of the last month in fifty-seven countries are told briefly and authoritatively in this magazine, with maps, illustrations, and sixteen pages of the best cartoons of the month in all countries.

Winning the Wood War

(Continued from Page 14)

a finer piece of forest cutting anywhere during his long experience in France. Under the tutelage of the French Forestry Service "thousands of American woodsmen have brought back to our own forests a totally new conception of their economical value and of the practical means for conserving it." For this incalculable benefit the eminent French forestry officials, who, often under most trying conditions, co-operated with our forces should have received from our Government the Distinguished Service Medal. Surely none deserved it more than they. But, alas! most of them have been wholly overlooked by the powers that were and have reason, indeed, to feel that nations are ungrateful. Some day it is to be hoped that our Government will realize its neglect and recognize in tangible form the debt it owes to the forestry officers of France.

Colonel Woolsey has written a book which should be widely read by all thoughtful Americans. For the expert specialist it is a treasury of authoritative information supported by facts and figures skillfully arranged. For the future historians of the war it is an indispensable footnote. For the general reader it presents a picture and tells a tale which will touch the centres of imagination in any virile mind.

CURRENT HISTORY

THE German ex-Kaiser, though an exile, is receiving a larger income now than he did at the height of his power, and his supporters in the Prussian Diet are trying to pass a bill giving him Crown possessions worth a billion

PUTNAM BOOKS AND AUTHORS

In these amended days imbibe the wine of good books. When one comes to think of it, an inspiration is worth more than a mere kick any day.

"FURTHER E. K. MEANS"

E. K. Means is a Louisiana clergyman. When he writes, however, he drops the clerical vest and takes to his shirt-sleeves. The dialogue of his negro stories as truly shows his ebony protagonist as the chatter of the galloping dromedary. Every kink of his style is as inimitable as "Skeeter Butts" wool.

"E. K. Means," "More E. K. Means," and "Further E. K. Means," a crescendo in black keys and ivory. The author's name is the book's title. Ambitious, of course, but then the end justifies the Means, y'know.

The "Magic" of Chesterton

At Gil Chesterton's debut, his prince of paradoxes and paradoxes was espoused by a young lady in the audience who waited to her ex-cer. "Whatever did you mean, he's in a select few, I didn't understand a thing, and I decided every word of it. You've gone and wasted my whole evening." "While Gilbert is here read his 'Magic'—wholly delightful!"

And speaking of plays:

Enter Madame!

Exit Ennui!

It is wonderful to see how stark dialogue can so enchantingly tell a good story. It is a treat to have Madame in book form.

THE MIRRORS OF DOWNING STREET

A Reflection of Lloyd George's

"Oh what some one the gift has given us"

To see ourself as others see us."

The Mirrors of Downing Street, an astounding book, will be out very early in February.

SOMETIMES WHEN THROUGH RE-SOUNDING STREETS WE GO

SOMETIMES when through resounding streets we go, In the dense shelter of a restless crowd, Love in your eyes cries out to me aloud, And love in mine calls back: sudden and low.

Your voice puts cheek and pulses in fierce glow, And half abashed, while yet so wholly proud, I fancy, though my head be swiftly bowed, All see and guess—yet less surmise than know.

Oh, do they know? Or do they only rush, Earth chained upon their unheeded way? Duty gold-getters, I will make you wise, Square your limp shoulders, lift your wrinkled eyes,

Learn by my quickened pace, my hidden flush, How near you were to joy's hot heart today.

This above is only one of the many Sonnets in Carolyn Crosby Wilson's "Fir Trees and Fire-Flies," perhaps the only one we would find not too beautiful for a meretricious column. The others are even lovelier. The title hardly scales up with the contents. It is scarcely fine enough.

Superlatives are dangerous—but they tempt one. Surely every one who has ever responded to the "Sonnets from the Portuguese" can recapture some of that divine rapture in Carolyn Crosby Wilson's "Fir Trees and Fire-Flies."

After reading this we can think of no last lines except her own lovely ones.

R. C. A. for G. P. P.

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by George Gibbs

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It is unnatural to be an old maid.—Then

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The Sea and the Jungle

By H. M. TOMLINSON

BEN DE CASSERES writes in Judge: "Suppose you were plodding your way down a dingy street in a big city to your regular year-in-and-year-out job, in which you seemed sentenced for life, and you met a great burly sea captain, straight up from the fairy lands of the Upper Amazon, where the scenery is made up of acts painted by some super-Belasco, and the very sun seems to want to lie down and drowse there forever, and the bronze-faced sea-dog tapped on your worn coat and said, 'Then, why don't you chuck it?' H. M. Tomlinson chuckled it. His book is dedicated to all those who do not. And it is one of the most beautiful and marvelous books of sea and tropics ever written."

\$5.00. Obtainable through any bookstore or direct from E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., New York

Mary Garden, Impresario

By JENNIFER DE CAMERON

THE evolution of Mary Garden—of that I say! First an acting singer, or singing actress. Then the world-famous paragon of beauty—which is the end of every girl's dream. Then Our Mary became pure literature—in the champagne prose of the future.

Behold her now with her sleeves rolled up to her dimpled elbows, brewer of the great Chicago state factory, state bouncer and maker of contracts.

When genius goes deliberately into business, either business or genius suffer. Can Mary Garden hold both ends of her job? Will her mind, her beauty and her voice stand the strain?

It was a tremendous shock to our romantic souls when the ethereal Melandine stepped out of the Master's workshop and the subtle mesh of Debussy's music to become a business woman—even in the sublimated form of Impresario.

Melandine became a Mapleson, a married, a Hammett, a Gatti.

The fan of Carmen turned to a violin.

The glory of Cleopatra stuffed in a velvet chair.

The white scarf of Isolda that lured Tristan to the bank where the wild yams grow became a casting schedule. (She has added Isolda to her roles.)

Monna Vanna, the superwoman, Monna Mary Garden, the super woman.

When James Huneker, the savior of Mary's soul, heard the news, it is said he paced the highways and byways of Flatbush all night long and sent a night telegram to Mary.

Her contents shall be nameless as for avertine.

She who was called a condor, a scorpion, an eagle, an elfish being, nightingale, a panther—now a diva.

But remember that Mary Garden Scotch. She loves sports. She signs a contract as an expert combinator income tax statement. She believes in Art—but also get the dough. And why not? It was the late Henry Gourmont who said that he who wanted money should get freedom and power.

Mary loves both, like all real artists. I have the facts in the case of Ben Atwell, who is the German chief fame-promoter.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Mary Garden is for the moment the most famous business woman in the world. She is also (for the moment) the most famous of impresarios, and she has given the Statue of Woman a new name.

Some foolish questions were involved. She can pick her own parts, and can fire herself out of the cast of the business soul of Mary differs from her official and artistic soul. She can pick out her nights off. She can make a contract with her agent and cancel it whenever she wishes.

She can have all the temperament she wants back stage, and there is no one to call her down but Mary Garden, the General Director.

She can even up some old scores—there are rumors about Mrs. Walska and Dorothy Jordan—in fact, she can pick the whole box office every night.

But my bet is that Mary Garden of the Paris Opéra Comique and the Chicago Opera Company is going to succeed in her new job. I gamble on her because I know a real home when I see one, having all my life lived with the animal house.

What Mary Garden doesn't know about the operatic game isn't worth mentioning to Gatti-Casazza of any other side. She even knows more about the game than the Cavalier

Guglielmo Guard and Ben Atwell combined, with Caruso thrown in for good measure.

Mary Garden is will incarnate. Her presence breeds power in you—because she emits the sense of power. She is an individual. She doesn't travel with the tribe. She believes that life formulas are good things to smash.

It is said that when Mary Garden was a child she was known as Madcap Mary. She could lick any boy in the neighborhood. She could climb a tree, swim, "man" her parents, pull hair, do "pants" and use little cuss words.

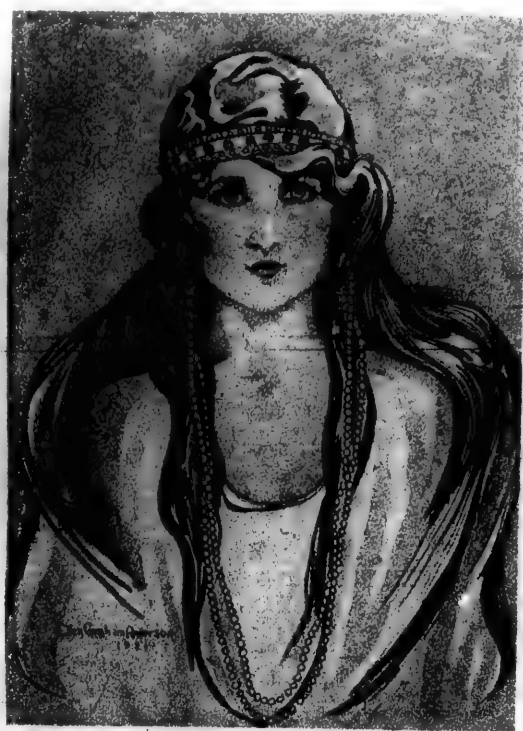
If you know the Mary of today, you will spot this youthful demon in her. She is fluid, atmospheric, prankish and jams one personally into another in her conversation. She is multi-souled. She has a choice selection of karmas always on tap. She will yet build an opera house of her own—and direct the building between a performance of "Salomé" and "Thais."

If you are a mystic, in Miss Garden's presence you get the impression that she is a female yogi.

If you are a business man, you will get the impression that she is a Yankee business woman.

If you are intellectual, you will carry away the impression that she knows everything—and that it isn't worth while.

If you are an analyzer and a connoisseur of souls, you will go away baffled. Mary Garden, the Director General, and Mary Garden the singing actress, and Mary Garden the woman in private life, defy analysis. She is an Atmosphere.



Mary Garden as Monna Vanna.

But if one must put one's finger on something definite in the spirit of this charade, let us say that Mary Garden is Melandine.

To have seen her as Melandine is to have seen the incomparable, the unforgettable; it is to have plucked with the eyes a bit of Plato's transcendental Beauty. One could almost say that the spirit of Mary Garden

is the creation of Maeterlinck and Debussy plus the unknowable. Maestro Mary she has well been named by Gilbert W. Gabriel.

She is, when all is said and considered, a most astounding woman; and, in spite of her Scotch birth, a Yankee!

All hail Maestro Mary-Melandine! All hail, thou ethereal Yankee!

life is counted in years, a nation's is counted in centuries, as he stupidly admits. Yet by the signs, it should now be coming very soon. There is here a strong reminiscence of Fanny Parnell's "Post Mortem."

Shall mine eyes behold thy glory, O my country? Shall mine eyes behold thy glory? Or shall the darkness close around them, ere the sunbeams break at last upon thy story? When the nations ope for thee their agonized circle, As I sweet new sister hail thee, Shall those lips be sealed in callous death and silence, That have known but to bewail thee?

Then, too, for all his insistence on one set of moral principles, on the necessary union of all sects and creeds—which points he is brilliant in clearness and diction—he insists equally on a stern and forceful carrying through of the principles so set forth, without weakness or turning back. It applies as much to the policies as to the action. "You will hardly say two things to fit each other," an Emersonian phrase.

"Let us have no half policies. Our policy must be full, clear, consistent, to satisfy the restless, inquiring minds; when we win such other, the merely passive people will follow."

That, at present the union for which he pleads is not accepted by all he confesses, but it disturbs him not at all. It must be accepted, or Ireland cannot win, and of Ireland's winning, as we just said, he has not the remotest doubt. Thus he walks backward through his argument and comes to his conclusion where he finds his premise. He is as frank as possible.

But the men of different creeds who stand firmly and loyally together are a minority. We are faced with the great difficulty of uniting as a whole North and South; and we are faced with the grim fact that many whom we desire to unite are angrily repudiating a like desire. That many are sarcastically noting this, that many are coldly refusing to believe; while through it all the most bitter are emphasizing enmity and glorifying it. All these unbelievers keep insisting that the most bitter are emphasizing enmity and glorifying it. The situation is further embittered by acts of enmity being practiced by both sides to the extreme provocation of the faithful few. Their forbearance will be sorely tried, and this is the final test of men.

Here he quotes Shelley and Mazzini, men not even "held by Christian dogma," to prove the fatality of such a course, and adds: Let us bear this in mind when there is an act of aggression on either side of the Boyne. There will not be wanting on the other side a cry for retaliation and a lesson. We shall receive every provocation to give up and acknowledge ancient bitterness, but then is the time to stand firm. Then we shall need to practice the divine forbearance that is the secret of strength.

He would have no alliances with Home Rulers, for the reason that men who believe in "complete freedom" and those who believe in "partial freedom" soon get in a deadlock among themselves. But there can be, if not an alliance, "an independent co-operation, where of use, with those honest men who will not go the whole way." This co-operation "can serve the full purpose of the binding alliance that has proved fatal." And he is earnest in pleading against the use of harsh language against the Home Rulers. "It is altogether indefensible because we disagree with him to call his motives in question. Often he is as earnest as we are; often has given longer and greater service, and only qualifies his own attitude in anxiety to meet others."

But it is doubtful if this remarkable man's attitude could be put better than it is in these few sentences: When the time demands and occasion offers, it is imperative to have recourse to arms, but in that terrible crisis we must preserve our balance. If we lose forward for our enemies' blood, glorifying brute permit of much if any illustration, but one can guess he had Appomattox in mind, with a reversed result. But the resemblance to Shelley lies in his hopefulness for all men in Ireland standing together, animated by the purest ideals; though he confesses at present that the union and the ideals are not easily to be found.

That Ireland is to be independent he has not the smallest doubt. That it is not to be independent during his lifetime he accepts as practically a certainty, about which he troubles himself no whit; for while a man's

to Diana—the famous Haroni, greatest of teachers, assures her that with proper training she will become "the contralto of the century," and Max Errington rescues her wind-scattered sheets of music. Errington quickly made a habit of rescuing Diana from difficulties. At their second encounter, he saved her from being smashed up in a railway wreck, and not long afterward rescued her from drowning. But although he fell in love with her almost if not quite at first sight, he refrained from telling her of his love for a year or more—though with the very greatest difficulty. For there was a secret in his life, and he felt that it would not be fair to her to ask her to marry him, with this secret between them. But, of course, his passion proved stronger than his prudence. Diana agreed to marry him without knowing anything about him, either who he was, where he came from, or what was the secret of the mysterious alliance existing between him and the famous young actress, Adrienne de Gervais. But after they were married, she found it was not so easy to accept without question whatever her husband chose or did not choose to tell her, and there was trouble in abundance, for both of them, before she committed "The Splendid Folly."

GIRL IN FANCY DRESS

THE GIRL IN FANCY DRESS. By E. E. Buckrose. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.00.

THERE are few settings more "comfortable" than that, of what the British like to call an "upper middle class" home. Here there is never any serious pecuniary problem to disturb either the characters or the author, and the aroma of that unquestioned, if sometimes rather dull, respectability which comes under the head of gentility, hales the story and gives assurance to the girl of the period that it is fit for her mother to read. Mrs. Buckrose does this kind of thing quite well. She lays her scene in a small English coast town which she calls Mablestoke, where lives a commonplace sort of family, the Walgroves. They are all, with one exception, disposed to be snobbish, their aim ever being to climb into a higher social stratum, and incidentally to obtain wealthy husbands for the girls and an heiress for the only son, Anthony. James Walgrove, the father, is "a handsome, rather battered looking man in expensive clothes," the mother a languid, shallow, novel-reading matron, and the children what one might expect from such parentage. But Anthony has been through the war and has expanded his mind and made him the agreeable exception already noted. He is not at all a bad fellow; indeed, if there is a hero in the book, it is he.

The plot is both old fashioned and tenuous. Two young women have been invited to spend a short time with the Walgroves. One is the wealthy Miss Cynthia Rayburn, whom it is the aim of the family to secure as the bride of Anthony, and the other a poor relation, a second cousin of the battered looking James Walgrove named Nellie Walgrove. Nellie has been invited because she is not in good health and cannot follow her calling as a governess for the present. Besides, she is out of a situation. The Walgroves do not want her, but, for family reasons, are obliged to ask her to come. The inevitable in a novel of this type happens. Cynthia arrives in shabby raiment, because she has been in a motor accident—and is mistaken for the poor cousin. Being of a fun-loving disposition, plus lively wit and an ingenious sense of humor, Cynthia allows herself to be mistaken for Nellie, and pokes fun at her snobbish relatives without their having any suspicion. The exception is Anthony, for whom she conceives a respect and liking, because he is manly and kind, believing her to be the poor cousin. They run against each other accidentally several times, and he calls her a "Goose-girl" of fairyland, Cinderella, etc. On her side, she regards him as Prince Charming. He takes her to a pantomime at the Mablestoke Theatre, and also to a fancy dress ball, much

to the scandal of the other Walgroves, who want him to save all his attentions for Cynthia. The upshot is what might be expected—he wins Cynthia even before he learns that she has been masquerading as Nellie, and the family are bewildered. The story is charmingly told, but while it is ostensibly written both for "grown-ups and growing-ups," it is to the latter, class, particularly of what used to be known as "the softer sex," that it will most strongly appeal.

SWAMP BREATH

SWAMP BREATH. By Robert Simpson. New York: The James A. McQueen Company. \$2.

THE fever of the West Coast of Africa permeates the action, emotions and sentiment of this well-written story. The poisonous miasma of the Niger River takes possession of the book from the moment that the Hon. Robert Loring, a younger son of an English peer, assumes the reins of his office as an Assistant Commissioner in the British service at Bakaba, in South Nigeria. That is when one first becomes conscious of the insidious breath of the swamp. The Hon. Robert, familiarly known as Bobbie, is not the sort of timber that does well in such a place as is here described. Quite naturally, he becomes an addict to some awful native liquid, called yaka, which first exhilarates and then depresses, and the use of which can lead only to death. Bobbie helps it along in his case with copious draughts of gin and a generally ill-advised manner of living. It is just as well that he does, however, because it clears the way for other characters to find happiness.

The plot mainly concerns one Barstow, who leaves the House of Commons to take an important office in Nigeria, some twenty-seven miles from the place in which Bobbie is proving his inefficiency. Barstow has a beautiful wife, as lacking in principle as she is gifted with personal charm. She is younger than Barstow, and she does not love him. Nevertheless, they live together serenely enough until they reach Warri, which is the name of the native town to which Barstow's new post calls him. Then a certain trader, Macara, enters into an intrigue with Muriel Barstow, the wife, and there are several dramatic incidents in connection therewith, which the author handles with the adroitness of an experienced and sympathetic story teller. Eventually Macara and Muriel are killed in a collision on the river, and Barstow is free to marry Eileen Ellesmere, who has come as a companion to Muriel and who was promised to Bobby if he had lived.

This is a bare outline of the story, and can give but a meagre idea of the colorful descriptions, the many striking passages of action, the perpetual friction between the whites and blacks, the superstitions and horrible practices of the natives, and withal the ever-present swamp breath, which no white man could inhale for long and retain his original vigor, either of mind or body. Seldom has there been a novel which so consistently and convincingly presents a picture of a little-known land, and at the same offers a virile narrative of human passion, conflict, and dramatic action that would be absorbingly interesting whatever the environment. The character of Barstow is especially well drawn.

E. K. MEANS

FURTHER E. K. MEANS. By E. K. Means. With Frontispiece. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.00.

THE crass lack of good taste, and worse than crass conceit shown by the title of this volume, are not redeemed by any remarkable quality in its content. Seven negro stories, some of which will doubtless prove amusing to those who like negro stories of a more or less conventional type, tell of the doings of the colored inhabitants of Tickfall, a small town in Louisiana. Several of these same colored people as well as the white gentlemen, Colonel Galtkill, have already appeared in

(Continued on Following Page)

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JOANNA BUILDS A NEST. By Juliet Thompson. Bobbs-Merrill Company, \$1.75.

EVN TO THE BRIDGE. By Eikel Hueston. Bobbs-Merrill Company, \$2.00.

AGATHA'S AUNT. By Harriet Lumley Smith. Bobbs-Merrill Company.

FOR sons woman and humor walked apart. Humor was aware of woman, to be sure, took a deal of exercise out of her, in fact, but woman knew nothing of humor, was not even aware when humor used her for its own ends.

Then came today and late yesterday, when woman suddenly caught up with humor, captured it and, greatly amused, announced that humor and she had long been intimates, in spite of all that had been said to the contrary. Indeed, she had known a lot more about humor than ever humor had known of her. To prove this, she proceeded to make all sorts of uses of humor, and though there is yet no instance in which any woman is known as a humorist, as, say, Irvin Cobb is known to the initiated, still, that, too, may come.

Meanwhile here are three books written by women, each on an amusing theme, with humorous insight into the follies and the ways of women—men, too. There is the story of Joanna, business woman with a longing for the country, for a nest of her own, a place to create and to live in.

Joanna is sketched in with a few bold lines. "She was handsome in a rough-out, dark-shadowed fashion, with a wide, beautiful brow banded down from her mother, and absent, near-sighted, olive gray eyes from her father, and an air of amused good-will that might have meant blunders." Also, "she had an in-born, unanalyzed, all-dominating belief in happiness."

Moreover she was impulsive. And that is how she happened to buy a house, two hours from her office by train, a house that she had never even seen, unless a few ecstatic moments spent looking at its battered outside and wandering in the old apple orchard in which it was set could be called seeing it.

Anyhow, the house was hers, and forthwith she started to make it over. How she did this and her adventures in the doing make the story, that trips along like a Spring breeze over grass tops, inviting and beguiling, sweet with the breath of wild bloom.

But there is an element of darkness and trouble for Joanna, and this element is embodied in the housekeeper. For, since Joanna must spend the body of the week at the office, and had merely the tail and head to give to her home, she had to have a housekeeper—"a cheerful working housekeeper, widow or middle-aged." So she gets Mrs. Roberts. She gets her over the

telephone, in "a lovely, silvery, half-laughing voice" which states that Joanna's advertisement has just been read and that Mrs. Roberts is sure the two will suit each other perfectly.

Mrs. Roberts is cheerful. She is blithe. While Joanna tells getting the place clear for the carpenters, Mrs. Roberts, in a pink smock and white pumpe, under the grape arbor eating a late breakfast, calls out in a singing voice, "Isn't it heavenly?" and she waves an arm at blooming apple boughs.

Mrs. Roberts is the tyrant type, ruling by true feminine ruses and ruthlessness. She cannot bear criticism, for she is sensitive, and does she not constantly try to do her best? If she makes a salad, putting mustard into it, and Joanna good-humoredly remarks that she doesn't care for mustard, there is a scene. Mrs. Roberts is desolated. Luncheon is ruined. Poor Joanna will be starved, and she had only meant to do the best she could. She will do anything to make things better, only it is too late, of course. And on and on the torrent flows.

And does Joanna want to take a solitary walk, or idle in the orchard alone? It cannot be. Mrs. Roberts, blond, laughing, caroling happily, will go, too, at whatever cost. She doesn't want to walk, but dear Joanna shall not go alone.

And gradually the balled Joanna takes to sneaking away by back-doors, dodging into concealed shrubs, even climbing trees to get a little peace. She dares not make the least objection to anything, dares not suggest anything. Mrs. Roberts suffers so intensely if she is not regarded as perfect and expresses that suffering so fluently, so sweetly, so cheerfully even.

There is a soldier in the story—two of them, for that matter—and love finds its way to the little house that grows to beauty and comfort under Joanna's loving toil. The housekeeper is finally escaped from, to the relief of all, including the reader, much as he enjoys the skill and humor of her portrayal by the author. There is fun in the book right along, but more than fun in the cleverness of that portrait.

"Agatha's Aunt" is a lark, and it is written with lightness and dash to match its mood. Agatha is a young and charming girl who finds herself hard up in the world with only a tatterdemolion old house on her hands in a lovely bit of country. She decides to take boarders, but some object to the house, comfortable for all its shabbiness, some to her youth, despite the fact that she has an old maid cousin, a timid and somewhat fearful creature, for chapter.

Fate takes a hand by sending to Agatha a man who mistakes her for her deceased aunt of the same name, whom he had visited as a small boy

a few years before Agatha herself was born. He had been read the advertisement Agatha is running, and wants to come as a boarder to the charming old house he remembers, and to renew acquaintance with the wonderful old lady he had never forgotten. Been read, I say, since he is blind. Not perhaps irrevocably so, but blind at present, and on an invalid's regimen. Would he be too much trouble, and would he please be allowed to pay more than an ordinary boarder, since some bother he must be?

In a flash of inspiration Agatha decides to be her aunt, and the arrangement is concluded. Thereafter there are hitches, misunderstandings narrowly averted, excitements and flurries. But it all moves well and happily on the whole until complications ensue concerning the girl to whom the boarder was affianced, but who broke off the engagement on hearing of his misfortune. Of course she is a selfish little beast, but he doesn't think so—until—

Well, it makes an appealing story, fresh and spontaneous for all the impossibility of the situation. The kind of book to give a guest whom you wish to keep pleasantly occupied while you attend to necessary tasks, or to take on a train trip, or to pass a rainy day with. A blithe, well-done and amusing tale, with a good deal of very real human nature in it.

Ethel Hueston's book, "Even to the Rescue," has the same type of appeal. Here, too, is a young girl, sweet, but with a determined streak in her, who takes matters into her own hands and carries out an unusual and very full Summer for herself and for others. Eve's particular hobby is that the great fault with the world at large and every one in particular is the obsession people have that they must do their duty. She claims that most of the unhappiness that exists exists precisely because of this obsession, and she sets out to wreck duty and to put something better in its place.

A delightful series of muddles straightened out proves the wisdom of Eve's idea. And if there is a great deal of love in the tale, there is real humor in it, too, with that facility for making good-tempered fun of the eternal feminine that is so characteristic of women's books. There is keenness of insight in these books; all three of them, and for all their playfulness they are true studies of life from a certain angle. Their aim is amusement, an excellent one, and they hit the bulls-eye. Their heroines are attractive creatures, and they are thoroughly alive.

These books are possible only in America; they smack of our idiom and are constructed out of the material we like and believe in. If they are all, in a sense, fairy tales, they nevertheless have their place, and a

happy one, in our scheme of life. Light comedy can afford to rest on its laurels and its popularity without fear, for both are deserved.

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

THE DESTROYER

THE DESTROYER. By Burton B. Stevenson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

MR. STEVENSON'S stories of mystery and of crime and its detection are well known to lovers of that kind of fiction. "Three or four of them—" The Holladay Case," "The Marathon Mystery," "The Mystery of the Boule Cabinet"—have already won for him an expectant audience, which will find in this new book a tale of equal quality with the best of the others.

Those of his readers who are familiar with "The Mystery of the Boule Cabinet," perhaps the best known of his novels, will welcome renewed acquaintance in "The Destroyer" with some of the characters of that story. The French crook, Crochard, and his antagonist, M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, with the latter's trusted lieutenant, Inspector Pigot, again meet, but this time they declare a truce and work together in harmony for the purpose of ferreting out an enemy of France.

The story dates back some years before the war, and its theme deals with the underground warfare of Germany against France. It opens with the mysterious explosion which destroyed the French battleship La Liberté, in the Harbor of Toulon, and the centre of interest in its earlier part is the running down of clues which finally lead to the revelation of what and who and why caused the catastrophe. In the course of this part of the narrative there are several references to the destruction of the Maine in the Harbor of Havana and to the knowledge by four people of what caused it. After the discovery of "the destroyer"—it is not fair to the reader to reveal who or what that agency was found to be—the interest turns to the effort of the French authorities, with Lepine and Crochard still very much to the fore, to turn it against the Germans in the City of Strasbourg.

THE VAGRANT DUKE

THE VAGRANT DUKE. By George Gibbs. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ALONG list of more than a dozen novels testifies to George Gibbs' industry in the writing of fiction, while those who have read any of his books can bear witness that he has the gift and the skill for the capable production of a certain kind of story. The kind of novel that he writes is the novel of plot and adventure, of unfolding incident that carries the reader along absorbed in its swift and steady course, of narrative that keeps the attention tense with suspended in-

terest. This new novel is a skillful and interesting story of that kind and, in addition, it makes some effort at individualizing its characters and giving to each one some definite possessions of mind and heart and temperament. In this respect it is not so successful as it is in the mechanics of its construction and development. Nevertheless, he does clothe some of his characters with enough reality to make them stand out as people rather than as parts of his machinery.

The central character is a Grand Duke of Russia, a cousin of the Czar, whom the Red Terror, penetrating to his estates, drives penniless from the country. He is a liberal in his attitude toward the revolution, having already accepted many of its principles, and therefore it is easier for him to face the situation which confronts him when he embarks as a refugee on an English ship at Constantinople. He resolves to go to America and earn his own way in the world, and, as a beginning, he serves as a waiter on the steamer which carries him to New York. In that city he presently finds a job which takes him to an isolated place in the pine wilderness of New Jersey, ostensibly as a forester, but really to take charge of the defense of the owner against some mysterious danger which is making nerve wrecks out of all connected with the estate. It is this mystery which makes the plot of the story, a mystery which sends its tentacles back to Russia and far out into the West of the United States and slowly unfolds itself as a black and sinister affair. Mr. Gibbs handles it very well and keeps the story going with a certain suppleness of motion—the manner of development that distinguishes the best American stories of the plot-and-incident kind above the similar ones of any other country.

THE SPLENDID FOLLY

THE SPLENDID FOLLY. By Margaret Pedler. George H. Dorn Company, \$1.00 net.

THE title of Margaret Pedler's new romance, "The Splendid Folly," refers to the choice made by Diana Quentin, possessor of a wonderful voice, the voice, in fact, of the century, and on the threshold of a marvelous career which she renounces for love of Max Errington, retiring into domesticity and the very extremity of humdrum. Not because Max was one of those modest men who object to having their wives do anything save minister to their various wants; there were reasons, reasons bound up very closely with the highly improbable plot of the story, which made it quite out of the question for Diana to be once a prima donna and his wife.

The pleasant if rather preposterous little romance opens on the day when two momentous things happen

The Will to Live a Thousand Years

A Review by VAN BUREN THORNE, M. D.

LIVE AND BE YOUNG. By Vance Thompson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.25.

WITH his usual perspicacity Vance Thompson has chosen a felicitous and instructive title for his latest book. He has succeeded in presenting in a new and attractive guise an old and perennial subject of dissertation which never seems to be outworn, despite the extraordinary amount of attention it has evoked from physiologists, anatomists, psychologists, philosophers and physicians throughout the written history of mankind.

The author invites the average normal human being to insist on claiming heirship to his full natural heritage of life and urges him to enjoy it in its entirety. He points out a primrose path unobstructed by thorns and brambles; but in order to keep to this path one must not always follow the direction of least resistance. Briefly, in the author's view, the essence of youth is play. The secret of youthfulness is a game. Youth is the Will-to-Live, and the measure of youth is precisely the measure of your will to be alive. On the other hand, he says, old age is fatigue; and the normal life of the human animal should be twice as long as it is.

In support of his assertion that the life of man ought to be 140 to 150 years, the writer invites attention to an analogy that is frequently put forward by modernists who are seeking to lengthen its span by the grafting of glands taken from the young into bodies that are on the verge of dissolution because of the wearing out of these organs of internal secretion. He points out that the laws governing the duration of life are tolerably well known. Buffon's theory was that the period of growth is the measuring rod for the duration of life. This scientist fixed it at about seven times that of growth.

Taking this theory as a basis, we find that the horse, becoming adult at about four years of age, should live from 25 to 30 years; the deer matures in from 5 to 6 years, and should live to be 35 or 45 years old. We know by experience that this is actually the case with these animals and that the same rule applies to a great many others.

Man's bony structure keeps on growing until he is 20, and sometimes older, therefore, since seven times twenty equals 140, that is the logical duration of life for human-kind.

The author proceeds to back this theory by citing examples of extreme longevity. There is Old Parr, the Englishman who is supposed to have lived to be 150. Again, he names Mr. Shell of Kentucky, who created considerable interest two or three years ago by announcing that "at 125 years of age he took to himself a wife." Now, as a blunt matter of fact, Mr. Shell was a normal man, living and being young.

In a chapter devoted to "The Enemies of Youth," Thompson quotes Dr. Eugene Fisk of the New York Life Extension Institute as saying that in a little while science would be able to make us live 2,000 years. Dr. Fisk declared that youth was not a function of time, but a physical state, and that science could prevent the wearing out of the organism and preserve an almost eternal youth.

There is one lie (says the author) which has done more harm than all the others. It is the hoary old lie which has come cranking down the ages, proclaiming that the years of man are three-score or three-score and ten; and because it came with quasi-religious credentials it stamped itself deep in human credulity. Life

refutes it—again and again, in a thousand places.

It is a fact (says the author) that the greatest number of those who die at this age (70) are still well preserved physically and mentally. Death is rarely—very rarely—due to senile debility. Mark that! They die of infectious diseases, of pneumonia or tuberculosis or heart-failure or liver complaint—of what you will; but these deaths should be set down to accidental causes, for they are not natural deaths—they are not due to the gradual and natural exhaustion of the vital forces. Then the normal man who dies before he is 140 years of age dies the victim of an accidental death or has, in one way or another, committed suicide. In one way or another he has broken up his youthfulness and destroyed his Will-to-Live.

Since the period of longevity is 140 years, says Thompson, the period of youth is proportionate. He adds that man should not begin to think of senescence till well over a hundred. According to the author, the real matrix of youthfulness is to be found in the smart set. Never mind, says he, if people call you "snob" or "climber." Be a snob or climber, he advises. Get rich—climb, he urges. If you are going to be one of the smart set, you need money, *cripp*, get it! Don't be poor, he exhorts. The effort of climbing means the development of energy, in his argument, and this means youthfulness.

The man or woman who is willing to be anything but top-dog is an effigy of sloth, selfishness and dry-rot, he adds.

How are you to know if you are



"Dancing frees the psychic vibrations and gives the emotional body a chance."

on the right track? If you drive an old motor car, wear old clothes, sing old songs, read the faded fiction of other days, you are old, old, old, says the author.

On the other hand, this is not the way of the smart set. Why is the farmer's wife old at 30 and a woman of the smart set young at 60 or 70? The answer, we are told, is because they have lived different lives. But the way of life of the woman of the smart set is empirical, depending upon luck or chance, and there is variety enough in what luck or chance gives to make for youthfulness.

"It is the hoary old lie which has come cranking down the ages."



To be alone (says the author), to play alone, to work alone, to pray alone, is to be old. . . . If you want to maintain youth, you cannot shake hands with too many men; you cannot kiss too many women.

The author urges that you exercise your emotions and your feelings and your imagination as wisely as you exercise your muscles. Thus, he commends the dance, saying that it has a double value, inasmuch as it is a pleasant way of exercising the physical body, and, secondly, it "frees the psychic vibrations and gives the emotional body a chance."

II. You must not yield to emotional sluggishness, which means decay, or to emotional overindulgence, which means flabby abnormality, such as you see in music drunkards, in mediums, in those who use such narcotics as ether and morphine.

III. You must beware of mental inertia on the one hand and of specialized overdevelopment on the other. Do not break the equilibrium of life.

As his argument develops, the author gets down to a concrete basis. He divides mankind into three classes, according to their reaction to the social environment. These are: Affirmative, receptive, and passive. Next, he describes nine types of humanity based on the biometric studies of Dr. Baraduc. These types are those of man and women alike. Finally, after describing each one of these types, so that each one may know himself, he applies rules to show what the type means in its affirmative, receptive and passive gradations and tells how each should conduct himself or herself in order to get the most out of life—in order to "live and be young."

Let us take Type Six for example, which he designates as typical of art, luxury and beauty. He says:

"In Type Six you will find all who were born to love and be young. They are the real lovers of the world. They always have a great deal of beauty. It would almost seem the Seven Arts had been specially created to please them, for they love everything that is beautiful. They are very artistic. They can sing, dance, act, paint—and instinctively, in dress, in their homes, they evince faultless taste. They love color, beauty, art, luxury, love—especially love. They are more loving than faithful it must be confessed. But this does not detract from the irresistible charm of this most charming type. They adore their homes and yet in their voluptuous way they enjoy travel, sight-seeing, everything that stimulates their rich emotional nature. These people are slow to anger, but sometimes when aroused they become very passionate—almost violent, but they are not really violent. . . . No, they lack persistency in anger just as they lack fortitude in suffering or misfortune. They are an artistic, beautiful, and romantic type and society loves them. Indeed of all the types this is the most ornamental—men or women. If you want to please a Six Type send her flowers and flowers and flowers; and she won't be very angry if you scatter a few diamonds among them; in fact, she might persuade herself she was in love with you, which would be quite true for the moment. So far as love is concerned the Six Type is rather

quick on the trigger. A man of this type will instinctively lean toward art and beauty. He will, himself, be very handsome and will delight in making life as beautiful as it can be made. You will find many of the famous dancers—men and women—in Type Six. But for all their dainty charm those who belong to Type Six are voluptuous and material in their instincts and in their lives.

Well, Type Six, what are you going to do about it? The author takes you in each of your degrees (affirmative, receptive and passive), and tells what he thinks is best for you. Thus:

Type Six. First degree: Affirmative. As you know, this type is pleasure-loving—given to ease and indolence and love of beautiful things. In order to maintain its youthfulness it should, as much as possible, indulge itself in the enjoyment of a beauty which is a joy forever. Whether you be man or woman or child, you need beautiful surroundings. You should have dining-room like the "Young-Victorians"—and tea in bed. All things soft and luxurious and colorful belong to you. Don't try to make your life hard. Your evenings should be given up to dancing with the one you love best—that particular evening—and to a quiet hour in the supper room. (But don't be a pig, please don't. If you don't stop eating sweets and chocolate you'll get fat and no one will love you—and then you might as well get old and serve you jolly well right.)

In order to stimulate your emotional nature (and keep it young) do not deny yourself a harmless flirtation now and then; but keep it harmless. When you make an appointment with him (or her) let it be at an art gallery, for pictures are for you real food for the emotions. All the season your social life will keep you busy; when the season ends go to Newport for the Summer—or to Trouville—or to the Herkshires for the Autumn, or wherever your particular set is going.

You'll grow old unless you do. You need (and I am speaking quite seriously) just those vibrations of the clean earth and the fashionable sea and the smart mountains if you are to live long and be young.

The foregoing is a fair sample of this philosophy of youthfulness. But it can be readily seen that this is no proletarian pastime. For the vast majority it is impossible of pursuit as the elusive rainbow. This book contains wisdom in spots. In other spots its philosophy is selfish and relentless.

One concludes the reading of it with the feeling that mankind will go on as before, materially benefiting in the direction of youthfulness only in such degree as the achievements of science make possible.

London's Post-Bellum Negligée

By MAUDE RADERFORD WARREN

WHETHER used to visit London in pre-war days might have assumed that its manners and customs were as unchanging and as unchangeable as the House of Parliament or the Tower of London. It was as if, long ago, some great social dictator had said:

"I say, you know, we mustn't have upheavals of any sort; they're bad form. We had the Magna Charta once, and that's quite enough, what? I mean to say, we'll just proceed from that, and go on smoothly. We'll have classes and masses, and we'll have conventions for each. The masses will stay in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call them and of which it has pleased the Prayer Book to remind them. The classes will also stay where they are put, except in those instances where members of the middle classes have money enough to climb out of their ranks and skill enough to persuade the upper classes to accept them. The classes shall have a patriarchal and helpful attitude toward the masses, and the masses shall respect the classes and not struggle to rise socially, except in their own groups. In all grades of society, the old shall make the rules and the young shall obey them. I mean to say, it's all a game, you see, and every one must keep the rules."

In pre-war times they did keep the rules. Young girls, especially in the upper and the middle classes, were modestly dressed, heavily chaperoned, reticent in expressing their opinions, and refined in their speech. The young had respect for the views of their elders. Maidervants scrubbed innumerable grates and climbed innumerable stairs from the basement kitchens of London. Old women curled to their bellies, and laborers pulled their forelocks and doffed their hats. The classes considered that they served God and honored the King—according to their own interpretation. The masses bowed their backs to the classes. A certain stateroom steward I had once crossing the Atlantic symbolized for me the attitude. He had been in every land he could reach from a British ship, had seen much and could only be deprived of information by the question-and-answer method. Said I to him:

"Wilkins, you have seen a great deal of the world, even though it is hard to get you to talk about it. Why is it that you wished to travel?"

Said he without a hint of humor:

"Travelers very frequently wish to talk of their travels, madame. I wished to be in a position to say, when they honored me with accounts of what they had seen, 'What you say is very true!'"

During the war, things changed a bit. Once I was having tea in the Revo with a fiery young man who objected to the service, and scolded the head waiter. The head waiter came back with a strongly flavored bit of impertinence. The youth then complained to the proprietor, who said:

"I am sorry, sir, that you have been displeased. But I cannot discharge the head waiter. It is far easier for me to get guests and patrons than it is to get good waiters."

There was a good deal of head-shaking during the war over the manners of the servants and the way people one never heard of were rising in the army and becoming officers, and not only good officers but really almost socially fit! There was much moaning over the way sheltered girls were nursing and driving ambulances, and a wonder as to whether there would not be some difficulty in getting them back under their mothers' chaperoning wings. But people in general seemed to believe that the end of the war would bring about a miracle. There had been so many miracles during

the war that one more could be achieved, surely.

Well, it doesn't seem to have happened, unless it is a miracle that old, formal, stodgy London could have changed as she has. Good form? As to that, London is in negligée or in shirt sleeves, whichever you care to call it, so far as its customs and manners are concerned. Some critics might say people are on edge.

As good an example as I know of the change that has come over the attitude of people I encountered a short time ago in London on a cold day, when, like every woman in the place who had any money to spend, I was trying to take advantage of the midwinter sales. I took a taxi and mentioned my destination as Bond Street. A policeman stopped the driver; we could not go to Bond Street, either. Why? The Prince of Wales was making an inspection, and traffic on these streets was for

Perhaps two were lower middle class people, and there was one working man.

Presently I noticed that the bus had changed its course and was not going in the direction I wanted.

"Oh," I said, "I thought this bus was for Oxford Circus."

"So it was, Madam," returned the conductor, with concentrated bitterness, "but this Prince of Wales has to come and make an inspection just in the thick of the morning, and we have to be chivied out of his way, sent along streets we have no right to go on. I'm fed up with it, I am!"

One can't imagine a conductor speaking like that before the war in the presence of "upper-class people," but, if he had, the upper-class people would have stared straight ahead of them and pretended no one had spoken, least of all that any such remark could have been meant for them. It would have been bad form to acknowledge the words of a person like the conductor. But now

chipped in except this interested American. Some said, and these were the upper-class people, that the Prince of Wales was a marvelous young man who had done his duty bravely, and who would have done as well, if he had been in the trenches, as any infantry man.

To which the conductor responded that he noticed that he wasn't in the trenches, anyhow, and it was all very well to say what he'd have done if he had gone. Point was, why did one man have to go and another, the same age, not have to go; for himself, he wouldn't do it again, not if it was the Chinese and East Indians coming at us.

The middle-class women said that no doubt the Prince of Wales was as brave as he was popular, but that poor people and people in moderate circumstances were pressed for time, and that it did not seem quite considerate that men and women should be delayed on their errands and made late for their business, per-

with men and women anxious to see him—

"Make no mistake about that," said the conductor, "a whole lot of them were just standing there waiting for a chance to get across the road. Or else they were out of work and hadn't anything else to do and wanted to forget their troubles gawking at a royalty. I've seen myself, when the Queen goes to the theatre, some of them that stand around the doors to watch for her haven't had a wash for weeks nor decent food for hours, if ever. I wager what you like none of you in here stopped to look at the Prince of Wales. I wouldn't walk the length of this bus to see him myself."

He looked around defiantly for an answer. But by this time some of the well-dressed passengers felt that the discussion was becoming, for them, *infra dig*. They were staring into space, or looking out of the windows, wondering how long the bus would be at a standstill. One prosperous gentleman said in an undertone to his neighbor:

"It really is too bad. I believe the Lord Mayor arranged for this show. I am afraid it has not been popular. Look at the time that was lost on Armistice Day; people were impatient about it. Considering the temper of public feeling just now, this inspection today was not wise. Really, one doesn't know, with people so nervy as they are now."

The British use the word "nervy" as we use the word "nervous." The one working man in the bus took up the word.

"People generally is nervy if they don't know where their next meal is coming from," he said, and very ostentatiously he looked out of the window, waving his thumb to the conductor to look also. His gesture was an invitation to all of us. We looked. The bus was parked by the curb of a wide street. Along the other side, coming toward us, was already beginning to pass us, was a long procession of the unemployed of the Hackney and neighboring districts. Shabby enough, and meagre and gaunt they looked, as they marched by, policemen here and there keeping their lines in place. They carried blood-red banners with mottoes such as these: "We went to the front and fought and were wounded for you; help up now." "Our children are hungry; give us work." "Money could be used to kill enemies; use it now to save Englishmen." Very orderly they were, these unemployed; nothing bitter or menacing in their look; and something very poignant in the impression they made.

The workman got up, and stood in the doorway of the bus; it was as if he meant to speak and would not let any of us escape. He waved his thumb at the procession.

"Kind o' different, them fellows, from the Prince of Wales' procession?" he said. "There'll be more of them, too, before the Winter is over. All the better for us that believes the capitalistic government is no good for working people. You want to look out for the 25th of March."

The 25th of March is the date the extremists of the Labor Party seem to have set for some sort of revolution.

"There won't be a revolution," said a statesman with whose family I was having tea that afternoon, "but there will be reform of some sort in all our institutions; there will have to be."

"There ought to be," put in another caller, a vigorous girl of eighteen, "and we ought not to stifle out of giving the people more than they have had."

"Slime out" was a new term to me, but in the light of the girl's general language, I thought I knew what she meant. She explained how the world ought to be arranged, with picturesque adjective and verb, and she implied that it would be so arranged if old fogies were not running



John Bull with a Hangover.

the moment closed; even the buses were not running.

I dismissed the taxi and walked. But I couldn't go on this street, unless I went a long way around; I couldn't cross that street; the Prince might be along at any moment. I waited an hour trying to make my objective, and at last I found a policeman who said that the Prince had already been in certain parts of the region I wished to visit, and he thought I would be safe in taking a bus for Oxford Circus.

Hailing a bus marked Oxford Circus, I got on, helped by a thin, alert young conductor with a scar across his face, a deep, angry frown which destroyed what once were good looks. About ten passengers were inside, most of them, I judge, people who could afford taxis, but who had been obliged to give them up as I had. They were all well dressed, the women with expensive furs, the men with various earmarks of wealth.

a handsome young woman, the most richly clad of the assemblage addressed him warmly.

"You oughtn't to speak of the Prince of Wales like that," she said with all the urgency of a hero worship; "he is only doing his duty."

"Doing his duty, is he?" fumed the conductor; "well, he's interfering with my duty, and with the duties of thousands of other people that have as much right to live as he has."

"He has always done his duty," said the lady; "he went to the front."

"Want to the front?" interrupted the man; "well, so did I, and I got three wounds, too. He comes home and gets a trip around the world. But I come home and get a worse job than I had, and can't even be let alone on a day like this, but he has to come bothering!"

Ensued then a babble; every one

happens, and certainly inconvenienced so far as their own plans were concerned, just because the Prince of Wales wished to make an inspection. They quoted what the policemen said to them about it, what a lot of disturbance it was making in the traffic and how annoyed those were on whom fell the burden of regulating the traffic.

"I," said a portly gentleman, "have been annoyed myself. I had to dismiss my cab at Regent Street, where I was going to buy a ring. I found I could not make my way through the crowd, and I had to send a clerk to do the shopping for me."

"All right," interrupted the conductor, "you had the clerk to send, didn't you, and all you lost was—" "But," continued the portly gentleman serenely, "I realize that it is the duty of the Prince to show himself to the people, and to let them know the deep interest he takes in them. The streets were lined

detachment at his own soul and describes it.

The Water Color Society is holding its annual exhibition at the galleries of the National Arts Club.

Wash drawings, if not in the majority, are numerous, and there is abundant opportunity to compare the effect of different methods in handling similar subjects. The two extremes are represented by Frederick S. Cozens with a shipping scene, beautifully and accurately drawn as to rigging and depending upon this alone for its attractiveness, and Harry Lever, with his Turner-esque sky and casual foreground masts. Then there are "The Tramp Schooner," by Felicie Waldo Howell, rich in color but muffled by a brown-paper ground, and Albert Sonz's "Greek Sponge Boat," equally rich and more sonorous, with its pure washes on a white ground. Florence Robinson and S. R. Burleigh gain a certain material strength by the use of heavy white paper of coarse texture. Mary Nicholson McCord's village street is illuminated by the last rays of the sun, and a pointillist method is employed to give vibration, very skillfully but without complete avoidance of monotony. Roy Brown's "Wat Day" is one of the treasures of the exhibition, a charming street with variously colored house fronts, buildings dim in the distance, a gray yet luminous sky, and, inconspicuous in the foreground plane, vivacious little figures, as vivid in characterization as those in a *Hubot* margin. The values are very close, but exquisitely discriminating, and the whole picture is eloquent of fine taste, intelligence and wit.

In a group of Childs Hassam's work the "Fishkill Landing" makes the deepest impression. The powerful blues against a russet sunset sky have the force of oil color within the strictest limitations of the water-color medium.

Other wide divergences of method are shown in the large bland spaces of George Elmer Browne, the solid sculptural modeling of Robert David Gauley, the powdery tender surfaces of Edmund Grosecen, the flicks of white paint on a brown paper in G. Glenn Newell's clever animal sketches. Charles Warren Eaton's "Bellagio," with its familiar foreground cypresses, is a stately composition, and John F. Carlson gets color and vivacity in his snowy road. Lucy W. Hurry offers variations, not particularly varied, of her checked and spotted design. Helen Sewell shows the nude figure of a child, sensitive and simple in workmanship, and with the delicate, keen accents that save the day for sensitivity and simplicity and keep them from degenerating into feebleness. These are some of the exhibits that linger in the mind after a first visit, before the late-blooming catalog arrives.

America's Short Story Writers

(Continued from Page 2)

is now in food for pleasant speculation: nearly a hundred of her stories are being filmed, and only the income tax people know what her annual royalties total. New York has changed from her battleground to her playground—and she's still gaining momentum both from the viewpoint of popularity and from that of artistic development.

Shortly after the publication of her first book, Fannie Hurst was married, at Lakewood, to Jacques S. Danielson, pianist and composer. For five years the couple succeeded in keeping their marriage a secret from all but the few intimate friends to whom they chose to reveal it. When they did finally decide upon a public announcement, the newspapers "played up" the story to such an extent that every reader of *The New York Times* is doubtless familiar with it.

Edna Ferber is another of the authors treated in "Our Short Story Writers" whose road to recognition has been anything but easy. And even now that she has indubitably "arrived" to stay, this champion of the Carlylean philosophy of Work—with a capital W—still sticks to her last, or, rather, her typewriter, three hundred and fifty mornings a year. Work has been her joy ever since she was a child out in Appleton, Wis., the town to which her family moved soon after she was born in Kalamazoo, Mich. After finishing high school in Appleton, Miss Ferber became a reporter on the *Chicago Tribune*, in that city. During the next six years she worked on various newspapers, both in the country and in cities. At one time she corresponded for two Milwaukee papers and, later, for the *Chicago Tribune*. Before she was 24 she finished her first novel, "Dawn O'Hara." After its publication she found a ready market for her short stories. The script of this story, which is to some extent autobiographical, Miss Ferber threw into the scrap basket because she was dissatisfied with its literary

quality. From that ignominious end her mother rescued it, for which she is hereby tendered the thanks of the reviewer, who remembers reading it with great pleasure.

Since success has come her way, Miss Ferber has gratified her love of travel, her stories testifying to their author's familiarity with places as far apart as Rome and Buenos Aires. And we recall having seen Sunday supplement pictures of her, both in the Rocky Mountains and on the porch of a house in Hawaii.

The obscurity in which a distinguished author's life may remain is well illustrated by the case of James Branch Cabell. We have been so eager to know something about the personal affairs of the author of "Jurgin" that we opened Miss Williams's chapter on this master of beautiful prose with high hopes that our curiosity might be partially assuaged. Alas, the gleanings of biographical data are meagre in this case. True, we learn that Mr. Cabell is 42 years old; that Richmond, Va., is his birthplace; that after being graduated from William and Mary College he worked on *The Richmond Times*, *The Richmond News* and *The New York Herald*; that he has traveled in America, France and England; that he was married in 1913 and that he has lived the greater part of the time since then at Dumbarton Grange, Dumbarton, Va. But these are bare, unmitigated scraps of fact. We can't help wishing that Miss Williams had taken the space used in announcing that he is historian of the Virginia Society of Colonial Wars and of the Virginia Sons of the American Revolution to tell her readers about one assignment that he "covered" for *The Herald*, to give us some hint of how he has filled his days since he settled down at Dumbarton Grange, eight years ago, or to let us know what he did while traveling in France. Here is one of the greatest of America's literary artists, and Mr. and Mrs. General Reader must apparently be content with the mere chronological skeleton of his life.

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THE WORLD OF ART: Exhibitions and Opinions

Of course, the public invariably is wrong in things of art, and equally of course the public invariably is right. Invariably it likes the banal pleasant thing better than the thing that scours with its rectitude, the fair, tricky outside rather than the revelation of hidden truth won by fierce research; invariably it likes a composite portrait of nature based upon what a thousand eyes have super-

imposed itself, and gone is the first careless rapture which is all that counts. But she knows how to capture that first thought in a snare so cunningly woven that every craftsman in the world respects the weaving, and in the things that she has made for her joy she is an artist quite as caviar to the general, less inclined to compromise with the popular, than any maker of medieval miniatures ever born, than any book-

the playing "patience" with one to look on, the reading by the light of a big lamp—all comfortable things. It is a little trying to have these subjects of universal and endless appeal attacked with so much authority of method and distinction of style; but it is just the exhibition for the Gobbo who first has been gently enticed by Caldecott and Greenaway, foolish creatures, who at all events were clever enough with their popular art to get themselves within the precincts of the Grollier Club. It is just in this way that the public led to—well, water—will be got to drink.

In a paper recently read by Mr. Bellows at the National Arts Club he made the suggestion that one of the conditions for membership in the club be that the proposed member hold title to some form of active support of living American artists. His idea would be to have on the application blank for membership this question: "Do you possess any works of sculpture, painting, prints, drawings, even good reproductions, and if so are there among them any works by living American artists, hung other than in the servants' quarters?"

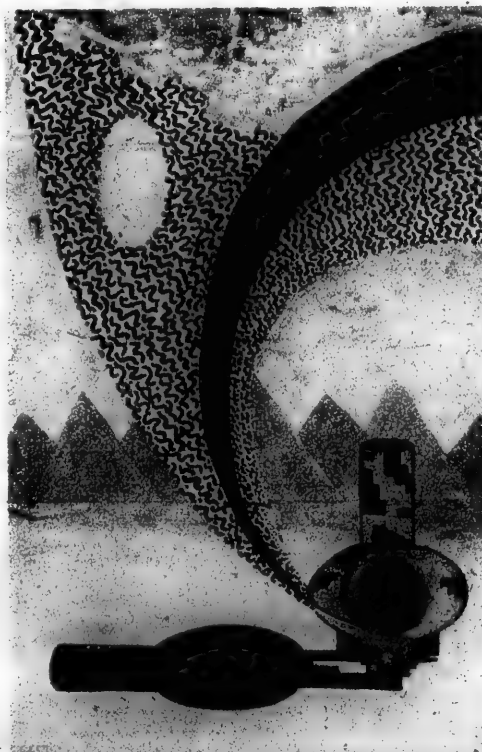
It was rather a pity to weaken just as he had this high light ready to apply, and hint that maybe it would not do to make the answer to the question a basis for acceptance or rejection, but that the spirit and ideals of the club and the ideas of the applicant would at least be indicated. Mr. Bellows is so downright and forthright in his painting that one would expect a little weakness somewhere else, but he had an excellent chance to say the right thing and leave it right. Instead he argued it and tempered it and belated it up and the final impression had lost a good deal of strength.

Somewhere he intimated that the Dealers, and the Metropolitan Museum, and all art critics fostered a preference for dead art in place of living American art and that they should not do this. Of course, they should not. Our own Whistler said so. "Why drag in Velasquez?" Still there is a large bit of wall space in the museum devoted to living American artists. One of them is Mr. Bellows, and the dealers do sell American paintings and prints at prices that seem to satisfy them, but it is perfectly true that museums and rich buyers should not constitute the public for American art, and Mr. Bellows made another suggestion as

practical as the first. He suggested that paintings might be rented if one could not afford to buy them, and a club might become an agency for such renting. This very modern suggestion of making a try-cake of art runs with that of making a try-cake for marriage and turning substantial houses into necessarily ephemeral two-room apartments. The tendency of the time is to make it as easy as possible to do something different. It is an expensive tendency, but in art it might create a glorious discontent, and that is what we need. What we rent we naturally



de first etcher



Indian Folk-lore Painting, "The Origin of Design."

by F. Overton Colbert.
On view at the Montross Gallery.

dialke. What we own naturally is admirable. There is a postman who drops into picture galleries with the mail. He owns a picture and he has not yet found an old master or a new one that will compete or compare with his own owned picture. It is larger than most of those he sees, for one thing; and in every way it is finer. The postman's attitude is our own, is everybody's, and this is the danger that lurks in buying works of art. The remedy suggested by Mr. Bellows is just the thing.

Speaking of American art, a little bit of the original kind is on view at the Montross Gallery, the original kind diluted with conscious stylism.

F. Overton Colbert, a Chickasaw Indian who has had an academic education in art, is showing a collection of small water colors based upon Indian folklore. The symbols representing to the Indians his god are used as elements in the design, and the arrangement is schematic. The colors also are combined with considerable science, augmented by racial tact in color combination. They are very formal little pictures, often brilliant, occasionally satiric, invariably arresting, but never deeply expressive. It is his art that the artist wears upon his sleeve. In the explanatory typewritten notes beneath the pictures he achieves poetry. There is something in them of primitive, sensitive, bold, and humanly, the humanity that knows nothing of fetters, at least not the fetters of European civilization; and also there is something in them of the European who looks in critical



"Wet Day," by Roy Brown.

In Exhibition of the Water Color Society.

officially observed instead of a portrait based upon what one pair of eyes and one competent brain work to discover. It likes discursive description instead of trenchant statement; it likes a good thing badly done better than a poor thing done well. But also it likes what reminds it of what it likes: pictures of motherhood, of farmhouses, and cows being led to pasture; of old-fashioned kitchens and women sewing on buttons, of apple trees in fruit and fishing pools. Stories of love and youth and play and peace. "Take head, honest Gobbo!" say those to Gobbo, the undecided, and he should take heed, since they have provided material for art of every kind and inspired all great artists.

The trouble with exhibitions intended for the public in that the exhibition committee generally insists upon separating the two Gobbos, inviting the one to enjoy what he hates, and despising him when he turns his head away, and inviting the other to the good home feast he likes and despising him when he fails to with a will. Mr. Evans the other day complained that when the Grollier Club held exhibitions of beautiful fine bindings and rare illuminated manuscripts hardly any one came near the place, but when Randolph Caldecott and Kate Greenaway spread their pretty pages over the discreet walls the public quite flocked. In the present exhibition of etchings by Mary Cassatt the Grollier Club has hit upon the real right things in an exhibition ideal.

Mary Cassatt is a technician to the extent of caring first about the way she does things. Compare her first thoughts with those fourth and fifth thoughts hung on the same line. In the first thought the execution is the first consideration, the necessity of getting the artistic idea into visible and significant form. Later, often, this vigor and splendor comes out by the cracks made by conscience in the armor of women artists, and men whose consciences are feminine. Later, only too often, the impulse to tidy up and present a polite appear-

things, and that one of these days they would all be pushed into their proper places, which was a back seat. Her mother sat listening to her with a wan smile, now and then remarking to any one who would listen to her:

"Youth at the helm, these days. It's so different since the war."

Presently the girl rose, saying she must run on to a *thé d'ausant* at a certain hotel.

"Oh, but why wasn't I told?" said her mother.

"It's all right, Mummie," said the girl; "Guida Morton is going to chaperon us."

The mother rose determinedly; we left at the same time; she offered me a seat in their carriage; therefore I had to hear their dialogue. Mother was insistent on fostering herself on the *thé d'ausant* as a chaparron, since Guida Morton was not at all the sort—Mother was

amazed that people were still receiving her.

"Well, if you must come, you must," said daughter, sulkily, "but I will not cut Guida Morton. If she has seen—life, why, that makes her all the more attractive."

"My child! your standards!" cried the mother.

"Stuff," said her child, "there's been too much nonsense talked about standards and good form. People want to do what they like and have a good time. We are sick of pretending."

There were several other such scenes that I witnessed with the feeling that if I were not exactly seeing life in the raw I was certainly seeing people in situations where they were not, so to speak, taking sufficient care to edit themselves. Servants and workmen were not impertinent to their own employers because they wanted to keep at all the sort—Mother was

lacking in respect to strangers of the upper classes. People showed lack of ceremony in passing each other in entering shops and getting in and out of trains. They lost their tempers in the underground and in the elevators. People of each class showed impatience with every other class. The conservatives criticized the public of England for having let down so remarkably since the war: the middle classes, liberals, radicals and most of the working class criticized the Government for its foreign policy and its domestic policy and for everything almost that it was and did. People seemed to show a sense of irritation far more readily than they did a sense of humor.

I remarked to a friend, who is a spectator of life, that the public in London just now reminded me of a person who had been drinking and dancing and gaming the night before, and was putting in the next

morning with a hangover headache, a general grouch, unbraced shirt-sleeves and unlaced shoes.

"It's the reaction from too much self-sacrifice and nobility," he said; "we all worked like mad during the war; made rules for ourselves and others about giving and doing, and kept them, and saw that every one else kept them. We had an idea that the powers that be would reward us by giving us all sorts of prosperity after the armistice. Well, they haven't. We've got the New Poor, and old debts, and a Government that annoys us, and a foreign policy that a lot of us don't like, and a domestic policy that ought to be bettered, and unemployment—in short, things we stood with a smile three years ago we won't stand at all now. We have to blame somebody, and we mostly blame the Government in general and various people in particular. We've let our young people get away from us, and

since we can't really control them, we have to pretend indulgently to allow them to do as they please.

"We're giving the Germans time, and the French and the Turks, and so we might as well give ourselves time, too; we'll recover, presently, and go along somewhat as we used to. But only somewhat; the old order has changed. There will never again be here the sharp distinction between the various classes; that was decided as soon as non-coms became officers—and at the same time, somehow, gentlemen. They used to call themselves 'temporary gentlemen.' Now they're permanent gentlemen because they have put it across, as you Americans say. The great change here, after all, will be that individuals from any class will have the chance they never used to have to put it across.

"And that, I suppose, is what you Americans would call headlong manifestations of democracy."

"I Don't Like Wives"

(Confessions of a Belated Bride)



"Why is it that in our profession the most fascinating and beautiful women fail to hold their husbands?"

plained to me: "Why is it that in our profession the most fascinating and beautiful women fail to hold their husbands, while out in the suburb where my sister lives wives may be dowdy and uninteresting—but their husbands can't seem to get home fast enough!"

She had answered her own question, it seemed to me. "In your nomadic profession," I told her, "a wife tends to mean to her husband only one woman in a world full of other beautiful women; he doesn't in the least depend on her for his comfort. But in your sister's suburb a wife represents to her husband the place he keeps his children, his slippers, his vine and fig tree; in short, everything that to a man spells home."

In the realm where mother is queen father's position is sometimes that of prince consort, sometimes he is part police reserves. Whereas she initiates the legislation, he has to enforce it when he gets home. If he finds she has told the children: "Your father will spank you!"—or the janitor, "We'll see what my husband has to say about this!" the nominal head-of-the-house must make good, willy nilly; for the commanding of a husband to serve thus at instant notice is an age-old prerogative of wives. Every true wife, regardless of

"But let a solitary and detached masculine appear on the horizon and a wife's eyes kindle at the chase of playing virtuous vamp."



whom or what she has married, wives, especially in a community where all the males are husbands. But let one solitary and detached masculine appear on the horizon and a wife's eyes kindle at the chance of playing virtuous vamp. As a matrimonial, it is her privilege to invite a lone bachelor to call—to play bridge—do dine—"to meet my husband"; and he accepts, especially if they serve good meals at her house. He is safe, because she has a husband already. She may, with her husband's permission, ask the bachelor to escort her to the theatre, the Country Club dance; though so girl may accept similar attentions from a married man without being seriously talked about.

Wives take the cream of everything as their diving right, and toward other women their attitude reminds one of the little Pharoah in Stevenson's verse:

The boy who is not clean and neat,
With lots of toys and things to eat,
He is a naughty boy, I'm sure,
Or else his dear papa is poor!

Only the other day a dear old maid burst forth in my hearing: "I have always resented the attitude of married women!"

"No too!" I chimed in. "Some day let's you and me go off, just us two, and have a real party!"

"No-o-o!" she demurred, "you'll be showing the dearest hoof!" And her eyes were on my wedding ring, which, alas, is still quite new.



"Out in the suburb where my sister lives wives may be dowdy and uninteresting—but their husbands can't seem to get home fast enough!"

Winning the Wood War in France

A Review by
FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

STUDIES IN FRENCH FORESTRY,
by Theodore S. Woolsey Jr. New
York: John Wiley & Sons.

HAD the author of "Studies in French Forestry" desired to use of subtitle for his book, he might aptly have chosen "A Footnote on the Constructive Side of War." Of course everybody would have promptly protested that there is no such thing, war being inherently destructive. But that is where everybody would be wrong. Witness the contents of this notable book.

It is difficult to conceive of Professor Woolsey planning to popularize his pages with an idea to their serial publication in a magazine. But assuming this to be possible, he might (though, perhaps, with a shudder) have entitled it "Winning the War with Wood." When he first began his "Studies," however, probably the last thought in the writer's mind was to contribute to the literature of the war. But circumstances have forced him to devote a considerable portion of his volume to what may be termed the military side of forestry, and in so doing he made a most valuable addition to the

the combatant forces would have been as impotent as though they had confronted an armed enemy with bare hands.

To establish the American Army as a fighting unit in France 450,000,000 board feet of timber and over 550,000 cords of fuel wood had to be produced—a ton and a half of wood for every United States soldier sent across the seas. How was all this material utilized? It was needed for barracks and buildings of all sorts, for bridges, railroad ties, telegraph poles, "duck walks," trenches, fortifications, entanglement stakes, camouflage pickets, docks, corduroy roads and a multitude of other purposes. And the call for such material was imperative—its supply vital to success. In the Mt. Mehel offensive alone 70,000,000 board feet of timber were needed every thirty days. Probably none of the allied armies used wood with the prodigality of the American Expeditionary Forces. Accustomed to an almost unlimited supply at home, they employed it for every conceivable purpose and literally burned it up by the hundreds of thousands of tons.

To cope with this gigantic problem of supply no less than 31,000



"Larch and pine at the altitude of 7,050 feet in the Canton of Melezet."

tenders, guides, hunters—men of all sorts and conditions. Few of them had had any previous military experience, but most of them were out-of-doors men who knew how to care for themselves in the open with all the resourcefulness of pioneers. And they lived hard—these men of the woods—often in improvised shelters or at best in army tents, pitched in virtual wildernesses, far from hospital centres and all the relief that the helpful ministrations of the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. provided for the combatant. Yet these troops frequently worked almost abreast of the fighting forces, their "flying squadron" sawmills and regiments of axemen pushing forward with the advancing armies in spite of shot and shell. From the highest on the staff to the lowest ranking officer in the Service of Supply there was only one motto: "The Army in the field shall have what it wants—all it wants and when it wants it," and this spirit animated every member of the rank and file. Were the demands excessive—no matter! They should be met. Were they impossible—no matter! They must be approximated. Were the means of fulfillment lacking—no matter! They would have to be devised.

To appreciate the part played by these grimly determined units one had to see them in action—to watch them flinging themselves into the fray, stripped to the waist, working in constant relays night and day, while the sparks flew from axes and smokestacks and the roar of traction engines and mill saws shook the very ground. Yet in the rush and tumult of ceaseless activity these

men in blue jeans and canvas gloves maintained their distinctively military organization. They had no time for reviews and parades, but they moved with the swiftness and order that bespeak the highest discipline, and the records they established have been rarely equaled either in war or peace.

With a light and heavy artillery of 27 large mills, 62 light mills and 61 portable mills (the flying squadron of this forest army), 2,000,000 board feet of lumber was, at the date of the armistice, being cut every working day—not to speak of thousands of cords of fuel wood. To accomplish this, amazing records were established. One "20,000" mill alone produced over 175,000 board feet in less than twenty-four hours; another turned out more than 160,000, and a third, rated at 10,000, knocked out over 75,000 feet in twenty hours. This gives some idea of the feverish energy with which the work was conducted and the pace at which both men and machinery were driven in the effort to support the firing line.

Many of those who composed these engineer and quartermaster regiments—it would be fairly safe to say most of them—had no idea of the art of forestry when they came to France. To their thinking the way to get wood was to cut down trees, and, from their viewpoint, the quicker the trees were felled the sooner the war would end. To say they were impatient at the rules and regulations which the French imposed on their ruthless zeal would woefully understate their feelings. They fairly raged at "the Frog's" interference and scoffed at his me-

ticulous cutting requirements. It was an outrage that these people, with the enemy thundering at their very gates, should waste time on carefully marking trees! And after they were marked, and there was not a moment to be lost in getting to work—think of the sentimental absurdity of insisting that American woodsmen limb the big spruce before felling them so as to protect younger growth from being injured by the fall! This was bad enough, but to demand that hardwood stumps should be smoothed and rounded off to shed water and prevent decay! That was forestry gone mad!

It was not only the ignorant forest-butchers who roared at these restrictions. Even the highly trained engineer foresters fretted and fumed at what almost seemed like a settled policy of technical obstruction in the face of dire need with hostile cannon booming not so very far away.

But the men who came to scoff remained to pray. Before their service in France was ended most of the Americans who worked under the technical supervision of the French foresters took off their hats to them and their methods. They saw France, not liberally endowed with forests by nature, supply the enormous demands of her own army and that of England, America and Belgium, and close the war with a surplus which could have withstood the drain for another two years without cutting seriously into her forest capital. Slowly but surely they realized the fundamental common sense that lay behind the Frenchmen's rules; they sensed forestry as simply another expression of French thrift—of the national genius for making the most out of limited resources. Moreover, with time, they came to appreciate, vaguely if not in full measure, the strategic value of the forests in which they and their comrades labored, and to feel something of the debt which the allied world owes to the patience and foresight with which the French Nation built up its northern barriers of wood. Many and many an American will carry to his own land lasting impressions of what he saw and learned in the forests of France. Indeed, it is fair to say that the visual lesson of what can and should be done in forest culture and conservation is—for the United States at least—the one great constructive result of the war.

And the Americans were apt pupils. Except at the very start, when a few acts of forest vandalism were committed, the French had no criticism of the American work, which was done strictly in accordance with the French methods. Indeed, one high-ranking French forester, while inspecting a forest (cut entirely by Americans), remarked to the writer of this review that he had never seen



"The richest silver fir stands in France are found in the State forest of La Joux."



"Young stand of spruce and fir in the communal forest of Gex."

(Continued on Page 25)

Astonishing facts about your English

How Sherwin Cody has been able, by means of a remarkable invention, to improve the speech and writing of thousands of people in fifteen minutes a day.

A CERTAIN young man in New York is today at the head of a flourishing advertising business. Fifteen years ago he was a newsboy, hawking papers around the Loop in Chicago. He was never even able to secure a high school education. Now he sits writing at his desk, and every day literally thousands of people do what he wills them to do. What peculiar asset did he possess that lifted him out of the crowd of millions of other people who have had only grammar school training? *Nothing but a remarkable command of the English language, which he managed by persistence and constant practice to obtain.*

A striking instance this may be, but not in the least unusual, of the enormous monetary value of a command of language. Stories no less inspiring can probably be gathered by the thousand. Put aside the vital matter of the social value of correct speech. Consider merely the attainment of one's ambition. It can be said, without fear of contradiction, that not one person in a thousand rises to eminence in his chosen field unless he is able to express his thoughts in clear, crisp, idiomatic English.

For all the many recipes for success can be summed up in this simple principle: *You must be able to make other people do what you want.* How is that possible if you are handicapped in your powers of expression?

In every field of endeavor, the outstanding men are those who speak and write with clarity and force. They may be known as "silent men." But when they must talk, they can do so! Their words then bite like chisels into the brains of other people, and their will is carried out!

Why Most People Speak Incorrectly

It is not so difficult to attain, this mastery of our mother-tongue. What is the reason so many people

are deficient in the use of English and find their careers stunted in consequence? Sherwin Cody discovered the reason in scientific tests, which he personally gave to tens of thousands of people. *Most people do not write and speak good English, simply because they never formed the habit of doing so.*

When we are children, we are nothing but animated little phonographs, repeating, like a record, what we hear about us. If those who form our circle speak carefully, when we make a mistake, they say "That is wrong, it should be thus-and-so." Perhaps we make the same mistake again. Once more they correct the error. In time, then, it becomes instinctive to write and speak correctly and clearly.

The method of teaching English in the schools, the so-called "authoritarian" method, is (as Mr. Cody has proved) completely out of date. Do you remember how you were taught grammar, rhetoric and composition? It made you loathe the subject. You were obliged to memorize rules, and to apply them to particular cases. You received no regular practice in correct and forceful speech.

What Cody Did at Gary

Now, the formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of rules when he is doing so. For years it has been a crying disgrace! Here is our mother-tongue, a language that has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools, by wrong methods, have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks, instead of the most fascinating of games!

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration: Some years ago, Mr. Cody was invited by William Wirt, author of the famous Gary System of Education, to

teach English to all upper grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than had previously been obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods. There was no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game!

The reason for Sherwin Cody's astonishing record of success is that he approaches the teaching of English from a purely scientific point of view. For twenty years his experiments have gone on. His books on the subject of English had been purchased by business men by the hundreds of thousands. But, until recently, he was not satisfied even with his own teaching. He wanted not only to simplify it, but to make it still more effective.

The Country's Biggest Concerns Co-operate

He secured the co-operation of such firms as the National Cash Register Co., Swift & Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., National Cloak and Suit Co., Burroughs Adding Machine Co., and a number of others of like standing, and he tested their employees. He made the experiment (mentioned before) at Gary, and repeated it with the same success at Racine. In New York City he tested thousands of grammar school students and followed it up with tests of 3,000 high school students who were applying for positions with employers. In the tests Mr. Cody has made he found that the average person is only 61 per cent. efficient in the vital points of English.

At last, after twenty years of teaching and experiment—during which time he had dealt with literally hundreds of thousands of adults and children—he succeeded in evolving a method that proved universally successful in teaching people to write and speak good English. He himself was satisfied at last that his method was based upon the soundest psychological principles, and prominent educators agreed with him. He had always known what to teach; he knew good English himself (so have thousands of teachers.) The problem has simply been: *How to impart to others the ability to speak correctly and fluently, which he himself possessed.* He solved the problem by inventing a device, upon which the Government granted him a patent, and which is called "The Sherwin Cody Self-Correcting Device."

The 100% Self-Correcting Device

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit forming. Anyone can learn to write and speak fluently by constantly using the correct forms. But how is one to know in each case what is correct? Mr. Cody solves this problem in a simple, unique, sensible way.

Suppose he himself were standing forever at your elbow. Every time you mispronounced a word, every time you violated correct grammatical usage, every time you used the wrong word to express what you meant, suppose you could hear him whisper: "That is wrong, it should be thus-and-so." In a short time you would habitually use the correct form and the right words in speaking and writing.

If you continued to make the same mistakes over and over again, each time patiently he would tell you what was right. He would, as it were, be an everlasting mentor beside you—a mentor who would not laugh at you, but who would, on the contrary, support and help you. The 100% Self-Correcting Device does exactly this thing. It is Cody's silent voice behind you, ready to speak out whenever you commit an error. It finds your mistakes and concentrates on them. You do not need to learn anything you already know.



Suppose you could hear Mr. Cody correct the mistakes in English every time you made them? In a short time you would acquire the habit of using the correct form and the right word in speaking and writing.

Only 15 Minutes a Day Necessary.

Not is there very much to learn. In Mr. Cody's years of experiment he brought to light some highly astonishing facts about English.

He had spent years tabulating common errors and he found for instance that a list of one hundred words (with their repetitions) make up more than half of all our speech and letter writing. Obviously, if one could learn to spell, use and pronounce these words correctly, one would go far toward eliminating incorrect spelling and pronunciation. Similarly he proved that there were no more than one dozen fundamental principles of punctuation. If one mastered these principles, there would be no bugbear of punctuation to handicap us in our writing.

Finally, he discovered that twenty-five typical errors in grammar constitute nine-tenths of our everyday mistakes. When one has learned to avoid these twenty-five pitfalls, how readily can one obtain that facility of speech which stamps the person of breeding and education!

When the study of English is made so simple, it becomes clear that progress can be made in a very short time. *No more than fifteen minutes a day is required.* Fifteen minutes, not of study, but of fascinating practice! Mr. Cody's students do their work in any spare moment they can snatch. They do it riding to work, or at home. They take fifteen minutes from the time usually spent in profitless reading or amusement. And the results are really phenomenal.

Send for This Free Book.

It is impossible, in this brief review, to give more than a suggestion of the range of subjects covered by Mr. Cody's new method and what his practice exercises consist of. But those who are interested can find a detailed description in a fascinating little book called, "How to Speak and Write Masterly English." This is published by the Sherwin Cody School of English, in Rochester. It can be had by anyone, free, upon request. There is no obligation involved in writing for it. The book is more than a prospectus. Unquestionably it tells one of the most interesting stories about education in English that have ever been written.

For Sherwin Cody has really placed an excellent command of the English language within the grasp of everyone. Those who take advantage of his method gain something so priceless that it cannot be measured in terms of money. They gain a trademark of breeding that cannot be erased as long as they live. They gain a facility in speech that stamps them as educated people in whatever society they find themselves. They gain the self-confidence and self-respect which this ability inspires. And as for material reward, certainly the importance of good English in the race for success cannot be overestimated. Clearly no one can advance far without it.

If you are interested in hearing more in detail what Sherwin Cody can do for you, send for this book "How to Speak and Write Masterly English." Tear out the coupon now, so that you will not forget to write.

SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH,
542 Searle Bldg., Rochester, New York.

SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH,
542 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Please send me your new Free Book "How to Speak and Write Masterly English."

Name
Address
City State

Mahan, Greatest of Naval Historians

THE LIFE OF ADMIRAL MAHAN. By Charles Carleton Taylor. Yale Edition. Vice Consul of New York. With illustrations, George H. Doran Company.

IT is the distinction of the late Admiral Mahan that he was the greatest authority on sea power of all time. He had a contemporary who wrote upon the subject with marked ability, Vice Admiral (Philip Howard) Colomb of the British Navy, Colomb's "Naval Warfare" has great merit, but it is profuse and wearisome by its length. Mahan's famous work, "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," was published in 1890, anticipating Colomb's "Naval Warfare" by a year. It has been said by admirers, more generous perhaps than just, that Admiral Mahan taught the British the advantage and strategy of sea power, although they had naval bases in all parts of the world and their pennants streamed on every sea. The British Admiralty was never infallible, and the long line of British Admirals were not always victorious, but naval superiority had been a national concern for generations. Most of Mahan's examples were British. What he did was to create a sea power literature where none of any authority existed. Indeed, he might have taken out a copyright upon the term "sea power." History from the time of Thucydides to the present he made tributary to his purpose. He proved that the British builded better than they knew in basing their empire upon sea power. His illustrations showed that the army was less important as a fighting service than the navy. He aroused an interest in his subject that spread all over the world. Upon England the impression was profound. She had never had a teacher and a prophet like Admiral Mahan. A wonderful educational influence he was, particularly among naval officers, old as well as young. There can be no doubt that Great Britain was stronger, as a naval power in 1914 for the expositions of Alfred Thayer Mahan. "The classic works on sea power are those of Captain A. T. Mahan," wrote Admiral Sir Cyrrian Bridge, who was Director of Naval Intelligence when Mahan's first book appeared and who was himself a naval author of note.

It may be doubted whether the American people, the military services and a discerning civilian group excepted, have even yet realized the full measure of Captain Mahan's fame. The Englishman who said that if Mahan discovered sea power for the British they discovered Mahan for themselves, spoke a truth in fact. England showered honors upon him before he was properly appreciated in America. It is an Englishman, Charles Carleton Taylor, formerly British Vice Consul at New York, who has written an admirable biography of Admiral Mahan, a book which shows his stature as an illustrious American and brings into relief the character that made him so useful as citizen of the world.

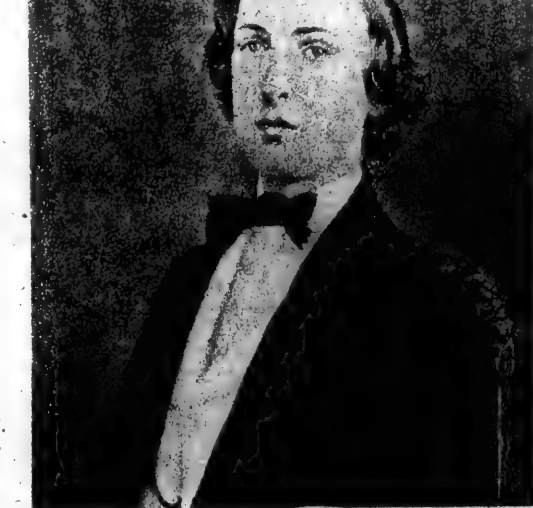
As far as I understand my personality," Mahan once said, "I think to see in the result the predominance which the English strain has usually asserted for itself over others." His father, Dennis Hart Mahan, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at the West Point Military Academy, was the son of an Irish immigrant, and he married Mary, Helena O'Kell, daughter of an Englishman. Their son Alfred was born at West Point, Sept. 27, 1840. On the reservation there is a monument to General Sylvanus Thayer, inscribed "Father of the United States Military Academy." Professor Mahan had the future Admiral christened Alfred Thayer Mahan. A brother, Dennis Hart Mahan, also entered the navy, becoming a

commodore; another brother went into the army, Major Frederick Mahan of the Corps of Engineers. There were three girls in the family, one of whom, Miss Jane Leigh Mahan, now lives in New York. In a letter written to his son Alfred in 1858 Professor Mahan exhorted him to stand up to his work bravely "and always in the tone of a high-minded Christian gentleman." The precept fell upon fruitful ground. All through his life the son was conscientious in the extreme and a devout churchman. In the Church of the Atonement at Quogue, L. I., there is a tablet to the memory of Alfred Thayer Mahan, "erected by his Friends and Fellow-Worshippers." The older Mahan, while a loyal Unionist in the war between the States, had a warm regard for Robert E. Lee, who was Superintendent of the Academy during the boyhood of Alfred, and for other Southerners who distinguished themselves on the Confederate side. No one brought into contact with Lee could fail to appreciate his fine personal qualities, and they seem to have made an impression upon the youngster who entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis on Sept. 30, 1859, owing his appointment in part to the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, a friend of his father. In "From Sea to Steam," "My entrance into the navy," wrote Captain Mahan, "was greatly against my father's wish. I do not remember all his arguments, but he told me he thought me much less fit for a military than for a civil profession, having watched me carefully. I think myself now that he was right; for, though I have no cause to complain of my success, I believe I should have done better elsewhere." But there would have been no sea power classics, as will presently appear. In 1919 the Hon. Samuel Ashe, clerk of the United States District Court at Raleigh, N. C., contributed to a Southern magazine his memories at Annapolis. "In 1859," he wrote, "Alfred Mahan entered my class—a year advanced—and at once began to share its honors. He was the most intellectual man I have ever known." Mr. Ashe continued: "In the rotunda at Washington (in the Capitol) there is a painting, 'The Landing of the Pilgrims.' Miles Standish's wife, Rose, is represented leaning over his shoulder. Her face was painted from that of Admiral Mahan when a boy, and it is a remarkable presentation of his lineaments as he was when he entered the

Academy." A picture of Mahan at the age of 17 in the Taylor biography shows the boy as almost effeminate in appearance, with soft but regular features, gentle eyes and a mouth of curves that any girl might have envied. But let it be said here that Mahan's fibre was virile. In September, 1861, while serving on the steamer James Adger he proposed in a letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, G. V. Fox, that a decoy ship be used to destroy "the pirate Sumter," and volunteered his services: "If this is so fortunate as to meet your approval and that of the Honorable Secretary, and you should not wish to risk a better man, I beg to offer myself to lead the enterprise."

Mahan was not lucky enough to experience severe fighting at sea, during the war, but it was not his fault. He applied for service aboard the Monongahela of the West Gulf blockading squadron, but a classmate, who was killed in the passage of the Mobile forts later, received the appointment. Mahan's blockading duty he found monotonous, because it was uneventful. During the war he saved \$540 from his pay. This sum he sent to a friend in the South to be used for the benefit of naval officers who were in need. They seem to have been Confederates. The biographer is not explicit on this point, but he speaks of the young officer's act as "a supremely generous impulse, the nobility of which no words can enhance, for it was his all."

After the war Mahan's round of duty at sea and on shore was dull enough to him, until he turned author in 1883, when "The Gulf and Inland Waters," a short history of naval operations in 1861-65, was published. Loyall Farragut, a spinster, read the unpretentious little book and wrote to the author congratulating him upon having been "fair with all hands." Mahan could not help being fair. A little later—the time was President Arthur's Administration—Mahan's opportunity came when Admiral Stephen B. Lucie, who had been made President of the Naval War College at Newport, invited Mahan, then commanding the Wachusett in South American waters, to join his staff and lecture upon naval history and tactics. Mahan wrote from Guayaquil to say that he did not think he had "the special accurate knowledge" necessary, but that he would like the position. A more modest



Alfred Thayer Mahan, Age 17.

letter written by a man destined to be great was never penned.

The War College was a shack of a building—today it is a beautiful structure—when Admiral Luce took charge of it and Captain Mahan arrived to prepare his lectures. The college had few friends in Washington and appropriations were niggardly. In 1887, when \$8,000 was asked for, Congress would do nothing, and it was necessary to sell "odd bits of material left over from some previous repairs" to keep things going. There was but one lamp in the building, and Mahan and Captain Tucker H. Bliss, since Chief of Staff of the Army and representative on the Allied War Council in Paris, had sometimes to grope their way about the corridors without a light. Of course, the library was a makeshift. In any library the literature of sea power was painfully meagre, and with difficulty Mahan secured the books he wanted. In 1888 Secretary Whitney deprived the college of its building, assigning it to the torpedo station at Newport. Fortunately a change of administration occurred, and Secretary Tracy persuaded Congress to appropriate \$100,000 for a new building. "The nation," says the biography, "owes a debt of gratitude to Alfred Thayer Mahan, whose pluck and perseverance saved it (the War College)

from extinction in the early days of its spasmodic career." Five years later, when the Democrats came in again, Mahan, whose admirable lectures and first book on sea power had saved the college, once more came to its relief with "The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution." Secretary Hilary A. Herbert had almost decided to do away with the War College when this book came into his hands. Having read it, he acknowledged that it was worth all the money that had been spent upon the institution. "In my opinion," wrote Herbert to the author, "you deserve all the encomiums of the British and American press for this great work." The book sent the Secretary to "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History." It was a revelation to him. "You have conferred great honor, not only upon the American navy, but also upon your country," wrote Secretary Herbert. After that he was a stalwart friend of the War College.

Mahan's opinions govern the naval thought of the world," was a tribute paid to Mahan by Admiral Sir Cyrrian Bridge. England always delighted to honor the great American authority. In 1893 Captain Mahan, believing that he could serve his country better by writing about sea power than by commanding a ship, applied for duty on shore. In vain. The routine must not be disturbed. So he was appointed to the command of the Chicago, flagship of Admiral Erben on the European station. When the Chicago reached an English port America was to learn what the British thought of her naval writer. Everybody of note, including the Queen, wanted to give a dinner in his honor. At the royal dinner the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII., the Duke of York, now George V., Lord Roberts and Sir Henry Keppel, Admiral of the Fleet, were present. For the first time in his life Captain Mahan sat down to dine "with his sword on." A hundred British Admirals and Captains entertained Mahan at the Royal Navy Club on the hundredth anniversary of Lord Howe's victory on June 1, 1794. Oxford made the American Captain a D. C. L., and Cambridge followed with an LL. D. A few years later, in 1900, the Royal United Service Institution conferred upon Captain Mahan the Chevalier Gold Medal—it was the first award in recognition of the bearing of his works, "The Influence of Sea Power" and "The Life of Nelson" upon the welfare of the British Empire. No American had ever been more highly honored.

Mahan retired as Captain, after

Lincoln's Home Village Rebuilt in Memoriam

ASTRANGER, friendless, uneducated, penniless boy, working on a flatboat at \$10 per month." That is the description Abraham Lincoln gave of himself when he arrived at New Salem, Ill., in 1831. He had come to take care of Denton Offutt's interests in the little town that had been built just three years before.

Six years later, in 1837, Lincoln left New Salem to take up his law practice at Springfield. During that period he had turned from an uncouth, unlettered youth to a young man of promise and acknowledged ability.

The town where Lincoln made his reputation as "Honest Abe," where he studied the rudiments of grammar and of law, where he met, loved and lost Ann Rutledge, where he laid the foundation of his career, in short, began to decline soon after his departure to Springfield and by 1845 had ceased to exist. The people of New Salem left it for more accessible communities, taking with them their belongings and their houses. Yet if the spirit of Abraham Lincoln were to visit these old haunts today, it would not find itself among unfamiliar surroundings, for under the auspices of the Old Salem Lincoln League, an organization formed in 1917, there is going up on the site of the old town a new town made up of counterfeiters of the log cabins, the general stores and the old mills that Lincoln knew.

New Salem, in a word, is being reconstructed as a public park for the purposes of preserving for posterity the atmosphere and environment that helped make Lincoln, the man. Old maps, old prints, old deeds, all records obtainable, in fact, have been gathered to make the new village an exact counterpart of the old. It is expected that the project, which will be known as Old Salem State Park, will be completed by the middle of the Summer.

Under the caption of "The Making of a Town," the historian of the project tells the story of the building of New Salem.

The first settlers of New Salem, it is set forth, were John M. Cameron and his uncle James Rutledge, who entered their claims on July 29, 1828. Here they erected their grist and saw mills, both housed in one structure built out into the Sangamon River, the stream that fringed the town site. New Salem grew up around this mill.

Settlements existed already at Clary's Grove at a place now called Athens, at Sugar Grove and at Indian Point, all within ten or twelve miles of New Salem. With a mill to attract these settlers, the opportunity for business at the new settlement was good, and Samuel Hill and John McNeill presently erected a store building of logs. They sold tea, coffee, sugar, salt and whisky in the grocery line, and blue calico, brown muslin, cotton chain and straw hats, with a few ladies' hats and other ornamental feminine apparel in their dry goods department.

It may be interesting to add that John McNeill, whose true name was McNamar, was the man to whom Ann Rutledge was first engaged to be married. She became engaged to Lincoln when McNeill left for New York to bring his family with him to New Salem. His failure to come back at the stated time, coupled with unfounded rumors, then believed, about the reasons underlying the changing of his name, led Ann Rutledge to believe him untrue. Lincoln, who had always loved her, pressed his suit and was accepted. A short time before the time set for their marriage she heard that Mc-

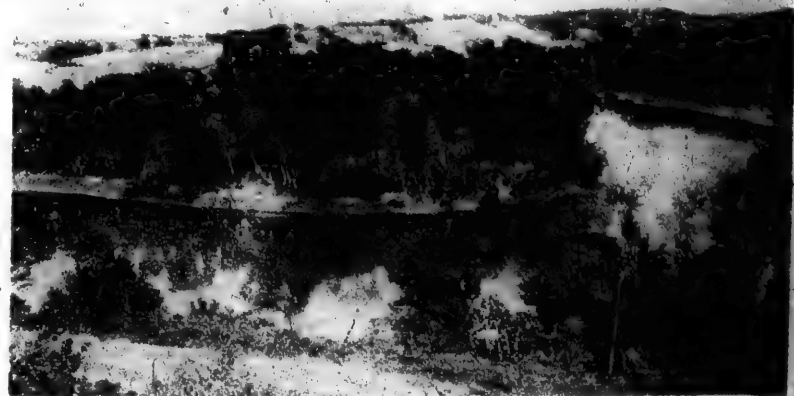
Neill was coming back to New Salem with his family, as he had said. The shock of the news brought her low and she fell a prey to the fever of the climate. She died after a last scene with Lincoln.

"On Christmas Day in 1829," the history goes on to say, "a Post Office was established in New Salem, and Samuel Hill was made Postmaster. George Warburton then built a store building and put in a stock of goods, but soon sold out to the Christian Brothers, one of whom, Isaac P., became Postmaster on Nov. 24, 1831. William Clary, the brother of John, who gave his name to the grove where he settled in 1819, erected and became proprietor of Clary's grocery. Then came Dr. Allen, who erected a dwelling across the street south from the Hill & McNeill store.

In addition to his professional duties Dr. Allen conducted a Sunday school. He was an ardent temperance man and formed the first temperance society in the community. The place of meeting was in his residence or in the log school house erected shortly before this time on the hillside south of New Salem. Dr. Allen was bothered as to whether it was right or wrong to engage in the practice of his profession on Sundays and compromised the matter by relieving the sick but giving his earnings on that day wholly to the work of the Lord.

"Then during the Summer of 1830, Henry Onstott moved from Sugar Grove, erected a dwelling, and established a cooper's shop, supplying the kegs and barrels for the flour and meal made at the mill, and the containers for the cured pork shipped by flatboat to the markets of the South, generally from Beardstown, to which place it was hauled in wagons.

"During the Summer of 1831, Denton Offutt, on his return from a flatboat excursion to New Orleans, contracted for Lot 14 north of Main Street and erected a store building, the deed thereto being dated Sept. 2 of that year. Then came a rush of other settlers—Philemon Morris, a tinner erected a dwelling and established a tan yard; Joshua Miller a blacksmith and wagon maker, built a residence and established a shop;



Looking East from the Top of Salem Hill

Alexander Fergusson and Peter Lukins, the shoe makers; Robert Johnson, the wheelwright who made looms, spinning wheels and furniture; Martin Waddell, the hatter, who made hats out of rabbit fur, wool and the fur of other animals; the Bale family headed by Jacob Bale, who bought and operated Hill's carding machine and storehouse for wool; the Herndon Brothers, shopkeepers, who established a store west of the James Rutledge residence and inn, and in a part of the house of Joshua Miller, which was double-lived his brother-in-law Jack Kelson, whose wife kept boarders occasionally and who himself was the champion hunter and fisherman of the village. Henry Risco came in the Fall of 1831 and sold out at the end of a year to Dr. Regnier. Also came Dr. Duncan, David Wherry, Isaac Burner, Edmond Greer, Isaac Gollamer, Robert and William McNeely. Caleb Carman moved there from Rock Center after Trent left and made shoes. . . .

"Thus the town soon became self-supporting, and had it not been for the fact that it was almost inaccessible except from the west, there is no reason why it should not have grown and become the metropolis of the county."

To this town came Lincoln on the 1st of July, 1831, to serve as clerk in the store erected by Denton Offutt. For a few months previous to this he had run a flatboat from Beardstown to New Orleans. It was while engaged in this work, so the familiar story goes, that Lincoln first saw the selling of slaves at New Orleans and made the now famous remark. "If

ever I get a chance to hit that thing I'll hit it hard."

While waiting for Offutt to begin work on building the storehouse Lincoln boarded at the inn and loafed about the town. The town election at that time was held during the first week in August, and Lincoln, being about the polling place, was asked by Mentor Graham, the man who later became his friend and teacher, if he could write. Lincoln replied, "I can make a few rabbit tracks," whereupon he was invited in to assist in keeping tally, the regular clerk having failed to appear.

It is said that during the lull in voting Lincoln improved the opportunity to tell stories and thus entertained and interested those present. Among the stories told by him on this occasion which impressed the hearers most was that of the preacher who was the lizard, in effect as follows:

An itinerant preacher, dressed in Jean pantaloons held on by a single button to his shirt and a linsey-woolsey shirt fastened at the collar with one button, stepped into the pulpit and began to preach. Just as he started a small green lizard crept up his baggy pants leg. With one hand marking with appropriate gestures the strong points of the sermon and the other seeking to stop the upward advance of the unwelcome stranger, he pursued the even flow of his discourse. But being unable to arrest the lizard's progress, he opened the button of his pantaloons and with one sweep and a kick freed himself therefrom. The lizard by this time, however, was making its way up his back, so he opened

the button at his throat and divested himself of that garment also, but his eloquence continued unbroken.

At this juncture an old lady in the rear of the house arose and, pointing an accusing finger at the preacher, said in a piping voice something like this: "I just want to say that if you represent religion, sir, then I am done with the Bible."

The story-telling faculty served to introduce Lincoln, and his ability to act as clerk at the election attracted to him the attention of the more prominent citizens of New Salem. His popularity grew. He found time and made time to apply himself to his grammar and his Blackstone. In 1832 he was prevailed upon to run for the State Legislature. The letter he posted as an announcement of his candidacy has much of the flavor of his later writings. It follows:

"Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say, for one, that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow-men by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition is yet to be developed. I am young and unknown to many of you. I was born and have ever remained in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealth or popular relations or friends to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of the county; and if elected, they will have conferred a favor upon me for which I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. But if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the background, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined."

Lincoln was defeated by Peter Cartwright, an itinerant preacher, who was in 1846 defeated for Congress by Lincoln. In the town of New Salem, however, Lincoln polled 277 votes out of the 290 cast. He was as yet unknown to the rest of the county.

Those six years at New Salem were packed full of experiences of widest variation. He was clerk, he was first-best pilot, he was Captain in the Black Hawk War, he was surveyor, he was postmaster, he was legislator. Every building and home in New Salem was intimately connected with him in some way.

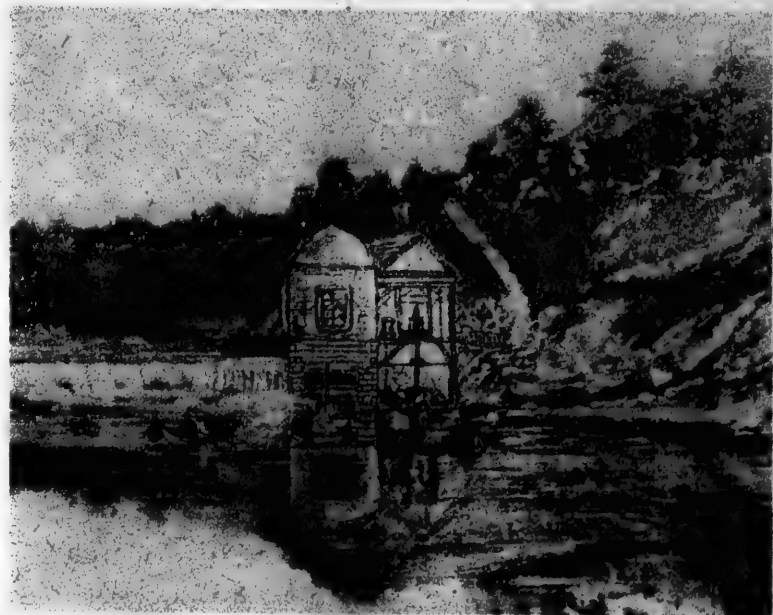
The new town that is going up will in every possible detail be the image of the one that Lincoln knew. Log huts as they were in Lincoln's time have been rebuilt. Their location and arrangement are exact. Foundations were found to be undisturbed except by the wear of time and the houses have been reconstructed over them.

The site for the village was presented by William Randolph Hearst, who owned it. The cost of the building of the houses, which is estimated at as low as \$20,000, is being met by popular subscription. David Lloyd George, strangely enough, is one of the contributors.



The Naval Board of Strategy, 1896.

Captain Mahan, Captain Crowninshield, Secretary Long, Admiral Sicard.



The Old Mill at New Salem.

(Continued on Page 24)



A Review by
T. R. YARRA

THIS WORLD OF OURS. By J. R. Curle, author of "The Shadow Show," etc. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2.50.

I VOWED to go down every gold mine in the world," remarks the Scotch author of "This World of Ours." When he made the vow he had already seen the great mines of the Rand in South Africa, he knew Australia and other remote places where men dig gold, and these had merely whetted as fine a thirst for adventure, as serious a quest of the wanderlust, as ever spurred man to abandon the ease of home and strike out for the lands beyond the horizon. A few years later he was back in London. He had been down more than five hundred mines in thirty-eight lands—surely a record unequalled by any other man who ever lived. He was still on the right side of 40; he had "made his pile"; the ease and comfort of Britain beckoned to him. But the love of travel was in his bones, he knew the devouring restlessness which makes irresistible the lure of the place where one is not, which flashes before your eyes when you are stuck deep in the rut of commonplace, pictures of faraway love-ness—cathedrals and palm trees and minarets and battlements—which call "Come away!" with the voice of the sea and the winds.

"More money, or travel?" he asked himself, and "travel!" was the answer, loud and unmistakable. So off he went again. "I have only one life, then I am liable to be a long time dead. But before I die there is this beautiful world to see." Thus Mr. Curle phrases the volcanic quest of wanderlust which afflicted him. And before the great war came thundering down upon mankind he could boast that what there was worth seeing on this earth his eyes had gazed upon.

Now he has chronicled his travels and all those who envy him because they, too, know what music lies in an ocean liner's parting whistle, what magic in that first morning out of sight of land, that first glimpse of a strange coast-line, must add another chapter of envy—envy for one who, having seen what Mr. Curle has seen, can write about it as he has written. Mr. Curle can write! His book is formless and planless; he jumps nonchalantly from a page about America to something thousands of miles away; he tucks in bits of naive philosophy, childlike lucubrations, admissions often heard before, but with them go pages of excellent description, striking anecdote, humor, shrewd observation, good sense, and, above all else, irresistible optimism and kindness. Here is a man who has learned the secret of exuding the sunshine which he has absorbed in all the lands of the earth.

Mr. Curle took up the profession

of a mining engineer in order that it might allow him to see the world—at that point he is quite frank. Tracing descent from the Pinsons of Spain, who sailed with Columbus to discover the New World, he never had any doubts as to his overwhelming desire not to "stay put" in any one place. At the age of 14 he went to Australia and Ceylon and South Africa. Later, when he returned to Africa, he was a full-fledged mining engineer. He told there, he lived the wild life of the mining man, saw diamonds handled as carelessly as a grocer handles currants. Having prospered, wanderlust gripped him again; he records the night of his farewell in the Rand Club, that home of Titanic revelry, where his guests drank hundreds of dollars' worth of Chateau Lafite—at his expense—to prove how much they loved him. Still, he had enough money left to take him to Australian gold fields.

The Elizabethan age of gold-mining was come the writer. Short and brilliant, like its prototype in dramatic literature, this lasted a bare twenty years, yet gave to the world the wonderful discoveries in the Transvaal, West Australia, Colorado, Yukon and Nevada.

To stretch the analogue: The unapproachable Rand was Shakespeare; Knigsberg, so richly veiled, doomed to so early death, was Marlowe; Cripple Creek, high above the world, yet vitally of it, was Sir Philip Sidney; the gold dredges—the intrusion, into imaginative mining of realism—were Ben Jonson; the Klondike, of a lesser calibre, was Molière; and the adjacent Nevada camps of Goldfield and Tonopah were Beaumont and Fletcher. The Elizabethan Age began with the discovery of the Rand in 1868. Colorado and West Australia followed in the early '70s. Klondike was found in '97, and the Nevada finds carried the era into the new century. By 1900 the period of great discovery was over, and gold mining entered into a twilight.

In Australia the Scotchman was lowered 2,500 feet in a bucket into a mine, together with the manager. "Half way down there came a spin on the rope and soon we were going round like a teetotum." Somehow they reached bottom without getting killed and there—the veteran manager put his head between his hands and sighed: he was as sick as a dog. Gold mining isn't all gold, apparently.

Keenly observant always, Mr. Curle let his eyes range over many phases of the life of Australia while he was plying the most precious of metals from her soil. He was particularly impressed with the worth of the Chinese in the land—in fact, throughout his roving, the Chinese have aroused his admiration. He takes up the case of Wing Lee, a typical market gardener outside Melbourne, paints a supposititious scene, occurring in the Life Beyond, after Wing Lee has shuffled off this mortal coil.

Lee to the foot of the throne and speaks thus:

He was a great gambler. At times his morals were unspacious. Yet he was a master teller all his life, who died worn out, his duty on earth far, far more than done. None worked like him. None grew vegetables so succulent. In his forty-three years of working life he grew over one million lettuce, one hundred and ten thousand cabbages, one hundred and fifty tons of tomatoes, forty-eight tons of French beans, eighty-eight thousand heads of celery, seventy thousand bunches of shallots and nineteen thousand vegetable marrows.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant!" A voice, deep, sweet, unutterably soothing, had spoken. Wing Lee is terribly afraid; but for the support of the Recording Angel he would fall. His seat is with those on the immediate right hand. Yet he does not comprehend. His tongue cleaves to the roof of his mouth, and his half-paralyzed lips murmur "What?"

America next. The indefatigable globe trotter comes, by way of the gold mines and other mines of South America, to our own Colorado—to the Klondike, where the gold madness is at its zenith, and everywhere he sees the life of glamour and lawlessness, of sudden wealth, ruin and death, which men live when the gold lust is upon them. Ever spurred by the spirit of change, he seeks still other gold mines—in Mexico, Russia, Burma, Malaysia, Hungary, Bohemia, Norway, Sweden. And when there are no new veins of gold to follow and the years have begun to close in upon him, and there is money in his purse and stoical contentment in his mind, still the mysterious voices sing, "Come away! Come away!" and the true lover of travel answers the call as a warhorse leaps to the trumpet. There are still new lands under the sun!

Africa, Tunis, Morocco, Abyssinia, Egypt and Somaliland, the Uganda region where Theodore Roosevelt stalked big game. The Scot sees natives as they lie dying from sleeping sickness. "They range from grown men to a chubby boy of 8, newly brought in, and they were inevitably doomed. Those in the last stages lay comatose beneath a blanket. The flesh was gone from their bodies, a parchment of skin covered their bones. From the less advanced cases, now and again rose groans of anguish, but mostly there was silence." On the mud banks, not far away, crocodiles sunned themselves.

Now it is Spain. Roses are bloom-

wage his finger at us in solemn warning. We are making a big mistake. Hark to the Scotch prophet:

American women are losing respect for their men. They are the mates of the most forceful, original, doing race in history, yet they treat them, by and large, without respect, with scant politeness, often with thinly veiled contempt, as those of an inferior mould.

And why? Because the men have set the tradition. Because these strong, forceful males have let the idea become nation-wide, and persisting, that the woman is superior. It is dreadful! Much more dreadful for the women than the men. In every true woman is the longing, not only to love, but to learn, to look up; and when she can do this—behold! she has gained her heart's desire. I cannot erect your skyscrapers. Nor juggle with steel. Nor build railroads. Nor corner copper. Nor create "big business." But I have my own kind of knowledge, and nothing in this wide world can take it from me. It is this: Don't be humble to women. Go home, my dear man, with a new light in your eyes, and when the wife gives you the old contempt, you give her the old Adam give her her bright and early, and she will begin to love you on the spot.

Having got that off his mind, Mr. Curle cheerfully adds:

But anyway I am for the Americans, to the end of the chapter.

Jamaica, Barbados, Paris, Barcelona, Frankfurt-on-the-Main. The pace becomes killing. The traditions from country to country—nay, from continent to continent—become ever more violently abrupt. You feel as if you were whirling at the coat tails of a meteor, riding astride a wireless message. One moment Mr. Curle is dining in the heart of Hungary with a Hungarian magnate, contributing to the "entertainment by singing 'The Yeomen of the Guard' from beginning to end. Next he rushes many miles to hear "The Flying Dutchman" in a German opera house. When Santa sings the spinning song it makes him remember that he last heard it in the forests of Ashanti, in the heart of darkest Africa—"there at the gold mines had been a gramophone and, as we sat sipping our quinine before dinner, so had she sung to us, and the fireflies had come out of the forest."

Now it is sunny Italy, where he finds too many big churches and monasteries. "I am authorized to state," he informs us, "that God is tired of bricks and mortar, but contrite hearts are welcome as usual." Whereupon we find ourselves in the Falkland Islands, among Scotch sheep farms. They seem poor, but on deposit in the island savings banks they have more than \$400,000. Then—Central America, Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras—where we get this typical birdseye view à la Mr. Curle:

There was once a lanquet in Tegucigalpa. The president of this day attended and next to him sat the Consul of the United States. As they supposed, suddenly the electric light failed and the room was plunged in darkness. The President, fearing a plot, sprang up; but the Consul, crying "Sit down! You are safer," pulled him back to his seat. The light returned suddenly as it went. It revealed the Consul, calm and collected; the President wiping a sweat from his brow; whilst every other man in that room was on his feet, guarding himself with drawn revolver. That is Honduras.

"This Summer I must sail down the Volga," remarked Mr. Curle one day—probably he had just got back to England from Patagonia by way of Labrador and the Euphrates and felt the Volga would give him a much-needed rest. So off he went to the Volga—journeying by way of the Orkneys, Iceland, Norway and Spitzbergen. Traveling hundreds of miles southward from Archangel he struck Russia's great waterway at Yaroslavl, and reeled off 1,700 miles of steamboat trip (such a trifle for him!) to his mouth at Astrakhan, where the caviar comes from. Mr. Curle is a great believer in the future of Russia and the Slavs in general, nor has the war and what came after it upset his belief, as he explains in a post-war note inserted at the end

of his Russian chapter, written (like the rest of his book) before the war. Of the Slav he says:

Give him time! In his own way, which is not your way, the Slav will come for certain. In one hundred years he will be the great fact in Europe—why and reserved with the outer world, no doubt; constitutionally and climatically sad; but the great fact in Europe, nevertheless. Observe this shock-headed one who comes out of Saratoff, how half-shy, half-furtively, he regards you. His peasant mind attires gigantesquely to express something he knows not what. Throughout Russia millions of just such shock-headed ones go shyly, furtively, mutely as yet, trying to express what they feel. Give them time; some day the world will come! These several figures, who lie huddled on the plain, are peasants trying to sleep off a drunken stupor. Always at city outskirts I had seen them thus, sleeping it off in the heat and the rain, and in Siberia, often in the snow. Here is one—capless, coatless, lying on his arm, his thick hair covering his eyes, breathing heavily. Do not scorn him; he may be some mute, inglorious Christ.

Today chaos has come upon Russia and the unthinking world believes her ruined. She is not. In her story this revolution is but an incident. Soon life and work will become normal. These vast harvests will be gathered in as of old. Those shaggy men will see with clearer eyes, those placid women bear their children in a happier land.

Jerusalem, Bagdad, Teheran, Bokhara, Samarkand—through these Mr. Curle next whisks us. Then it is India, from northernmost to southernmost tip, from the Himalayas to the temples of Travancore, home of cocoanuts and the finest looking people in India. Can India govern itself? Not according to Mr. Curle—not enough men of action there, too much talk, too much acceptance of bribes—"how the educated Indians, with this damnable obliquity in their nature, expect to govern India themselves, and not see it collapse inside a decade, I fail to understand."

Singapore, China, Japan, Korea. Of the Japanese we read: "A decrease in the birth rate or tremendous wars of expansion lie surely ahead for these people. . . . Smiling little men still walk the streets of Tokio, but their thoughts are not as of yore. . . . Smiling and exquisitely polite, Japan goes about her work, awaiting the day when we shall receive final notice to quit." Yet he found, in rural Japan, places where "one seems to stand in the early morning of the world," in the glow of the cherry blossoms, amid shrines always set in a grove, beside running water, with carved gateways and old stone lanterns and tame deer for the worshippers.

Cochin China and Cambodia and Siam, Java and Celebes, Borneo, New Guinea, Bandjermasin. "Venice of the East," where the canoes of the rich, "black as ebony, carved and swanlike in the prow, are gondolas to the life." Did you ever hear of Bandjermasin? Or of the monkey colony on the Iliw Ilario, where the monkeys swim out to your boat if you dangle bananas before their eyes? Or of Martapura, whose diamonds make Kimberley seem small beer? To all of these went this wandering Scot, and each one of them made him thirst for more. So he proceeded to New Zealand and Karatonga and Tahiti. There, having been asked by missionaries to sing an English hymn, he sang "Reuben, Reuben!" It pleased them very much," says he.

And then the book suddenly stops. He has seen the whole world. No more gold mines to delve into! No more countries to visit! Nothing new for the Wandering Scot, unless he go some day to Mars or the moon!

"The book is finished and I lay down my pen, but with no exulting"—thus the concluding page of this prince of gold diggers and travelers. "I have done what I set out as a boy to do, seen everything, traveled nearly a million miles—and lost my way. I have seen the whole world, and have no notion what it all means."

Exploring "That Undiscovered Country"

THE LIFE BEYOND THE VEIL. Spirit Messages Received and Written Down by the Rev. G. Vale Owen. Book I., The Lowlands of Heaven; Book II., The Highlands of Heaven. Introduction by Lord Northcliffe. Introduction by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Edited by H. W. Knapton. New York: George H. Doran Company. Two Volumes, \$2.50 each.

MAN has ever loved to receive messages purporting to come from the other side of the dark river, and some portion of mankind has always been ready to grant implicit acceptance to almost any kind of communication supposed to be from the land of the dead. St. John on the Isle of Patmos, Mohammed seeing visions, Swedenborg describing the heaven his eyes had beheld—these and many others have their followers for whom there could be no worse blasphemy than doubt. Of those of less renown and authority the number would be difficult to count. There are probably today in existence in various parts of the United States no less than a dozen, and probably more, small sects founded upon the revelations their founder and leader, alive or dead, assured them he had received from the other side of the great darkness. This being man's usual attitude of trust toward messages which he believes to come out of the unknown, it is not surprising that in the last six years of sorrow and tension and chaos his mind should turn more yearningly than ever to the hope and the desire

of messages and information concerning those loved ones—there have been so many hundred-fold more than usual—whom death had taken. The amazing increase in the number of these messages and of those seeking and finding comfort in them and of the books about them has been one of the phenomena resulting from the war. Of all these many books, this two-volume work, which has attracted through the hand of the Rev. G. Vale Owen, has perhaps attracted the widest attention and won the greatest number of readers and believers. It is peculiar in this, that it was all written before the breaking out of the war, but was not published until some time after the conflict had ended. The messages were first given to the public in serial form in English and American periodicals. In England they have attracted so much notice as to have become a sensation. In book form the work is being published, in addition to the original English version in Britain and her dependencies and the United States, in translation in France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal.

Mr. Vale Owen is a hard-working country clergyman of the Church of England who for twenty years has been devoted to his parish of Oxford, Lancashire. Those who know of his life and work there say that he is unwearied in his service and self-sacrifice for his people, or for any

who may need him. The villagers speak of him always as "G. V. O.," an abbreviation whose respectful affection and friendliness are eloquent of their feeling for him. In the few lines of "Appreciation," by Lord Northcliffe, which preface each volume—it was in one of the Northcliffe journals that the work was serialized in England—we are told:

It seems to me that the personality of the Rev. G. Vale Owen is a matter of deep importance and to be considered in connection with these very remarkable documents. During the brief interview I had with him I felt that I was in the presence of a man of sincerity and conviction. He laid no claims to any particular psychic gift. He expressed a desire for as little publicity as possible and declined any of the great emoluments that could easily have come to him as the result of the enormous interest felt by the public all over the world in these scripts.

Mr. Vale Owen had never been interested in the theories or manifestations of Spiritualism, and had never supposed that he himself possessed any of the gifts ordinarily called "psychic." But as he sat in the vestry of his parish church on an Autumn evening in 1913, the pencil in his hand began to write automatically, giving him the information that his mother, who had died four years before, and some of her friends were present. The communications from her continued for about a month, and under the title "The Lowlands of Heaven," form the first of the two volumes. After

a break of a few days the automatic writing began again, this time, he was told, as communications from an angel of high degree called "Zabdiel," and continued for two months. These revelations, under the title "The Highlands of Heaven," fill the second volume. The writing for this volume, which contains about 80,000 words, was all done during thirty-seven evenings, and Mr. Vale Owen estimates that it was carried on continuously at each sitting at an average rate of twenty-four words a minute.

In the first volume are described the scenes and the community organizations, the customs and the activities of those beings who have recently died and are progressing through the earlier developments of the life after death. There are colonies of souls who linger for growth in one or another sphere; there are schools, there are mothers and helpers and teachers who care for the children, there are birds and trees, mountains and plains, flowers and buildings. But houses come into being and people move from place to place simply by the exercise of the will power. There is much enthusiastic praise of the beauty of the Heavenly Land, concerning which the inhabitants thereof tell Mr. Owen that "no fairy story ever written can equal the wonder of these heavenly realms, or the beauties of them." And they add that "much

of the description you read in fairy books of scenery and buildings is not unlike many things we have seen in this beautiful land."

In the second volume, "The Highlands of Heaven," a more advanced informant appears and describes the stages through which he himself has passed and through which go all those who have died as they move onward in a constant development. He calls himself "Zabdiel, your guide," and says that he belongs in the tenth sphere, or stage, of evolution in the far heights of heaven. These stages are all well beyond the simple, primary development that had been attained by Vale Owen's mother and her friends who were but recently dead, and Zabdiel shows in his communications a more developed mentality and a higher and finer state of spiritual feeling. In this respect the difference between the two volumes is very marked, as distinct as the difference is one of degree, not of kind. For through it all runs the same fundamental conception of the soul and of spiritual perfection, the same eagerness to press onward and attain that goal.

In contrast with many messages that purport to come from and to describe the life beyond, Mr. Vale Owen's two volumes are notable for the simplicity of style with which they endeavor, and very successfully, to make vivid the regions they portray and to explain understandably in material terms a life that is wholly of the spirit. The success which crowns this endeavor is a literary achievement of no mean order. Notable, too, in a literary way and in its superiority to many such messages, is the austere eloquence of many of the pages in which Zabdiel speaks. There are numerous passages of great beauty, many single sentences or phrases of singular frequency. And throughout there is frequent reference to the beauty which surrounds and forms an inseparable part of "the life beyond the veil." The beauty of light and of color and the keen sensitiveness to it of all these beings get frequent mention, and we are told that they see and enjoy more colors and more shades and tones of color than do we. This quotation, in which Zabdiel endeavors to explain the inmost meaning of life, is typical of the philosophical phases of the work:

The laws of which I speak are very complex the further we proceed from the sphere of their origin, but if we could trace them upstream and arrive at their origin we should find, I think, that they were few and simple, and at last, in the source and spring of their origin, only. Of this I, who have been only a little way, can but reason on what I have observed in my upward progress; and this would lead me to hazard that the one law, or principle, from which all the lesser laws are radiated, might best be described by the word Love. For, understood as we understand things, Love and Unity are not much diverse, if not actually identical. We have discovered this much at least, that everything which divides in all the regions and estates on this our own level, and in those spheres below us down to the earth sphere, is in one way or another an abnegation of Love in its most intense and truest meaning.

Mr. Arthur Conan Doyle, who is becoming as well known during recent years for his support of spiritualism as for his fiction, writes an introduction that is an eloquent and reverent paean of praise. It begins: The long battle is nearly won. The future may be checked, it may hold many a setback and many a disappointment, but the end is sure. It has always seemed certain to those who were in touch with truth that if any inspired document of the new revelation could really get into the hands of the mass of the public, it would be sure by its innate beauty and reasonableness to sweep away every doubt and prejudice. Now world-wide publicity is being given to the very one of all others which one would have selected, the surest, the highest, the most complete, the most exalted in its source. Verily, the hand of the Lord is here!

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"There goes another of those Wild Young People."

Not So Bad as Mrs. Grundy Paints Them

(Continued from Page 8)

of introducing debutantes to their social sphere, all our sacred institutions in a spirit of fatuous and misplaced trust. Off with his head!

Bear with me, gentle critics; you are growling down the wrong hole. I love to toddle. The shriek of the saxophone and the crash of the big bass drum thrill me to the core. The syncopated thud-thud of the growled floor vibrates an atavistic cord in my nature that lies deeper than glamour. I only wish that we wore rings through our noses and that the drummer rattled thigh bones on a human skull. But it is all play. I love the real girls. They lose themselves in the spirit of the occasion and utter meaningless foolishness which they themselves would be the first to condemn in more sedate surroundings. Shades of Scrooge! Do we need a foreign observer like Mr. Ian Hay to tell us that we Americans are all Puritans at heart, that in our dress, late hours and pseudo-abandon we imitate continental manners, but in our hearts we carry an innocuous joyousness that shrinks from real intrigue?

It is my privilege or misfortune (choose your adjective according to whether you live north or south of the Harlem River) to reside in New York. I have confessed a weakness for the gentler sex and for the functions which they adorn. The girls that I know shake hands as frankly when they say good-night in the early hours as they do on the golf links. The next day their miraculous vivacity is ready to do full justice to a symphony concert. The majority of those who took up nursing during the war are still devoting their mornings to the hospitals where unromantic clinical dressings still claim their feminine hearts. Don't inquire about them from Mrs. Jones, who was told confidentially by Mrs. Batherskite, etc.—put the question straight to their hospital superintendent. If the inhibitions of nice convention didn't forbid, I could emit some reounding outbursts on the scandal-mongery from which fine girls are suffering. ("What did I tell you, my dear? He is like all the rest of them!") The text of the philippic thrown at us by one who is half a generation and lends itself aptly to the il-

lustrations which accompany it. Short-skirted girls. Horrors! Well, yes, let it be horrors. I must admit the knock-kneed, bow-legged and skinny shins which have been forced on our unwilling attention might conceivably be classed as horrors. But don't you see that they merely tickle our sense of humor? If this were Paris! Well, it is not Paris. Then the offending tuxedos which we wear because "the girls make themselves cheap"—ah-h-h! I'll let you into a closely guarded masculine secret. Don't breathe a word of it, but we wear them because we think we look better in them. Of course, they are more comfortable, but our vanity is the guiding motive. It requires a combination Adonis-Hercules to carry off the flapping coat tails and expressionless white tie of full dress, and most of us are not beautiful enough to pose as the young man in the advertisement with his poised cigarette and the engaging legend "They stupefy" underneath.

So much for "our best people." There is another class, whom we will at least concede to be good people, but who haven't the funds to enjoy the sports at which so many happy junks are aimed. The line-light doesn't cast its glare on them, so they escape contempt—and praise. College-bred or otherwise, their dependence on earning power, drives home the lesson that good health and success demand reasonable hours and living. They may prefer jazz, but they stick to work. Itouge doesn't fool them. The snarling of this or that friend in the net of matrimony only increases their own desire to fall a similar victim, and our admirable modern invention of free association between the sexes will aid them in finding real help-mates.

These sallow-faced morons in the aforementioned delightful illustrations—where are they? Granted, the breed may still infest its habitat, hotel lobbies and even nice dinner-parties, those paragon "our boys," those boy-men of robust physique and alert eye who sub-officer our army, ah, where are they? Have they undergone complete metamorphosis or were they thus? Please believe me, we were not the sun-kissed Achilles our glorious mothers

then thought us, nor are we the 100 per cent. proof wood alcohol tanks they now consider us.

A former champion of our cause made the mistake of depicting our generation as running the whole world's machinery. A brief business career has convinced most of us that the older generation is still holding the controls in its senile grip. However, we are making a start, and in the cause of original research and enlightenment on the world's ills, many of us are rubbing shoulders more with the Sons of Martha than with the Daughters of Mary. Many of the boys I know are working long hours in mills, factories or offices, conscientiously studying contemporary problems either singly or in groups, and meaning to make themselves felt as a force for good when authority passes to their hands.

May I be pardoned a personal touch? I know my own story best. Last year I went to a copper mining town on the Mexican border of Arizona, romantically inclined toward labor, yet knowing little about it. Lining up with the rest of the boobkins, I found myself officially inscribed on the company's payroll as a "mucker." Once I would have resented being called a mucker, but now I rejoice in it. Some of the men I met underground made me feel proud to be one of them.

There was George Munsey, puny specimen that he was, whose small frame, backed by a courageous heart, had provided a living for his mother in England for sixteen years in addition to the support of a family of four over here. There was Naco Bill, whose kindly unobtrusiveness and quiet speech marked him the true gentleman in spite of the fact that he could have posed as "Bolshevism Bunkum" in the current press. Many a time, when our bodies steamed like overworked dray horses and standing in front of the blast from the compressed air pipe seemed the only antidote for insanity, has Naco Bill said to me:

"Take five (minutes') rest; I'm used to this sort of thing and you aren't."

Old Chris was not so attractive. One day he put on an unpleasant show by allowing the electric motor to back the train so that his head

was caught between a post and the car. There he was held immovable and bellowing like a branded yearling. It was half an hour before they chopped away the post on the other side of the car sufficiently to set him free. He took it badly, and a mischievous comrade persuaded him that the company ought to settle a \$50,000 beauty indemnity on him for his mangled ear.

The contrasts in our daily life seemed extraordinary to me. Each morning as the blackness of the shaft closed over our heads we were as dead men to the upper world of cloud-dappled mountains and purple plain. On the earth we had left the milk-white bells of the yucca and the tall spires of the century plants. Still bathed in the clear wine of the radiant air; lizards basked in the brilliant sunshine or darted among the cacti; while we in our burial groped among stygian drifts with but our tiny lamp's flame to chase the gloom back a few feet. Yet one comes to full knowledge of his "partners" down there in the hush of the queer sub-world, where water dripping from the iridescent "Peacock copper" walls of the drifts forms in sulphurous green pools on the floor.

Far astray from my subject? Well, perhaps. The point is that we are getting down to realities in our work, this generation of mine; and we ask not only condemnation of our temporary lapses into frivolity, but also that a distinction be drawn between the great mass of us and that small but colorful section who are selling the idea to a gullible world that they are "bad men."

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of the description you read in fairy books of scenery and buildings is not unlike many things we have seen in this beautiful land."

In the second volume, "The Highlands of Heaven," a more advanced informant appears and describes the stages through which he himself has passed and through which go all those who have died as they move onward in a constant development. He calls himself "Zabdiel, your guide," and says that he belongs in the tenth sphere, or stage, of evolution in the far heights of heaven. These stages are all well beyond the simple, primary development that had been attained by Vale Owen's mother and her friends who were but recently dead, and Zabdiel shows in his communications a more developed mentality and a higher and finer state of spiritual feeling. In this respect the difference between the two volumes is very marked, as distinct as the difference is one of degree, not of kind. For through it all runs the same fundamental conception of the soul and of spiritual perfection, the same eagerness to press onward and attain that goal.

In contrast with many messages that purport to come from and to describe the life beyond, Mr. Vale Owen's two volumes are notable for the simplicity of style with which they endeavor, and very successfully, to make vivid the regions they portray and to explain understandably in material terms a life that is wholly of the spirit. The success which crowns this endeavor is a literary achievement of no mean order. Notable, too, in a literary way and in its superiority to many such messages, is the austere eloquence of many of the pages in which Zabdiel speaks. There are numerous passages of great beauty, many single sentences or phrases of singular frequency. And throughout there is frequent reference to the beauty which surrounds and forms an inseparable part of "the life beyond the veil." The beauty of light and of color and the keen sensitiveness to it of all these beings get frequent mention, and we are told that they see and enjoy more colors and more shades and tones of color than do we. This quotation, in which Zabdiel endeavors to explain the inmost meaning of life, is typical of the philosophical phases of the work:

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GOOD YEAR AHEAD, SAYS W. B. C. HARDING

Federal Reserve Governor Sees Mind of Nation Getting Back to Normal

DANGER OF A PANIC PAST

**Upholds Check on Credits as
Necessary to Stop Extravagance of the People.**

NO CURB PUT ON BUSINESS

Resources of Government Banks Dropped During the War, but System is on Firm Basis.

W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, emphasized his conviction yesterday that all danger of a financial collapse had passed and that

the coming year would be a prosperous one. The country's financial "blacks," as he has introduced them in this opinion, in an address on "The Proper Adjustment of Credit to Production and Distribution," delivered at a luncheon of the bankers, also stressed the advantages of the policy, called attention to the expansion of credit throughout the country and praised the work of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Boardman said that a contributory cause of high prices had been "a disposition to withhold products from the market," which had resulted in "grossed-up credit." He reviewed the financial conditions of the country from 1914 to 1919, and told how the board had functioned, disclosing that in the eighteen months of our war period the board's reserves had declined from \$5 per cent to 10.

We went through one of the most extraordinary periods that this country

more experienced," he said. "It was a sort of boom, nation-wide. People seemed to have the idea that everything was going to advance rapidly and, usually, a great deal of speculation. The Federal Reserve banks were reluctant for a time to apply the remedy for this condition, the application of a time discount. Efforts were made to correct the situation by 'direct action,' by appeals to banks to exercise restraint, but it was found that the economic law of supply and demand were in effect."

But it was found, he added, that the argument of that kind "was vain to cure the extravagance. Hence in January, 1920, the 'argument of advantage' rates" was made effective. He said

that if this step had not been taken "I believe a collapse would have been inevitable last fall." He defended the Federal banking system and denied that any of its aile had "strangled business."

Mr. Harding cited breaks in the wheat and wool markets and told how a meeting of Federal Reserve officials in Washington was summoned "warning them" the brakes must be applied." He said that even after this conference the determination of loans had been left to local officials and that no general order had been issued for the restriction of credit.

"At one time in the period of

"In the face of all this pessimistic talk, things are not so bad as they seem. We should think of the great natural resources of this country, of its splendid manhood and womanhood. The great country has overcome so many obstacles in the past. We should remember what our forefathers did and know that we can and will do the same. It seems to me that there were two distinct times when the farmers became uneasy, and when the feeling of pessimism spread to the cities. I can say to you in all candor that they were wrong. I can say to you that I do not think there is any

Valentine Day Party and Opera for the Benefit of European Sufferers.

A Valentine Day tea party will be given in Monday, Feb. 14, at the Hotel Biltmore at 3:30 o'clock for the benefit of European children, by the New York City Friendship Committee of the

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is chairman of the Executive Committee for these events. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson is in charge of the tea party, at which James Montgomery Flagg will show how to make a picture in ten minutes, and stage stars will appear. Bids will be opened after the tea.

[illegible]

BOSSSES COMBINED TO OUST VENIZELOS

Old Enemies of Premier Conducted a Still Hunt in Greek Political Campaign.

KING'S PROSPECTS VAGUE

Famous Statesman's Return to the Helm Is Regarded as Not Improbable.

By CHARLES H. GRANT.

ATHENS, Jan. 5.—When the news of the attempted assassination of Venizelos in Paris was received in Athens his Greek police seized John Dragoumis, a man who had been a close associate of the Premier. His family were advised of his execution and told that he would be buried the next morning at 6 o'clock. Dragoumis was the son of a former Premier. He was a member of a distinguished family, and was himself universally respected as a man and a statesman. He was a sincere royalist and a member of the anti-Venizelos Committee of Athens, but no one questioned his high motives.

The attempted assassination at the Gare de Lyon had produced a feeling of Greek nationalism and sympathy. The deliberate murder of Dragoumis undid the good political effect of the outrage on Venizelos. It gave color to all the charges of Venizelist tyranny. In vain Venizelos telegraphed expressions of his sympathy to the Dragoumis family, and in vain he promised to bring the guilty of the act should be arrested and punished. The damage was done and was irreparable.

While Venizelos was in the Paris hospital his Government committed another blunder. He had previously put in the Ministry of Justice a man who violated the very reforms that were Venizelos's first work in Greece. Ten years ago, when the Cretan was first called to power, he had secured an amendment to the Constitution removing the judiciary from politics. But his Minister now made the courts the tools of the Government.

It is true that, probably under the direct instructions of the Premier, the Greek courts have been used to arrest the murderers of Dragoumis, and their decision ordering the arrest of the police was delayed until after the recent parliamentary elections, but since 1917 the judiciary had been put back under political control, which was the Venizelos's most solid claims upon the moral sense of Greece.

The bar of the country particularly resented this retrograde movement and the majority of the lawyers supported the royalist cause in the recent elections. To add to the sinister effect of the murder of Dragoumis the Government apparently accepts the situation without repentance.

What will be the outcome? The King has come back and has had a magnificent welcome. So far, a good state of order prevails. But the situation apparently accepts the situation without repentance. If Constantine should begin where his father left off and content himself with being a constitutional monarch, and if in a purely advisory capacity he showed sagacity, restraint and magnanimity, he might retain and Greece the fruits of Venizelos's work during the past ten years. But even men not subjected to the temptations of things seldom profit by their own mistakes or those of others. Constantine lost his throne by putting on the kingdom of Greece the mantle of the power of the throne that followed by King George in the last years of his reign.

He has had an experience rich in adversity. As Crown prince he was exiled. Venizelos, always ready to avail himself of elements of strength and looking ahead to the inevitable Balkan war of 1912, brought him back as an instrument to create enthusiasm in the army.

It was this broad-minded act that led to the Prince's service as Commander in Chief that made him known and loved by the Greeks. When this Prince, who had been in exile in Paris and elsewhere, accepted the throne in 1915 and made his first address to his subjects, it was remarked that he took a larger view of the royal duties and responsibilities. And, as a fact, during the four difficult years that followed the King was constantly claiming a share of the power which in a limited monarchy belongs solely to the Prince.

King George of England could not have pardoned Macrinus, but Constantine sought to impose his will on the Greek Government in the tremendous matter of Greece's participation or non-participation in the war. Apart from the question of his relations with the Prince, the King was constantly white-pinked and disgusted with the stupid and criminal blundering of those who had acted for him in his absence; he was discouraged by bad luck coming on the heels of the blundering that victory was said, many believed, to have won. He didn't lose his equanimity, but immediately began packing to leave. Many friends labored with him to stay, many friends at least that he was beaten, help him to do so, and he was not to be dissuaded. He was a man of a certain moral and political conviction, and he would not be swayed by the advice of others.

Everybody here retains fresh and poignant memories of how, in December, 1918, many leading citizens, including the venerable Mayor of Athens, had been handcuffed or roped together and marched through the streets. This does not mean that the King is a tyrant. He has been and still is potent in the Athens psychology. But there is no cowardice, moral or political, in Venizelos.

He perhaps had, and certainly had the right to, a certain feeling of superiority. He could be dismissed but could not be disgraced by a nation which he had done too much for his country for anything of that kind. Whatever Greeks might feel about the King, the borders of Greece to the four corners of the earth Venizelos was Greece and Greece was Venizelos.

And so Venizelos packed with his curtains up and the passers-by seeing him, his passing inside his house, the walls of which are pitted with gun fire and the borders of his coat, were faded floral wreaths. He sailed away on Wednesday after the election Sunday and left Greece, her political and her home-coming King to their own devices. He did not expect his ministers to go, but they went.

Soldiers Might Have Changed Result. As the facts have come out it transpires that the election was not such a runaway as it seemed. Venizelos now claims that if the soldier vote is counted they would have 168 votes in the Chamber out of a total of 300. But the soldier vote will probably not be counted.

There is at least respectable ground for the contention that the enfranchisement of the soldiers was of doubtful legality. With necessary haste and haste of a victorious and highly exalted Government not to take advantage of even a color of right to reduce to the greatest possible extreme of weakness a leadership which they hate by day and fear by night.

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to find that they were in danger. It was too late. The group of old bosses who had combined against them had made a successful still hunt.

Frederick failed to bring out vote. It is probable that on election morning the majority of the voters in Athens, Greece, were old, and were for Venizelos. Owing to overcrowding and lack of organization, a considerable percentage of Venizelists didn't take the trouble to vote. Although the Government had the election machinery in Athens, there wasn't enough polling places.

The opposition knew these conditions and got their vote out early. Many Venizelists failed to vote owing to the late hour at the polls. The whole proceeding was much unlike Venizelos, who was a past master in practical details. But he was tired, he was ill, he was discouraged and disgusted with the stupid and criminal blundering of those who had acted for him in his absence; he was discouraged by bad luck coming on the heels of the blundering that victory was said, many believed, to have won. He didn't lose his equanimity, but immediately began packing to leave. Many friends labored with him to stay, many friends at least that he was beaten, help him to do so, and he was not to be dissuaded. He was a man of a certain moral and political conviction, and he would not be swayed by the advice of others.

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And so Venizelos packed with his curtains up and the passers-by seeing him, his passing inside his house, the walls of which are pitted with gun fire and the borders of his coat, were faded floral wreaths. He sailed away on Wednesday after the election Sunday and left Greece, her political and her home-coming King to their own devices. He did not expect his ministers to go, but they went.

Soldiers Might Have Changed Result. As the facts have come out it transpires that the election was not such a runaway as it seemed. Venizelos now claims that if the soldier vote is counted they would have 168 votes in the Chamber out of a total of 300. But the soldier vote will probably not be counted.

There is at least respectable ground for the contention that the enfranchisement of the soldiers was of doubtful legality. With necessary haste and haste of a victorious and highly exalted Government not to take advantage of even a color of right to reduce to the greatest possible extreme of weakness a leadership which they hate by day and fear by night.

What will be the outcome? The King has come back and has had a magnificent welcome. So far, a good state of order prevails. But the situation apparently accepts the situation without repentance. If Constantine should begin where his father left off and content himself with being a constitutional monarch, and if in a purely advisory capacity he showed sagacity, restraint and magnanimity, he might retain and Greece the fruits of Venizelos's work during the past ten years. But even men not subjected to the temptations of things seldom profit by their own mistakes or those of others. Constantine lost his throne by putting on the kingdom of Greece the mantle of the power of the throne that followed by King George in the last years of his reign.

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to find that they were in danger. It was too late. The group of old bosses who had combined against them had made a successful still hunt.

Frederick failed to bring out vote. It is probable that on election morning the majority of the voters in Athens, Greece, were old, and were for Venizelos. Owing to overcrowding and lack of organization, a considerable percentage of Venizelists didn't take the trouble to vote. Although the Government had the election machinery in Athens, there wasn't enough polling places.

The opposition knew these conditions and got their vote out early. Many Venizelists failed to vote owing to the late hour at the polls. The whole proceeding was much unlike Venizelos, who was a past master in practical details. But he was tired, he was ill, he was discouraged and disgusted with the stupid and criminal blundering of those who had acted for him in his absence; he was discouraged by bad luck coming on the heels of the blundering that victory was said, many believed, to have won. He didn't lose his equanimity, but immediately began packing to leave. Many friends labored with him to stay, many friends at least that he was beaten, help him to do so, and he was not to be dissuaded. He was a man of a certain moral and political conviction, and he would not be swayed by the advice of others.

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It was this broad-minded act that led to the Prince's service as Commander in Chief that made him known and loved by the Greeks. When this Prince, who had been in exile in Paris and elsewhere, accepted the throne in 1915 and made his first address to his subjects, it was remarked that he took a larger view of the royal duties and responsibilities. And, as a fact, during the four difficult years that followed the King was constantly claiming a share of the power which in a limited monarchy belongs solely to the Prince.

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GERMANS WELCOME JOUHAUX'S CHARGES

French Labor Chief Blames Own Government for Delay in Reconstruction.

LUXEMBURG REDS DIVIDED

Russian Agent in Berlin Demands Indemnity for Killing of Four War Prisoners.

By CHARLES H. GRANT.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The French labor chief, Leon Jouhaux, President of the General Confederation of Labor of France, to the effect that the reconstruction of the devastated districts of Northern France has been greatly handicapped through the failure of the French Government seriously to try to enter into an arrangement with the German Government and labor unions whereby German labor could have been used for this work, are welcomed by the German press as a justification of the German willingness to try to make good some of the havoc wrought by their troops during the war.

In his article, which was printed in L'Atelier, the French trade union organ, and quoted from the Berlin Vorwärts of Dec. 30, M. Jouhaux tells of a trip he made to Berlin in November, together with Edo Fimmen of Holland and C. Mertens of Belgium, both officials of the International Federation of Trade Unions, to talk with German trade union leaders about the possibility of yet using German labor for reconstruction work. He insists that French contractors interested in making big profits out of the task of rebuilding the homes of the victims of the German invasion are deliberately blocking the reconstruction plan sponsored by the French and German unions. M. Jouhaux's article reads in part as follows:

"Our comrades in Germany expressly declared that they regarded it as their duty to take part in the work of reconstruction, and were ready to present themselves for this work. We, for our part, declared that the French workers were ready to accept their cooperation and that we felt that the guarantees that they demanded were just and necessary in view of the trade union rights, the freedom of movement and the application of social laws that they enjoyed in their own country. These are not empty promises. (Then M. Jouhaux tells of the beginning of negotiations.)"

By a vote of 97 to 21 the delegates to a national convention of the Luxembourg Social Democratic Party adopted a resolution favoring conditional affiliation with the Third (Communist) International, said a Luxembourg Internationalist, Jan. 4 to the Frankfurter Zeitung. When the twenty-one delegates favoring the conditional acceptance of the famous twenty-one points of the Moscow program saw themselves in the minority they bolted the convention and organized a Communist Party, Clara Zetkin, the convention to accept the Moscow conditions, but her eloquence was in vain.

Reports from Warsaw found in the Berner Tagwacht of Dec. 28 are to the effect that the Central Committee of the Jewish Socialist Party of Poland and Lithuania (The Bund) has declined to accept the Moscow conditions of affiliation with the Executive Committee of the Third International over their possible modification.

A World Telegram Bureau dispatch at Jan. 3 from Helsinki said that copies of the treaty of peace between Russia and Finland, signed Oct. 14 at Dorpat, had been exchanged in Moscow on Dec. 30, putting the terms of the treaty immediately into effect.

On Dec. 30 ratifications of the provisional German-Russian commercial treaty were exchanged in Budapest, according to a dispatch from that city to the Frankfurter Zeitung. The treaty contains the most-favored nation clause and also provides for the exchange of the railroad rolling stock belonging to one country and located in the other. It runs for three months and will be renewed automatically for another quarter unless denounced before the expiration of the first period.

Before leaving Berlin for Moscow on a mission said to deal with the probable recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia by the German Government, Viktor Kopp, the Soviet representative in Germany, sent a sharp note to the Foreign Office, according to the Freiheit of Jan. 2, demanding compensation for the families of four Russian prisoners of war shot to death during the last half of December while attempting to escape from internment camps. Kopp pointed out that unless this was done, the Russian Government would not be likely to carry out its recently announced intention of hastening the repatriation of the last Germans remaining in Soviet Russia.

The amnesty decrees announced on Christmas Day by Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, only covers about 1,000 persons, including all the members of the reactionary organization known as the "Awakening Magyar," according to statements made by Hungarian Social Democratic leaders quoted in a Vienna dispatch of Dec. 30 to the Frankfurter Zeitung. Very few of the some 20,000 labor men incarcerated in jails during internment camps on suspicion of having aided the Bolsheviks in 1919 are affected by the amnesty.

All the trade unions of the Sarre Valley have asked the Governing Commission of the district to allow the extension of that territory of the German Reich, which has been under French administration since the war, to the work of arbitration boards, which a World Bureau dispatch sent from Saarbrücken on Dec. 29.

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BUTTER AND EGG PRICES DROPPING

Condensed Milk Also in the List
of Foods Cheaper to
Consumers.

DECLINE IN BEEF AND LAMB

Poultry High, but the Demand Ex-
ceeds the Supply—Housewives
Apparently Ignore Cost.

Butter, eggs and condensed milk are among the food items which the consumers found materially lower last week. Meats also have shown some decline, but the consumers have not received the full benefit of the 25 to 35 per cent. reduction in wholesale prices in the last four months. Wholesale prices on meats showed further declines last week. Beef dropped 1 to 2 cents a pound, lamb 3 cents and pork 1 cent. One chain store was selling butter yesterday at 53 cents a pound, which is a reduction of nearly 30 cents a pound from the price prevailing a few months ago. Indications are that there will be further reductions in butter prices. At wholesale the finest creamery butter sold last week for 46 to 47 cents a pound, as compared with 45 to 50 cents a pound the week before. On Dec. 30 the same grade of butter sold for 54 to 58 cents a pound. The best New York State dairy butter sold last week for 44 to 45 cents a pound, while on Dec. 30 it sold for 48 to 50 cents. Other grades of butter are now also lower at wholesale.

The chain stores have been quick to reflect the reduction in the wholesale price of eggs. In the middle of the week the best New York State white eggs were retailed in one chain store at 40 cents a dozen, having dropped 4 cents since Monday. At wholesale the price of eggs sold on Friday at 57 to 58 cents a dozen, as compared with 53 to 55 cents a dozen immediately before Christmas. The best State brown eggs brought 55 to 56 cents a dozen at wholesale on Friday. During Christmas week they sold for 78 to 80 cents a dozen.

Condensed milk dropped 4 to 5 cents a can on nearly all the brands in some of the chain stores. One of the popular brands that has been retailed at 35 cents in the chain stores and at 25 cents in most of other stores, was selling yesterday in one chain store at 18

TO SURVEY HOUSING AS TOUCHING HEALTH

Dr. Copeland to Show How
Many Persons Should Be Dis-
possessed Under Sanitary Laws.

TO PROVE HOME SHORTAGE

Commissioner Expects to Disprove
Statements to Aldermanic Commit-
tee—Fifty Inspectors Start Today.

To disprove an assertion made in the Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen that there is no actual housing shortage in this city the Health Department will tomorrow begin a novel survey. Fifty inspectors will be sent to as many blocks in various sections of the city to ascertain how many hundreds of persons in them the Health Department would have to dispossess were the health regulations and the Sanitary Code enforced.

Health Commissioner Copeland was led to make the survey because Alderman August Ferrand of Brooklyn, when the matter of exempting new buildings from taxation was before the committee, said he was not satisfied that an emergency existed at this time.

"We expect to cover as much territory as possible in a week," said Dr. Copeland. "We will find out how many apartments there are to a house, how many rooms and how many persons occupy these rooms."

"Previous surveys have made us acquainted with many of these things, but we want to show the facts to those who would cry there is no overcrowding or have been misled in the matter. I was surprised to hear men who impressed me as being sensible say there is no housing emergency. They point to the advertising columns of the newspapers, and because they see there hundreds of apartments for rent they advance the argument that there is no need for more houses."

"As a matter of fact there are for rent in this city many very nice apartments for \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year. There are none to be obtained for \$35, \$40 or \$50 a month. I believe myself that those who can pay from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year are comfortably housed, and so far as the emergency is concerned there may be no housing emergency. How about the workman, the clerk, the poorly paid mechanic or even the small business man? No one should pay more than one-fourth of his income for rent."

Between March and the beginning of the year overcrowding has increased 7 per cent., according to Health Department figures. Of the 133,000 babies born here last year, Dr. Copeland said, 100,000 were born in crowded tenements.

The arrivals of potatoes were liberal during the week and a considerable amount of stock was carried over by dealers from previous shipments.

The supplies of apples were heavy during the week, but lighter at the end. During three weeks 281 carloads of apples were unloaded on the city's wholesale markets.

Burby

Fifth Avenue at 71st

Bet. 55th and 56th Streets

Removal Sale

LEASE EXPIRES

The Time Is Limited

But

We Still Have An

Exceptional Assortment

of

GOWNS

for Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear

at still

Greater Reductions

35.00 45.00 55.00 75.00

Also a Few

COATS & WRAPS

SWEATERS BLOUSES SKIRTS

At Less Than Half

Their Original Cost

Furs

Sumptuous Models—Perfect Pelts

At Less Than Cost

Advance Spring Hats

Original—Smart—Attractive

At Less Than Half

Our New Shop at 19-21 West 57th St.

Will be opened when alterations are complete

PARK & TILFORD

The prices given below are especially reduced, and the foodstuffs offered are of the very highest quality obtainable. We suggest a visit to the Park & Tilford store nearest you, if only to inspect the wonderful selection of the better kind of products displayed.

THESE GOODS ARE ON SALE AT ALL PARK & TILFORD STORES

Coffee and Tea

Park & Tilford Best Coffee.

A blend which yields a rich, stimulating beverage of delightful aroma.

Plain Coffee. per lb. .38

A popular moderate priced coffee of very fine flavor.

per lb. .23

Spring Bloom Tea.

A very fine grade of the fragrant Orange Pekoe Ceylon.

1 lb. 1.85

5 lb. 8.00

10 lb. 9.50

West End Tea.

Quality unequalled for the price, in sufficient variety of blends to fulfill average requirements.

Rich blend of Ceylon and India.

Fragrant Ceylon.

English Breakfast, combining both sweetness and strength.

1 lb. .65

5 lb. 3.10

10 lb. 6.00

G. Washington Prepared Coffee.

Dor. Ea.

Powdered, Medium 8.15 .69

Small 4.00 .34

Crystallized.

Medium 14.15 1.20

Small 6.45 .55

Soups

Park & Tilford Condensed Soups.

Made of the very finest materials, pleasantly seasoned. Require no further preparation than diluting and heating. The variety offered is most extensive.

Black Bean, White Bean, Beef Stew, Beef Bouillon, Clam Bouillon, Celery, Corn, Cream Potatoes, Clam Chowder, Consomme, Cream Spinach, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, Ox Tail, Green Pea, Yellow Pea, Tomato, Vegetable.

Dor. Ea.

No. 1 cans 1.15 .10

The dozen price may also apply to orders of assorted flavors.

Worth Seeing

The Exposition of Quality

Merchandise in our largest and principal store,

26th Street and Fifth Avenue, is not equalled

anywhere in the World,

and in itself is well

worth a visit.

SPECIAL BREAD

Ch. Heudebert, Paris

The most

palatable bread for

OBESITY

Starchy Indigestion, etc.

DOES NOT BECOME STALE

Per box \$1.50

Jams

Packed by Miss Ellen H. North.

These delicacies offer exceptional value.

Apricot, Grape, Peach, Pear, Pear and Quince, Plum, Prune, Quince.

Dor. Ea.

14 oz. tins 3.10 .26

Apricot, Blackberry, Orange, Peach, Pear, Pear and Quince, Plum, Prune.

26 oz. tins 4.40 .37

Fruit, Canned

Prunes—French style. Grown in New York State and prepared in an exceptionally fine flavored heavy syrup. A breakfast delicacy.

Dor. Ea.

12 oz. tins 4.25 .36

Pineapple, grated.

For dessert, pies, etc.

Honolulu Lady.

No. 2 1/2 cans 3.90 .33

Del Monte.

No. 2 1/2 cans 4.15 .35

Crackers

Johnson's Famous Educator Crackers.

Toastettes, a whole wheat wafer, salted, buttered and toasted.

9 oz. packages, each .30

Sugar Wafers, College line.

8 assorted flavors and varieties 1 lb. packages, each .35

Cereals

Hominy, Southern

Cambridge Mills.

5 lb. packages 3.90 .32

Oatmeal, H-O.

2.00 .17

Cream of Rice.

For a breakfast cereal, pancakes, or pudding foundation.

packages 1.75 .15

Olive Oil, Imported

Gaillard, France. Dos. Ea.

Pint bottles 12.50 1.10

C. Castel & Fils, France.

Quart tins 1.45

Half Gallon tins 3.15

Gallon tins 6.00

Frattelli Calvo, Italy.

Half Gallon tins 3.25

Meats

Bacon, Beech Nut, sliced.

Dor. Ea.

9 oz. jars 6.30 .53

Richardson & Robbins

Potted Chicken.

3 oz. tins 3.30 .29

Boned Chicken.

6 oz. tins 6.30 .53

13 oz. tins 12.30 1.05

Tongues.

3 oz. tins 2.35 .20

Libby's Chili Con Carne.

5 1/2 oz. tins .95 .88

10 1/2 oz. tins 1.40 .12

Elmwood Farm Cream Chicken.

4 oz. jars 3.75 .31

8 oz. jars 6.30 .53

Beardley's Smoked Beef.

3 1/2 oz. tins 2.65 .23

Frank's Frankfurters.

4 oz. tins 2.00 .17

Sawtrey

100% pure butter of nuts.

For baking, shortening and frying.

Dor. Ea.

1 lb. 2 oz. cans 3.25 .28

Baking Powder

Royal, 6 oz. tins 2.80 .24

12 oz. tins 5.35 .45

5 lb. tins 32.00 2.70

Fresh Fruits

Citrus fruits are now at their best, and beautiful as to color.

Florida Oranges.

Choice, thin-skinned, juicy fruit .60 per doz.

Grapefruit.

Large, thin-skinned fruit, .50 for 3

Steamer Baskets.

Tastefully arranged, containing the very choicest fruits and delicacies.

\$5.00 to \$50.00

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED AT OUR MAIL ORDER DEPT., 225 FIFTH AVE.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

Men's Clothes Shop
Second Floor

35th Street

Semi-Annual Clothing Event

Offering

Unrestricted Choice of Our Entire Stocks

Of

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

Regularly \$38 \$40
\$43 \$45
\$48

\$26.50

Regularly \$50 \$55
\$60 \$65

\$38.50

Regularly \$70 \$75
\$80 \$85
\$90 \$95

\$48.50

Due to These Exceedingly Low Prices There Will Be a
Slight Charge Where Alterations Are Desired

No C. O. D.'s, Approvals or Returns

RUGS

A CLEAN SWEEP

American Carpet Co. will offer for a limited time only at their wholesale showrooms the balance of their immense stock of SMITH'S, WHITTAL'S, SLOANS' and SANFORD'S RUGS at prices never before offered to the public.

9x12 Axminsters \$29.00

All wool, many designs; retail value \$50.00

9x12 Wilton \$46.00

All wool, suitable for any room, in all the beautiful colors and designs of the Orient.

Values up to \$60.00

9x12 Almeda Wilton \$72.50

In all leading designs and colors. Values up to \$175.00.

Smaller Sized Rugs also at Wholesale Prices

27"x54" Brussels Rug \$1.95

In all colors and designs. Regular retail value \$6.00.

9x12 Grass Rugs \$5.00

8x12 Grass Rugs \$3.75

4 1/2 x 7 1/2 Grass Rugs \$2.25

Retail Values from \$3.00 to \$12.00.

American Carpet Co.,

6 and 8 East 30th St.

Between Madison and Fifth Avenues

Open Monday until 8 P. M.

Experienced Merchandise Buyer

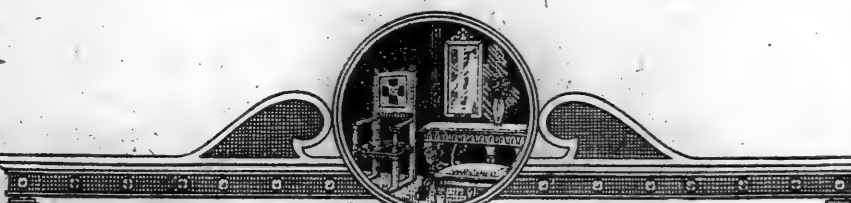
R. H. MACY & CO., Inc., require the services of an Experienced Merchandise Buyer whose knowledge of the general line carried by them is fairly comprehensive and who can be of assistance to their various department managers in the markets of this country.

Applicants for the position must be prepared to travel at least six months of each year.

A permanent and lucrative position can be assured to a competent incumbent.

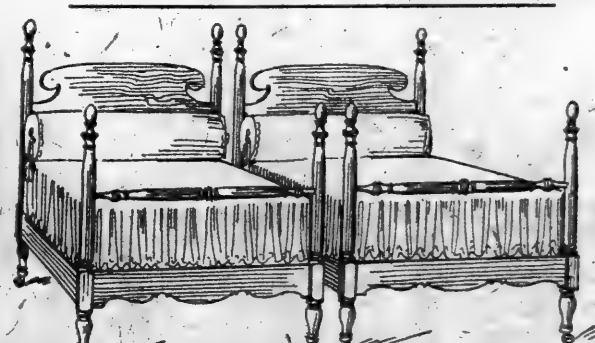
Apply by letter only giving experience in detail to J. I. S.—Executive Offices.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK



Herschmann

PERIOD Furniture



Mahogany TWIN BEDS Low Priced

Exactly twenty-four of these Four Poster Mahogany Twin Beds—Colonial design—are placed on sale Monday—as long as \$29.75 they last, priced at, each

Similar Reductions Will Prevail on the Following Pieces

Mahogany Colonial Dresser, similar in style to twin beds; readily adaptable to any decorative scheme. Formerly \$85.00, now \$74.50

Every home presents a suitable place for a Spinet Desk; of mahogany and substantially made. Formerly \$85.00, now \$55.00

Notable reductions on mahogany Louis XVI. Sofa End Table; interesting design. Formerly \$125.00, now \$105.00

Dainty in design, this mahogany Colonial Chiffonette will give a touch of refinement to milady's boudoir. Formerly \$85.00, now \$66.50

Three-door lattice front Queen Anne Bookcase, of mahogany; deep book shelves. Formerly \$150.00, now \$95.00

Where the homey touch is needed in the living room, a mahogany Italian Daynport Table will be valuable. Formerly \$95.00, now \$74.50

A mahogany Low Boy in Colonial design, added to pieces quoted, will help complete the decorative idea. Formerly \$110.00, now \$75.00

LIBRARY AWAITS LOCKE COLLECTION

New York Institution Expects
Critics' Stage Photographs
and Manuscripts Soon.

THE NOW BEING BOUND

Letter of Edwin Booth to a
London Clergyman Recently
Has Been Received.

The New York Public Library expects
in the near future the notable
collection of photographs, clippings,
manuscripts and general miscel-
laneous material, comprising all the
notables of the American stage,
to be left by Robinson Locke, editor and
owner of The Toledo Blade, who died
in April.

Mr. Locke was brought up in the news-
paper business, and while he studied
languages, art and music in Zurich,
Germany, and in Paris, at 17 he was
working on a newspaper. His friends
and of him that he filled every post
office as a police reporter to dramatic critic.
He started his famous collection
when serving in the latter capacity.
Writing some four years ago to
the official of the New York Library, to
which he already intended to offer his
collection, passing over the public library
in his own city, Toledo, Mr. Locke said
his collection:

"For over twenty years I have been
collecting magazine and newspaper arti-
cles, critiques, anecdotes, autographed
portraits, signed and unsigned,
souvenirs of historic interest,
manuscript poems, music, etc."

This material is being bound in folio
books 16 inches high by 11 inches wide,
each containing 110 pages. Heavy bond
paper has been used and the volumes
are substantially bound in boards. There
are over 300 bound volumes devoted
to people in all branches of the pro-
fession. Of these 127 have been seen by
the subjects, who have inscribed senti-
ments or autographs under the photo-
graphs forming the frontispiece. Maude
Adams, Viola Allen, George M. Allen,
Bernhardt, Belasco, Calvé, Mrs. Patrick
Campbell, John Drew, Mrs. Fiske, Gar-
field, Harry Farrar, Sir Forbes-Robertson, Sir
Henry Irving, Joseph Jefferson, Bertha
Laurie, Harry Lauder, Richard Mans-
field, Julia Marlowe, Nellie Melba, Rob-
ert Montell, Helen Modjeska, Cyril
Maude, Lillian Nordica, Alla Nazimova,
Eugene Paderewski, Anna Pavlova, E.
H. Bohern, Orla Boyce, Schumann-
Heink, Marcella Sembrich, Ellen Terry,
Vera Trefazinski, David Warfield and
Leda Wilson being among those who
are written in their respective volumes.

Several Volumes on Each Actor.
"In addition to these bound volumes
there are over 2,000 portfolios in which
material is accumulated to make a
book of the standard size. Many of the
prominent people have several
volumes already, with more to come.
For example, Mrs. Fiske has seven
volumes, Bernhardt eight, Mansfield
seven, Mantell five, etc."

Then there are several thousand
unbound portfolios which in time will grow
into bound volumes also. The collection is being
added to continually, as I am repre-
sented at the auction sales in New
York and Boston, and buy up new and
old material to be incorporated into the
collection. It may interest you to know
that every one who has examined his
book has said that I have quantities of
material about him that he never has seen."

One section is devoted to theatres of
ages, views, decorative, and other
portraits, scenes from plays, etc.
Mrs. Locke came in to see me some
five or six years ago," said Director
H. H. Anderson yesterday, "and told
me about the collection that he was
making and that he proposed to give it
up here some day, as he thought it
would be most useful in New York, the
theatrical headquarters of America."

Needless to say I encouraged him
in the generous idea and I told him we
would be exceedingly glad to have it.
He came to see me again later and told
me that he had been urged to give the
collection to Harvard and various other
places, but that he had definitely pro-
mised in his will that we should get it.
He had a desultory correspondence with
me, and I remember telling him that
I hoped we would have to wait a very
long time before we got his collection.
Up to our surprise he died last Spring.

Books Being Bound Now.

"Mrs. Locke, who was Miss Mabel
Booth, and an actress, I believe, came in
to see me a few months after her hus-
band's death and told me more about
the collection. She is keenly interested
and will not only carry out her hus-
band's wishes, but she will do more.
The provision of the will, all the
clippings, which are mounted on sheets
and arranged in folders, were to be
bound at the expense of the estate. And
she is waiting for the balance of the
collection to be bound before delivery."

Mr. Anderson said further that it
was the wish of Mrs. Locke that this
collection be continued, but that this
would entail considerable expense, cost
of the services of the printer, the
cost of the binding, collating and
mounting. Two women have been con-
sulted and engaged in reading the col-
lection up to date in the past.

We would like to do it, if we could
get the money," said the Director.
Harriet Gray Fiske, Augustus Thom-
son, H. H. Bohern, Henry Miller and
the Stinner and others in the profes-
sion have expressed the hope that the
collection will be kept up. Mr. Locke
had a wide acquaintance in theatrical
and operatic circles.

For thousands of dollars a year is the
amount that it would be necessary to
use to keep the collection up to date
and carry it on, or about the in-
come from \$30,000. I thought maybe
we could get theatrical managers, play-
rights and producers to do something
about it," added Mr. Anderson.

Mr. N. L. Lodenberg, Chief Reference Li-
brarian, was dispatched to look the col-
lection over and to obtain some idea of
what would be needed to keep it up.
He returned to New York, very enthu-
siastic.

"It is a most important collection,"
concluded Director Anderson. "The
thing which has come to me so far
is a very interesting framed letter of
Edwin Booth, evidently written to a Lon-
don clergyman in response to some ques-
tion about Booth's life. This letter I
have upon as the forerunner of the col-
lection."

The Booth letter was brought from
London for the purpose of the collection.
It is framed so that all four pages are
readable through the glass.

TO PAY SHONT'S BILLS.

Administrator Asks Permission to
Settle With Physicians.

The Guaranty Trust Company as ad-
ministrator under the will of Theodore
Shonta filed an application in the
Surrogate's Court yesterday for per-
mission to pay certain claims against
the estate.

Among them are the following bills
for medical services: Dr. J. Bentley
\$14.610 and Dr. John F. Erdman
\$20. Dr. Squire says he gave up his
former position in 1918 to attend Dr.
Shonta. He makes charges of \$100
for two operations.

Other claims are a not over \$10,000
owed by Monmouth College and \$300 by
Interborough for advances. "The
estate of Dr. Erdman shows he took part
in three operations, one of which was
the removal of ribs in August, 1917.

AUTHORS TO DISCUSS AMERICAN LITERATURE

Distinguished Scholars and Writ-
ers to Conduct Columbia Sum-
mer School Courses.

Distinguished American authors and
scholars, including Augustus Thomas,
Robert Frost, Ashley H. Thorndike,
John Erskine, William Allen White and
Brander Matthews, will give twenty-
four conferences to a group of 350 se-
lected students at the 1921 Columbia
Summer session, according to Director
John J. Cove. The conferences will mir-
ror the range of accomplishment in Eng-
lish language and literature in America.

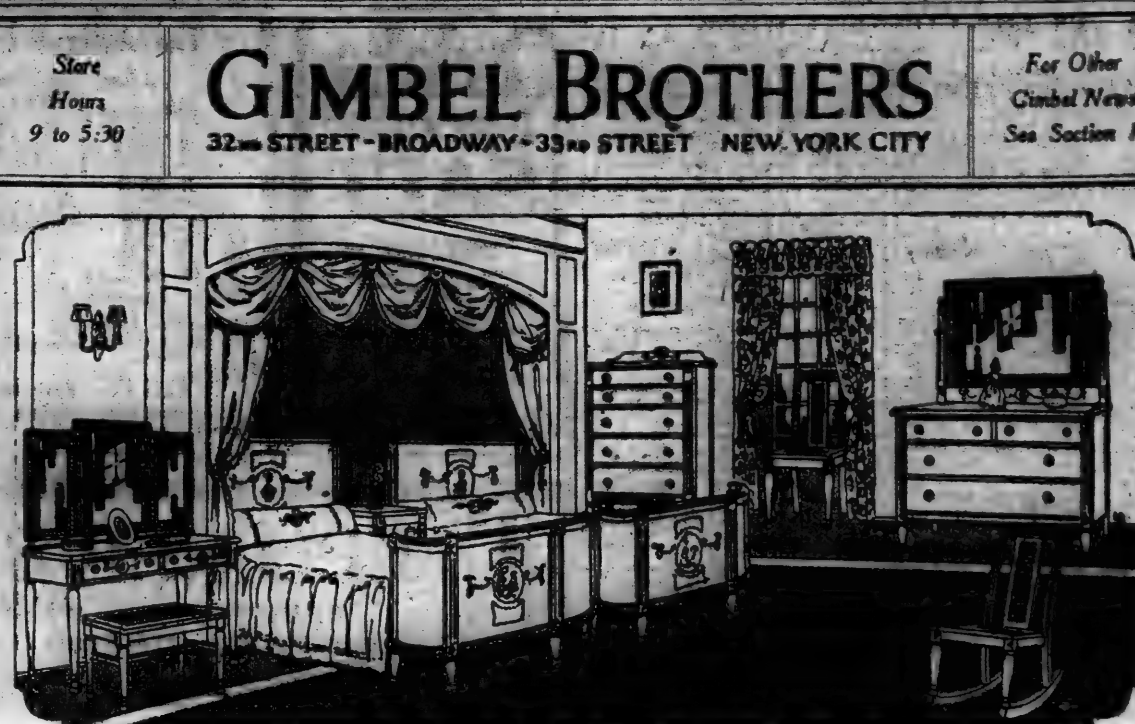
The work is being arranged by the
Columbia Department of English and
Comparative Literature, the depart-
ment representative for which for the
Summer session are Professor H. K.

More than 1,000 courses in the range
of higher education as well as elementary
and intermediate subjects, will be taught
by a faculty of more than 500 teachers
selected from the leading colleges and
schools of the country.

The Summer conferences in English
and comparative literature will deal with
these fields: "American Literature To-
day," "Scholarship and Literature" and
"Education." Robert Frost, poet of
Amherst, Mass.; Augustus Thomas, the
playwright, New York; Paul Elmer More,
author of Princeton; Elery Sedgwick
of Boston, editor of the Atlantic Monthly;
William Allen White, editor, Es-
quire, Kan., and Brander Matthews,
professor of dramatic literature at Col-
umbia, will participate in the confer-
ences on "American Literature Today."

The scholarship and literature confer-
ences will be held by Ashley H. Thorndike,
professor at Columbia, who will
discuss literature in the university;
Professor W. P. Trent of Columbia, who

will talk on literature and history; John
L. Lowe of Washington University, St.
Louis, who will lecture on the study of
the middle ages; Professor George P.
Knap of Columbia, linguistic scholarship
and literature; Professor William L.
Town of Yale, biographical methods;
Professor Frank W. Chandler, Roman pro-
fessor of comparative literature of the University
of Cincinnati, scholarship and criticism;
Professor Jefferson B. Fletcher of Col-
umbia, comparative literature, and Pro-
fessor James W. Bright of Johns Hop-
kins, author of books on the English lan-
guage, American scholarship.



GIMBEL BROTHERS

32nd STREET - BROADWAY - 39th STREET NEW YORK CITY

For Other
Cimbel News
See Section 1

Store
Hours
9 to 5:30

HEARN

Fourteenth Street

(ESTABLISHED 1827)

West of Fifth Avenue

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY

—ARE—

SILK DAYS

As a tribute to the high favor and fashion of silk for
the Spring and Summer season, we have planned this
offering of special values to show the range of silk
in its varied costume uses for every member of the
family.

The following representative items are taken from
regular stock and reduced much below usual prices.

SILK Taffeta Frocks—for girls—
heavy quality crepe silk—Spring
model with apron blouse and
tunic trimmed with worsted
frills—finish of two-tone satin
edge gros-grain ribbon—round
neck and short sleeves—brown,
navy, China blue—sizes 12 to 16
years—Special 17.77

SILK Canton Crepe Dresses—
Vandyck skirt with points out-
lined in rows of buttons—wide
girdle of satin or crepe satin rib-
bon—colors, pearl gray, navy
blue and black—for women
and misses—were \$49.75—38.50

SILK Crepe de Chine Blouses—
new Tuxedo, Peter Pan and shawl
models—frilled and tucked—
white, flesh, bisque and gray—
were \$6.47 to \$7.27—5.00

Glove Silk and Satin Bandeaux—
shoulder straps and hook back—
were \$3.00—1.90

SILK and Lace Bandeaux—
daintily trimmed with ribbon—
were \$2.50—1.24

SILK Princess Slips for Misses—
pink washable satin—shirred
bodice—skirt with deep ruffle—
dainty finish of lace edging—
sizes 14 to 18 years—were \$7.97—4.94

Pure Silk Sweaters—new Tuxedo
model—fancy weaves—colors are
navy, sand, flesh and white—
were \$22.48—16.94

SILK Messaline Petticoats—
selection of solid and changeable
colors—were \$5.65—3.95

SATIN Boudoir Caps—dainty
colors—trimmed with lace—
were .94—.74

SATIN Breakfast Coats—pale
blue, rose, orchid and peach—
Special—5.95

SILK Shirts for Men—Men, too,
find service and charm in silk—
Every year silk shirts become
more popular with the sterner
sex. We are showing a wonder-
ful assortment of quality silk
shirts in smart colors and pat-
terns—including satin stripes,
brocades, crepe and jerseys—
were \$2.00—5.72

SILK Camisole Ribbon—11 inches
wide—beautiful Dresden designs
—at the same value, wide black
satin sash ribbon—were \$1.35—.97

**SILK Crepe de Chine Sport
Handkerchiefs**—for women—
solid colors, or with contrasting
borders; also white—were .78—.47

SILK Handkerchiefs—for men—
with initial—were .74—.55

SILK Moire Hand Bags—pouch
style or with bead trimming—
moire lining—inside change com-
partment and drop mirror and
purse—were \$4.57 and \$4.87—3.27

SILK Umbrellas—for women—
colors include blue, purple,
green, garnet and other smart
shades—trimmed with various
newly styled bakelite handles—
were \$7.27—6.24

SILK Gloves for Women—2-clasp
—Milanese silk—Paris points—
double finger tips—black, white
and colors—were \$1.50—1.08

SILK Carriage Quilt for Baby—
pink or blue—daintily embroi-
dered—were \$6.97 and \$7.97—4.74

Crib Sizes—
were \$5.97—3.87

SILK Moccasins for Infants—
pink, blue and white—embroi-
dered—were \$1.25—.84

Satin Comfortables—These com-
fortables have floral centres and
plain borders. They are lamb's
wool filled—full size—
value \$23.47—14.97

Assortment of Comfortables—
Very Complete—We are showing
a splendid assortment of lamb's
wool or down filled comfortables
with various coverings up to
\$40.63.

Glove Silk Vests—extra heavy em-
broidered—were \$7.87—5.42

SILK Hosiery—for women—full
fashioned—were \$2.97 and \$3.47—2.07

Art Silk Portieres—Beautiful
two-tone effects in golds, greens
and blues combined with browns
—two tones of green combined—
also other attractive combina-
tions—were \$23.50—17.74

Silk Lingerie

2.97

Were \$4.25

Envelope Chemises—pure silk crepe de
chine—yokes of lace and Georgette or
tailored models with shirring and hem-
stitching.

Bloomers—fine satin and crepe de chine—
wide tucks with hemstitching or garter
knee with fancy hemstitched design.

Nightdresses—Japanese silk with yoke of
deep pointed lace or tailored style stitched
with blue.

Camisoles—lustrous satin of pure silk crepe
de chine—beautifully trimmed with wide
or narrow Val. lace, or hemstitched
tailored models.

Babies' Silk Caps—white silk faille—
number of dainty styles—ages 6
months to 2 years—were \$1.48—.97

ROCK-BOTTOM PRICE---
That's What's Breaking the
Furniture Market in the

GIMBEL February Furniture Sale

—Town's A-gog with It
—Country's A-thrill with It
—The Public Is Buying—At GIMBELS

THIS Furniture Sale Is
the Outcome of Three
Definite Mark-downs.

A. Our Entire Million Dol-
lar Stock Was Re-priced
on the Basis of New Low
1921 Furniture Costs.

B. Last Month—Our Entire
Million Dollar Stock
Again Re-marked on
the Lower Costs that
Gimbels Believes Will
Prevail by April, 1921.

C. For the February Sale,
Now in Progress—the
Price of Every Attrac-
tion Featured at a Special—Based Not on Low
1921 Costs—Nor on
April, 1921, Costs—But
Reduced Even More
Deeply Than These.

A furore! Epoch-making! Record-breaking! It spreads like
wildfire. It takes the town by storm. Telegrams—letters—
inquiries—CROWDS. Crowds yesterday—today—the day
before that. All week—they came, they saw—they BOUGHT.
For—they had found the good news was TRUE. Gimbels
is breaking the Furniture Market. Gimbels is underselling
the town.

AND NOW—From the Master Maker of
Grand Rapids—a Sensational Purchase

\$60,000 Worth of Bedroom Furniture

of the Better Kind: Bought by Us at a Saving of
30%—Priced by Us at a Sensational Saving to You

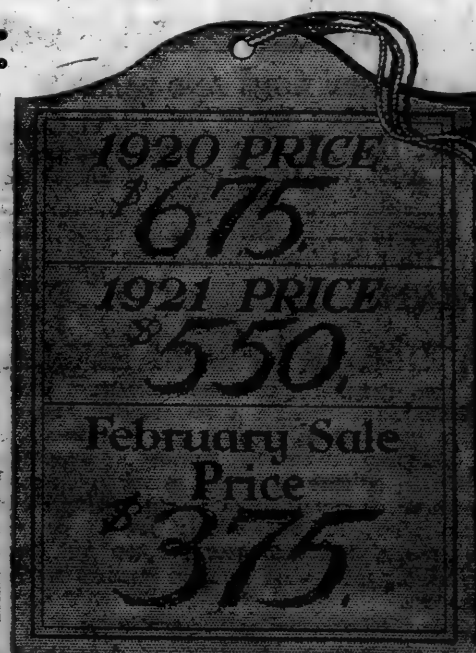
Marked below Grand Rapids Exposition Prices—note that well. You
have read of the Grand Rapids Furniture Fair. Its prohibitive prices.
In the back files of newspapers you will find reported by impartial
authorities how merchant after merchant—buyer after buyer—left
Grand Rapids without making their usual purchases—Our buyer
among them—yes—BUT he sent a telegram after him—and from that
telegram resulted this purchase—one of the most sensational values
of a sale of sensational values—a supreme offering of supreme bed-
room furniture at the lowest prices for which such furniture has ever
been sold.

Included in This Purchase Are:

ARTICLE	1920 Price	1921 Price	Sale Price
9 Pc. Bedroom Suites in ivory finish; dresser, chiffonier, twin beds, toilet table, night stand, bench, chair, rocker. (Sketched)...	\$815	\$705	\$595
7 Pc. Walnut or Mahogany Bedroom Suites; dresser, chiffonier, full size bed, vanity, rocker and bench.....	\$840	\$730	\$620
7 Pc. Walnut Bedroom Suites; dresser, chif- fonier, full size bed, vanity, chair, rocker and bench.....	\$840	\$730	\$620
Same Suite with Toilet Table instead of Vanity and Twin Beds instead of Full Size Bed.....	\$900	\$770	\$660
7 Pc. Ivory Bedroom Suites; Adam design, Ivory finish; dresser, chiffonier, vanity, full size bed, chair, rocker and bench.....	\$875	\$750	\$635

GIMBELS FURNITURE SHOP: SEVENTH FLOOR

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subway



See Section 1 for Other Hearn Advertising.

**CEREMONY ON FEB. 12
OF RESTORING COLORS****Governor Miller Will Review
Troops When Battleflags Are
Returned to the State.**

Orders were issued yesterday by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan for the ceremonies on Lincoln's Birthday, when the battle colors of New York regiments will be returned to the State. There is to be a review by Governor Miller and his staff of the military detachments, which will include a provisional regiment of Infantry, a battery of artillery, and a troop of cavalry from Squadron A. Colonel John T. Delaney, First Artillery; Colonel J. Hollis Wells, Seventy-fifth Infantry; and Captain John Reynolds, Squadron A, will command.

The colors to be turned over to the State will include those of the Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-

third, Sixty-eighth and Seventy-first Infantry; the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Coast Defense commands; First Battalion Signal Corps, First Cavalry, Squadron A, Twenty-second Engineers and the First and Second Field Artillery.

The commands will for mat the intersection of Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue at 2:15 P. M. march north past the reviewing stand at the Hotel Netherlands, Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and disband on the steps meadow in Central Park.

The battalions of provisional Infantry will be commanded by Major Griewer, B. Daniel, Major Rutherford Ireland and Major Charles G. Webster. Captain Francis P. Gallagher will command the provisional battalion of artillery.

Challenge to Lincoln Debate.

The Women's Democratic Political League, of which Mrs. Lillian R. Siro is President, has issued a challenge to any Republican to debate upon the question whether Abraham Lincoln was a Republican or a Democrat, at a meeting at the Hotel Vanderbilt on the evening of Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. William Harman Black, former Assistant District Attorney, will speak on "Lincoln as a Democrat." The meeting will be public.

**UNRESTRICTED ART SALES
OF EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE****The American Art Galleries**

Madison Square South, New York

TOMORROW (Monday) PROMPTLY AT 8:30 P. M.

**ORIGINAL DRAWINGS
AND WATER COLORS OF
NAVAL AND MARINE SUBJECTS**

PROPERTY OF

V. Winthrop Newman

LONDON AND NEW YORK

MEMBER OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY FOR NAUTICAL RESEARCH

Comprises examples by Van de Velde, Turner, Brookings, Copley, Fielding, Clarkson, Stanfield, Chambers, Whitcombe, Atkins, Butterworth, Cleaveland, Dodd, Huggins, Louthborough, Serres, Prout, Rowlandson, and others of equal note; the whole forming the most important collection of its kind ever offered at public sale in this country. Special attention is called to the uniformly high quality of the examples.

*Catalogue mailed on receipt of fifty cents.

ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW COMMENCING TUESDAY
OF THIS WEEK, FEBRUARY 8th**"A COLLECTION OF COLLECTOR'S PRINTS"**

"Not greater than ever sold but superior to many collections by reason of quality and uncut margins."

TO BE SOLD

EVENINGS OF FEBRUARY 10TH AND 11TH AT 8:15
& AFTERNOONS OF FEBRUARY 11TH & 12TH AT 2:30

RARE AND DISTINCTIVE

OLD JAPANESE PRINTS

COLLECTED AND OWNED BY THE WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR

Carl Schraubstadter

FOR MANY YEARS A RESIDENT OF JAPAN

950 collector's prints, including 75 to 100 primitives, among which there is a Kaigetsudo, and undivided triptych Bon-e by Kiyohiro, many fine Urishie (lacquer prints), such great rarities as Banki, Bunryo, Angutsai Enshi, Bunro, Eiri, Ikku, Kunimasa, 9 Buncho, 10 Eishi, 7 Eisho (including a mica ground), 25 Harunobu, over 50 Hokusai, 18 or 20 Kiyonaga, 25 Koriuchi, rare landscapes by Kunisada and Kuniyoshi, 5 Sharaku, 8 Shuncho, 35 Shunsho, 30 Toyokuni, 36 Utamaro (including a triptych mica print and the celebrated House-cleaning pentaptych) and about 300 Hiroshige.

*Catalogue prepared by Mr. Schraubstadter, and containing over 350 illustrations, mailed on receipt of \$2.50.

*EDITION DE LUXE (LARGE PAPER LIMITED EDITION) MAILED ON RECEIPT OF \$7.50.

ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING WEDNESDAY OF THIS WEEK,
FEB. 9TH, AND CONTINUING UNTIL THE DATE OF SALE**The Extensive and Very Valuable
ARTISTIC ANTIQUE PROPERTY
BELONGING TO THE WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR****LUIGI ORSELLI**

FORMERLY AT NO. 15 EAST 47th STREET

For many years Mr. Orselli has been known as one of New York's most prominent Connoisseurs and Dealers in Italian Works of Art, and his Forty-seventh Street gallery has always been a centre of attraction both to discriminating collectors and to those who buy a piece of old furniture, a textile or a wrought iron, because they see, at a glance in their mind's eye, precisely the place it should worthily occupy in one or another of their own rooms. Especially noteworthy were the upper floors of the gallery, which were transformed with rare intelligence into a series of rooms suggesting an Italian interior of the Middle Ages. There were an Entrance Hall, Dining, Living and Bed Rooms, the walls of which were decorated in the Florentine manner of the Fifteenth Century, while the fittings, draperies and other accessories, as well as all the Furniture, the chairs, the Tables and the Cabinets, had been, for years, patiently and carefully chosen, and so placed and disposed as to offer a very concrete idea of the home surroundings of the Italians of Renaissance times. These rooms, too, served as successful examples of the beauty of those old Italian decorations, the many brilliant colors of which were so harmonized as to offer an agreeable and satisfying ensemble. Mr. Orselli, too, was something more than a mere dealer in old things; he had a real and abiding love for them and a flair for gathering them together quite apart from all commercial consideration. He has always been a zealous observer of, and a liberal purchaser at, the more notable sales of Italian Works of Art, where he was wont to acquire any pieces which were considered by him to be of genuine merit and of which he did not deem the price to be exorbitant, and he also has been fortunate in securing the active cooperation of Mr. J. Dabisi. As a natural consequence, his Collection is surprisingly diversified and contains articles which are likely to appeal to a vast number of tastes. Among the collections offered in this country from which he drew largely were those of the Davanzali Palace of Florence, the Volpi and of Stefano Barbi, who he has secured either himself, or through his European establishment, examples from the leading collections dispersed in Italy and other countries.

"Among the things now offered for sale will be found many which are striking either on account of their unusual design or superb execution as well as a number whose character is bound to attract those who desire a Table, a Chair, a Torchère or a Drapery which will fill 'some long-felt want' in a room of either house or apartment. Indeed, it may be said that a most exceptional opportunity is offered by this sale of the Luigi Orselli Collection, in which there are many things of artistic significance which cannot fail to win the regard and attention of admirers of Italian art and of all those who love to surround themselves with objects of beauty, interest and quaintness."

TO BE SOLD ON THE AFTERNOONS OF
FEBRUARY 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th

BEGINNING EACH AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK

ALSO

ON FREE VIEW, BEGINNING WEDNESDAY OF THIS WEEK,
FEBRUARY 9th

TO BE SOLD MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14th

**A Collection of
OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS**BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS
Belonging to Various Estates and Private Owners

*Catalogue mailed on receipt of fifty cents.

The Sales Will Be Conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY

and his assistants, Mr. OTTO BERNET and Mr. H. H. PARKER
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 4 E. 22d Street, New York.**Stern Brothers**

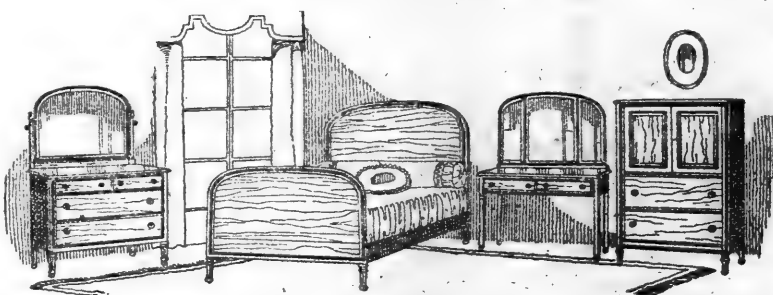
West 42nd St. (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd St.

**A Special Feature for Monday and
Tuesday will be the offering at
Extraordinarily Low Prices of***An Extensive Assortment of High-Grade***Mosul Rugs in Hearth Sizes****\$35 \$40 \$45 \$50**The Radical Readjustment of Prices effected on our stock of
PERSIAN RUGS offers a most opportune occasion to acquire
substantial price concessions on qualities of the highest standard.**ROOM SIZE ORIENTAL RUGS****\$275.00 to \$400.00**

Sizes average about 8x10 to 9x12.

The February Sale of Furniture*Absolute, Unrestricted Choice of Our Entire Stock
is Offered at Reductions in Many Instances***ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF LESS**

than the Original Prices.

CHAMBER SUITE (as illustrated)—In American Walnut or
Mahogany, including large Bureau, Bedstead,
Chiffonade and Toilet Table; Louis XVI. design. Formerly \$720.00. **\$495.00** NOW

CHAMBER FURNITURE—	Formerly	Reduced to
5-pc. American Walnut Suite (Twin Beds)	\$1845.00	\$922.50
4-pc. Mahogany Suite	720.00	360.00
7-pc. French Grey Decorated Suite	1302.50	916.50
5-pc. Mahogany Suite (Twin Beds)	1360.00	875.00
4-pc. American Walnut Suite	460.00	345.00

DINING ROOM SUITES—	Formerly	Reduced to
10-pc. Mahogany Suite, Queen Anne design,	\$1225.00	\$900.00
10-pc. Mahogany Suite, Hepplewhite design,	760.00	450.00
10-pc. Amer. Walnut Suite, Louis XVI. design,	750.00	495.00

LIVING ROOM FURNITURE—	Formerly	Reduced to
3-pc. Suite, upholstered in Tapestry; Mahogany and Cane frame	\$505.00	\$378.75
3-pc. Suite, upholstered in Damask or Tapestry; Mahogany and Cane frame	440.00	220.00

BURN COKE*The Economical Fuel*

No Ashes Worth Sifting

Suitable Sizes for either Home or Factory Use

In MANHATTAN—W. M. FARRELL & SON, Inc., 6 Church St.
In BRONX—STEPHENS FUEL CO., Inc., 224 East 124th St.
In BROOKLYN—Ask your local dealer or write to telephone KOPPERS
SEABOARD COKE CO., 644 Union St.Also for sale in Nearby Suburban Cities and Towns.
Ask your dealer for descriptive pamphlet, or write us.

SEABOARD BY-PRODUCT COKE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

**AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR A YOUNG
ADVERTISING MAN**

We want a capable assistant in our Advertising Department. He should have a knack of writing sincere, spirited copy; a penchant for ideas; with enough experience to be familiar with the mechanical processes of advertising—in short an energetic, ambitious young man who will make himself generally useful. The man we choose will find himself in congenial company with every chance to better himself. Apply by letter only, stating in detail your experience and such other information that might help us to form a better idea of you. Address Advertising Department,

Bull Brothers

Broadway and 49th Street.

**FURS de Luxe
At WHOLESALE***Direct to You!***AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF
EXTRAORDINARY IMPORT**To every woman in quest of the rarest
quality of Fur Coats, Wraps, Neckpieces, etc.WHICH NOW PLACES REALLY LUXURIOUS AND EXPENSIVE
FURS WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST MODEST PURSES**Far Below Prevailing Prices
and a Positive Revelation**

SIDE from the exigencies of the occasion that compel an immediate public sale of our entire stock at perhaps the greatest sacrifices made by any wholesale fur manufacturer, attention is particularly called to the exceptional quality of the furs offered, the immense variety of very fashionable models shown, and the reputation of

KOHN & BAER, INC.,

one of the oldest, largest and most reputable concerns in the wholesale fur trade.

The opportunity, therefore, is one that calls for your EARLIEST and most serious consideration.

Note: The reductions and former WHOLESALE prices stated herewith are absolutely authentic

Hudson Seal CoatsSquirrel, Skunk, Beaver and
Australian Opossum trimmed.
Former Wholesale Prices
\$375 up to \$1200

—NOW—

\$185 to \$565**Mink Wraps**Former Wholesale Prices
\$2500 up to \$3750

—NOW—

\$1250 to \$1850**Scotch Mole Coats
and Wraps**Some Kolinsky Trimmed
Former Wholesale Prices
\$550 up to \$885

—NOW—

\$235 to \$485**Beaver and
Muskrat Coats**Former Wholesale Prices
\$275 up to \$850

—NOW—

\$125 to \$450**South American Marmot Coats**Former wholesale prices
\$135 up to \$225; NOWSMALL ANIMAL SCARFS
in Fox, Mink, Marten, Sable,
Fisher, etc.; Former wholesale
prices \$35 up to \$175;
NOW**\$16.50**
TO
\$325SPRING AND SUMMER
SCARFS in Mole, Squirrel,
Hudson Seal, etc.; former
who esale prices \$30 up to
\$550; NOW**\$45 to \$55**
TO
\$250

SHOWROOMS OPEN FROM 8.30 A. M. TO 5.30 P. M. DURING THIS SALE

KOHN & BAER, INC.

116-120 West 32d St., N. Y.

Cuyler Building, 6th Floor

Exhibition ofMarbles, Bronzes and Recent
Paintings of**Emil Fuchs**

will open at Messrs. Cartier's
Hall of Stone, Fifth Avenue
and 52d Street, tomorrow
(Monday), February 7, and
continue until March 6. Under
the patronage of the
British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes.

ROUT THE RAT!"War on rats asked by plague
expert."—TIMES."A public diagram to allow rats
to remain in control."—SUN.Get behind the movement to
free our homes of the carriers
of disease.Let us make YOUR home
SAFE. Our method is certain
and inexpensive.

Out of Town Work Solicited

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY
500 FIFTH AVENUE
at 42d Street New York
Telephone Vanderbilt
2716-2717-2718-4133VERMIN
EXTERMINATION

Window Shades

Made to order. Every kind and
description for every purpose, at
the very lowest prices in town.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Call, write or phone.

Standard Window Shade Co.

5 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn

Opposite Loew's Store. Tel. Reine 344.

**"Where Are You Going,
Pretty Maid?"****"I'm going a-WALKING, sir,"
she said.**Get the spirit of youth in your feet,
the tingle of red blood in your veins,
the keen sparkle of health and vigor
in your eyes. Keep walking!—in
sensible, flexible SHOES that make
walking an unequalled pleasure.**GROUND-GRIPPER
WALKING SHOES**encourage your feet. They flex in
every part. They allow full freedom
of stride and action, stimulate circulation,
and encourage walking. They
put you back on your feet. Buy a
pair today!**Ground Gripper Stores**

2 Beekman St. 23 West 35th St. 39 Hoyt St., Brooklyn

Copper Securities
AND
Conditions which underlie the copper industry carefully reviewed in a special circular, also containing brief analysis of leading copper stocks.

E. W. Wagner & Co.
Established 1897
Investment Department
New York Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
33 NEW STREET, NEW YORK
250 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO

COCHRANE HARPER & CO.
111 Broadway 60 State St.
NEW YORK BOSTON

Invincible Oil Corporation
Latest circular on request.

WEEKLY LETTER
Original current news and developments of INDEPENDENT & STANDARD OILS
Furnished upon request.

For Large Income Tax Payers
A Canadian Railway Bond

principal and interest guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada, offers an interesting investment proposition for investors of considerable means.

Our circular of explanation will be of interest to all security buyers of this class.

BLODGETT HART & CO.
115 Broadway, New York

134 So. La Salle St. Chicago
674 Belmont St. Buffalo

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.
First and Refunding Mortgage 7 1/2% Gold Bonds
Due February 1, 1941

Largest electric and gas utility in the State. Earnings more than 2 1/2 times interest charges.

Price: 95 & Interest To Yield 8%

Circular Upon Request

COGGESHALL AND HICKS
Members New York Stock Exchange
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CONVENIENT BRANCH OFFICES IN MIDTOWN SECTION OF New York Stock Exchange Firm

Crawford, Patton & Cannon
HOTEL ST. ANDREW, Room 422
547 5TH AV. Cor. 43rd
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W. W. Lanahan & Co.
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange
Baltimore Stock Exchange
Calvert Building, Baltimore.
Telephone St. Paul 1771

Yielding 8% to 11%
List of Preferred Stocks reviewed in current issue of "Profitable Investing"
Circular Free on Request.

A. HICKS LAWRENCE
40 Broad St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices of Stocks Hold Firm—Decrease in New York Reserve Bank's Ratio of Reserve.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank's statement yesterday threw some light on the week's tightening of money. The bank's ratio of reserve fell from 32.3 per cent. to 28.1 per cent. at the same time as a fortnight ago, and otherwise the statement was the beginning of December. The past week's decrease did not result, as did that of the three or four preceding weeks, from reduction of cash reserves; that account increased \$45,000,000 last week. But redemptions were enlarged by \$23,000,000; they are now \$107,000,000 greater than in the middle of January and the largest since Dec. 3. This reflects very evidently the demands on New York banks for credit by the West and South, which have driven our own banks to the Federal Reserve. A less intelligible change for the week is the increase of \$8,000,000 in the New York Reserve Bank's note circulation. The first expansion since Christmas week. It is a curious economic fact that the same check to the reduction of note circulation which had prevailed since January began occurred last week at London and Paris as well as at New York.

Yesterday's business on the Stock Exchange was not large, but there was noticeable absence of pressure and repurchases by the speculative fraternity caused further fractional recoveries, which in few stocks ran to a point or more. Comparison of end-of-the-week prices with the closings of a week ago shows decline for the week in practically all the market, with losses in the important stocks ranging from 1 to 3 points.

The fall in average English prices of commodities during January, as shown by The London Economist's monthly "index number," published yesterday, was 0.4 per cent.; the decline since the high mark of the period was reached last April, had been 3.2 per cent. This is unquestionably the most rapid decline in any such short interval that has ever occurred in English commercial history; the same exceptional position in our own history has been achieved in the 20 per cent. decline in American prices since last February. The latest compilation for other countries shows such decrease from last year's high level as 19 per cent. in Sweden, 20% in France and 38 in Japan. The decline in prices is a world-wide phenomenon. The question is easy to answer. Never before in history was credit used on such a scale as in 1919 to put up prices when the economic movement should normally have been downward. What has been happening since the Spring of 1920 is the canceling of the unwarranted marking-up of the same prices in 1919. But reaction under such conditions was bound to go down, and the return to the price of armistice week. Our own average is now the lowest since the middle of 1914, and England's is less than in any month since May of 1917. What this year's markets will determine is whether this fall to the early war-time level is due to the temporary momentum of the reaction from the artificial prices of 1919, or represents also the decline which should logically have come when the armistice was signed.

MONEY.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1921.
Call money nominal, no transactions reported on the Stock Exchange. For the week, demand funds opened on Monday at 8 per cent., low 7 per cent., these rates continuing on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the rate advanced to 9 per cent., which was the highest since Nov. 12 last, the low being 8 per cent. No change noted on Thursday, but on Friday rates dropped from the high 1 per cent. to 8 per cent., closing the week at this figure. There was a very narrow range for fixed period money, accommodations for the short maturities on mixed collateral ruling 6 1/2 per cent. and on all industrial, 7 1/2 per cent. For bankers' acceptances, prime eligibles on call advanced one-half of 1 per cent. to 6. Choice name commercial still rules at 7 per cent., less well-known names going at 8 per cent.

Following is the range of call money rates in this week for a series of years:
High. Low. High. Low. High. Low.
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COMMODITY PRICES

Mixed List of Advances and Declines—Flour, Lard and Eggs at New Lows.

With but a few small gains, and a number which stood unchanged over Friday, cash prices for yesterday's whole sale markets continued to sag. In the grain, wheat advanced 1/4 cent, corn dropped 1/4 of a cent, and oats were 1 cent higher, with flour at a decline of 25 cents per barrel, to a new low. No changes were noted in the provisions, and in the dairy products. Eggs were unchanged, but eggs declined 1 cent per dozen to a new low for the year. Lard, in the provisions, likewise dropped to a new low for the year at a nominal of 30 cents per hundred pounds, with beef and pork unchanged. There were no changes in the metals. Spot cotton advanced 25 cents per hundred pounds, with price of 100 cents unchanged.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before, and a year ago:

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 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WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1740, 1739, 1738, 1737, 1736, 1735, 1734, 1733, 1732, 1731, 1730, 1729, 1728, 1727, 1726, 1725, 1724, 1723, 1722, 1721, 1720, 1719, 1718, 1717, 1716, 1715, 1714, 1713, 1712, 1711, 1710, 1709, 1708, 1707, 1706, 1705, 1704, 1703, 1702, 1701, 1700, 1699, 1698, 1697, 1696, 1695, 1694, 1693,

WOMEN'S WEAR PROSPECTS

the manufacture of dress goods products, are being, although something of a slump is predicted for the months of April, May and June. This, however, is the customary quiet period in the dress goods trade, and the manufacturer, the dealer, the buyer's wear still making dress goods, and peddlers at that time are thought likely to be unengaged. The dress trade, particularly, is looked to to furnish an unusually heavy amount of business for the months of April, May and June on novelty coatings. One representative summed up prospects for the season as follows:

"The demand for goods at present is lively one, with interest centering on the new materials and the latest fashions and question in the trade is whether or not restrictions are being overdone. In the dress goods trade, the buyers' wear in dresses, many mill agents are willing to go ahead on their production of goods, and the buyers' wear for the women's wear organizations have been making the most of the business. I am not mistaken. My own view is that, in April, May and June, when business goes ahead, the demand for goods for the producing clothing fabrics will begin to abate. They will then have on hand a large quantity of goods for the producing clothing fabrics which they will want to unload as to make way for the yardage which will be needed for the production of goods at low prices will distort conditions for the women's wear trade just as it has for the men's wear trade, making the finer fabrics.

"However, the demand for tricotines, sweaters and their visits around the market have shown so many mills going into the market, that I am certain that a large quantity of the cloth being produced is not of a very high grade and that the market will, with little experience in making the construction have been put to misadventure."

"The market is looking forward to a continued demand for dresses into the summer months, and the demand for garments is most suitable for wear under the current conditions. The demand for women's coats next Fall ought to be very lively. Materials on the bolivia order book now as if they would furnish a market for the summer months, and in restoring something different that will replace the all cloth coat to popular."

BUSINESS NOTES.

The first get-together dinner of the Yacht Association of New York will be held Friday evening at the Metropolitan Club. This dinner is being given to the sales organization of the members. Isaac Jacoby is chairman of the committee.

Joseph J. Baeder, resident buyer, 588 Fifth avenue, has added the following accessories: Women's Apparel Shop, Oakland, Cal.; M. Aho, Dallas, Texas; and Freeman's Garment Shop, Mattison and Cairo, Ill.

Alb. H. Harris, formerly with Macbeth & Co., Inc., is now connected with H. Leonard Jennings & Co., Furriers, 19 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Only

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"HOMELAND"
Blankets—
The World's Finest.

Rugs" and "English Blankets"

ality.

Steamer Rugs and "Homeland"
among English lines—exclusively
for you in the New York Show-
gent. Shipment will be direct

in *Sterling*
the "Sideria" Blanket.
a camel's hair.

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London, England

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Sales Agent
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Creator!

young, vigorous, "pepful," must-
capable of concerning big selling
words, we want a man who can
ular stores.

of men's and women's wearing
s of the Northwest, with head-
have been established over 20

people—to appreciate the spiri-
with executives—that's the kind

de of writing newspaper adver-
straight honest-to-goodness kind.

York up until February tenth.
BOX L. W. 50.
DAILY NEWS RECORD
8 E. 13th St., N. Y.

BUSINESS

cash is needed dictate present cash immediately on accounts take the accounts accumulate in arrears," moderate charge, and initials 2260.

DISCOUNT CO

Discount
Co., New York
100 Building, 5th Ave. & 34th St.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.
In The American (last tomorrow) appears a timely article about the deadlock resulting from the present railroad situation. The article at present

BLOOMINGDALES

59TH TO 60TH ST.—LEXINGTON TO 3D AVE.



Our Annual February Sale of
Light Running

Sewing Machines

Just in Time for Spring Sewing!

Standard makes, reduced for this special occasion, affording you large savings. And when you think of all the pretty things you can make with a machine in the house, you'll need no urging to buy! Every machine is fully guaranteed.

Terms as Low as \$1-a Week

Box Top New Home 25.00 American Walnut Woodwork	Ruby Drop Head 40.00 Golden Oak Woodwork, 2-Drawer Model.
Ruby Cabinet 75.00 Fancy Woods.	New Home Cabinet 75.00 Fumed Oak.
Ruby Drop Head 40.00 Sycamore Woodwork, 4-dr. Model.	New Home Cabinet 80.00 Golden Oak.
New Home Drop Head 45.00 Sycamore Woodwork, 5-Drawer Model.	New Home Drop Head 55.00 Birdseye Maple, 7-dr. Model.

Demonstration Models of Famous Sewing Machines Greatly Reduced

White Rotary Singer, Needles, Belts, and Oil for All Makes of Machines.
Brunswick New Ideal
Challenge Minnesota

Bloomington—Main Floor

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FOR

WOMEN'S COATS

This is the opportunity of a lifetime, one that seldom comes for a high grade salesman. The man we want must have selling ability, of course, but above all, he must be the type of man whose bearing and personality will reflect the dignity of a great institution and the quality of a very high grade product.

A comparatively young man is preferred; one whose career is in front of him, not back of him, and who has had enough experience to demonstrate his ability.

The opportunity offered is unlimited in its possibilities to the man of the right type, who has ability and is a hustler—a place just as big as he can make it.

Answer by letter only and tell all about yourself and your experience.

Address

New York Office, 200 Fifth Avenue.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

BLOOMINGDALES

59TH TO 60TH STREET—THIRD TO LEXINGTON AVENUE

ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AVENUE

Special Business-Getting Sale of China and Glassware

100 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set
\$16.95

Several charming designs to choose from, and each piece very neatly shaped.

31 Pc. Set of Dishes American Porcelain
\$3.95

Each piece a useful one, each one decorated with a gold band border.

31 Pc. Set of Dishes American Porcelain
\$4.95

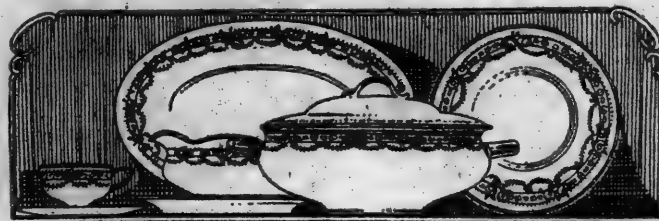
Choice of two decorations, one with gold lace border, the other with a pretty colored band border.

51 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set
\$9.95

Blue windmill design. Set includes enough pieces for the complete service of six people.

At Drastic Reductions

Our February Sale makes so many new and steadfast friends for us that we feel justified in piling down profits to a minimum. These items are taken from stock and marked down to an unusually low level. Which means unusually large savings for you.



Handsome Limoges China Dinner Sets \$50.00

100 pieces prettily shaped and decorated with your choice of many charming borders. Handles finished in matt gold effect.

125 Cereal Sets : \$8.95 500 Doz. Water Tumblers 12 for 59c

15 pieces—American decorated ware.

400 Pressed Glass Flower Vases : Special : 20c

33 1/3% Off Marked Prices
DISPLAYED ON SPECIAL TABLES

Decorative Pieces of Imported China, Imported Decorated China Tea Sets, Cut Glass, Chocolate Sets, Berry Sets, Cake Sets, Vases, also some decorated English China Cups, Saucers and Plates.

A Few Good Values

Imported Decorated China Cups and Saucers Reduced to 19c.
17 Piece Tea Sets of Imported Decorated China, 25c.
Tea Pots and Casseroles of Vitrified China, 50c. Decorated in green, and in a variety of shapes and sizes.

52 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set
\$15.00

Choice of several neat border decorations, some with an extra gold edge.

100 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set
\$18.50

Neatly shaped, with Blue Bird Pattern and blue line edging each piece.

100 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set
\$23.50

Neat border decorations and gold edge.

100 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set
\$35.00

Some with pretty narrow floral borders, others with beautiful broad border decorations. In this group a few Nippon china dinner sets with spray floral designs are also included.

Wm. A. Rogers Silverware

Far Below Regular Price

We have made another purchase of this famous reinforced plate—the Horseshoe brand of Wm. A. Rogers. The pattern is the lovely Suffolk design, in French grey finish, now discontinued. Select the entire set, or single pieces from this list, and count the saving. A great opportunity for private individuals, hotels, and institutions, while this limited supply lasts.



Tea Spoons, set of six.....	\$1.50
Dessert Spoons, set of six.....	2.75
Soup Spoons, set of six.....	3.25
Dessert Forks, set of six.....	2.75
Medium Forks, solid handle, set of six.....	2.25
Medium Knives, solid handle, set of six.....	3.25
After Dinner Coffee Spoons, set of six.....	1.50
Orange Spoons, set of six.....	1.95
Bouillon Spoons, set of six.....	2.75
Iced Tea Spoons, set of six.....	2.50
Individual Salad Forks, set of six.....	3.00
Oyster Forks, set of six.....	1.95
Butter Spreaders, set of six.....	2.75
Baby Spoons and Food Pushers, each.....	.39
Pickle Forks, each.....	.59
Butter Knives, each.....	.59
Sugar Tongs, each.....	.95
Cream Ladles, each.....	.59

Bloomington—Main Floor

Book Shop News

All Books sold at 10% less than publishers prices.

The Bloomingdale Book Shop has moved to the Second Floor, where better light and greater seclusion will make it much pleasanter to browse around. Assortments are larger than ever, and we are certain you will enjoy a visit to our new quarters.

Bloomington—Second Floor.

Very Special Value

Silk Shirting

at 88¢ yd

The woman who knows silks will be sure to purchase as much as possible of these 32-inch, all-silk, satin striped crepe de chine, and Jacquard weave heavy Habutai. And then she will be sorry that she can't use more, for they are too good to leave at such a price. There are several thousand yards of this heavy shirting of attractive stripes on a white ground that will wear and launder perfectly.

Bloomington—Main Floor

15% Off Marked Prices of Lamps and Shades

These great reductions cover a variety of lamps and shades. From parlor to boudoir you can replace the old shade, or install a new lamp of unexpected value, for unexpectedly little cost.

15% REDUCTION ON SILK and paper parchment lamp shades which are now marked 4.95 to 60.00.

15% REDUCTION ON ELECTRIC FLOOR LAMPS in all wood finishes, and table reading lamps in all wood finishes, which are now marked 4.75 to 250.00.

Bloomington—Laz. Ave. Level



Oriental Art Objects

for 1/4 and 1/2 Less than Marked Prices.

Prices in our Oriental art objects are notably low, but we are reducing them still further in order to quickly move a number of recent importations from Japan, China and Korea. This is an opportunity for those who appreciate the rich and beautiful in art.

25% OFF MARKED PRICES
Chinese Embroidered Pieces
Chinese Mandarin Coats, Korean Chests

33 1/3% OFF MARKED PRICES
Porcelain Vases Screens
Sakuma Pieces Carved Wood Figures
Bronzes Incense Burners etc.

Bloomington—Laz. Ave. Level



200 Silk Covered Comforters in a Sale

Filled With Pure Lambs Wool

\$12.50

This sale establishes a new record, for never before have we seen such beautiful silk comforters sold for so low a price. They are warm, light in weight, and decorative, too. They will be on sale only while the limited supply lasts. Choose yours early. They are covered on both sides with Habutai Silk, in a variety of shades sure to match the colorings of your boudoir—old rose, light and medium blue, violet, pink, gold, green—filled with fluffy, pure lambs wool and quilted in a fancy design. Size for three-quarter, twin beds, or large double beds. No C. O. D. orders.

Bloomington—Main Floor

Savings Up to 50% In Our Mid-Winter Sale of Furniture



Four-Piece Bedroom Suite : \$295.00

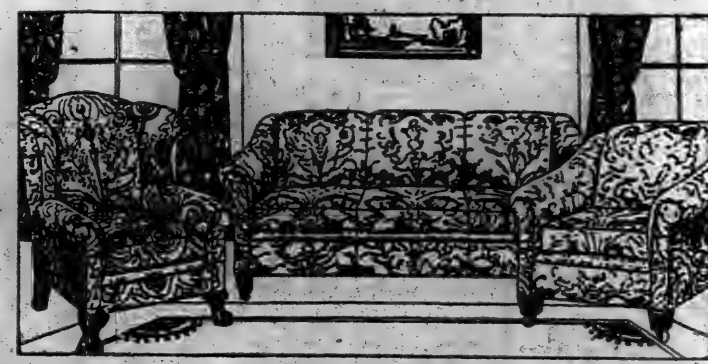
Exclusive with Bloomingdales, in New York City, is the handsome design in this Queen Anne Bedroom Suite. An especially wide latitude in the choice of finishes is offered. Walnut, mahogany. The pieces are of excellent workmanship and generous proportions. The Dresser is 48 inches long and has a 36x40 mirror. The bow-end Bed is full size.

10-Piece Dining Suite
\$295

Queen Anne period; finished in American Walnut. The buffet is five feet six inches long. The table has a 48-inch round top. The 54-inch size table may be had for an additional payment of \$10.00. Pieces may be purchased separately if desired.

10-Piece Dining Suite
\$225

This suite is in American Walnut. Buffet is 4 ft. 6 in. long and can be had with or without glass. Beautiful China Closet with long drawer, inlaid Serving Table, 48-inch round Dining Table, five (5) Side Chairs and one (1) Arm Chair, slip seat style.



Three-Piece Living Suite : \$135.00

Suite (as illustrated) of Queen Anne design, fitted with the Marshall loose spring seats, 6-foot Sofa, beautiful high back Wing Chair and commodious Arm Chair. An assortment of Velours, Damasks and Tapestries. Each piece is covered all over with the same material. This special price is the lowest to our knowledge in years.

Bloomington—Fourth Floor

Crucial Stage in the Fight of Employers and Men Over Emergency Wage Agreements

... Your board cannot possibly write the rules and working conditions of every railroad in this country and adjust

(Continued on Page 7.)

vessels in coast trade from the tolls," said Mr. Knox. "In the discussion of the canal question, now, as in the past, to pay to Panama an annuity of \$250,000 forever; we paid to the French Panama Canal Company \$40,000,000 for its right

rules we prescribe for the use of the canal apply to ourselves, the grantors of the use?

Federal Treasury Got Nearly Half of What Corporations Earned in Banner Year of Taxing, 1918

of 51.50 per cent. Other industries whose rate of tax was above the general average of 38 per cent. were: Manu-

the size of his organization made it impossible for him to keep in touch with all the needs and humors of the workmen, and admitted that something might

The Impartial Chairman, paid and trusted by both sides, presided over this

Commissioner of Wisconsin in charge of
employment bureaus; he had acted as
State mediator in industrial disputes; he
had been Director of the Research De-

the relations between the workers and the management in the manufacturing shops. But the management in the shops is mainly in the hands of

"These differences in conditions between New York and the other States

(Continued on Page 1.)

happened, however, each of these
sidings paid on the average 34.2

EUROPE'S DEBT AND OUR OWN

An Argument for Canceling Obligations, Both for Ethical Reasons and to Protect Our Exports

The writer of this article was born in the United States, and his father, who was a German, was a partner in the firm of Lazard Frères in New York. He joined the firm here as a partner in 1901, having become an employee in the San Francisco office in 1907. Four years ago he retired from business. He is the author of "The American Republics in Our School Text Books" and "German Militarism and Its Critics."

AT THE outbreak of the great war, the world stood at the threshold of a new era. In our country, the meaning and possible effect of the catastrophe were not realized in the least; we failed to grasp that it would be impossible to become involved. Public opinion crystallized very slowly. Even after we had entered the conflict, there were many who at first indulged in the expectation that our sole contribution would consist of money and war material.

Looking back, it seems difficult to understand why our people did not realize at once that the war was from the very start our war as well as that of the Allies. The treacherous invasion of Belgium, in acknowledged disregard of treaty obligations, and the peace terms suggested by Germany as early as 1916—when they considered themselves victors, left no doubt of the contemplated changes in the map of Europe, and the utter ruin which would be visited on the Allies, if Germany should prevail.

Even after the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7, 1915, with more than two hundred Americans on board, we still thought that we could keep out of the struggle, though the country was thoroughly aroused by this German infamy. It dawned very slowly upon our people that if America stayed out of the great war, and Germany won, America would forthwith be required to defend herself, and would be unable to defend herself, against the same lust for conquest, the same will to dominate the world which had made Europe a bloody shambles. (Elhu Root, speech in Chicago, Sept. 14, 1917.)

As we did enter the war, after Germany's final ultimatum challenge, we threw ourselves wholeheartedly into the struggle, and quickly abandoned long-cherished traditions—the selective service law was passed within six weeks after the declaration of war. Not only our financial resources, but our blood and sweat, were thus pledged to protect the world from the menace of Teutonic domination. And when the armistice was finally signed, the difference between the two sides was not the result of a few months' fighting, but the result of the highest ideal of self-sacrifice to each other and to the world at large. There seemed to arise from the smoke of battle at least this comforting idea, that prejudice had been overcome, old animosities removed, and a basis found for reciprocal gratitude and intercourse in the future. The world was filled with extravagant hopes and the dawn of a better day seemed in sight.

The tragedy of it all is that this brighter prospect was soon obscured. Among Germany's opponents renewed animosities, jealousies and loss of faith again developed—all fanned by an insidious propaganda similar to that which had gained the judgment of our people before our entry into the war. Now, barely two years after the signing of the armistice, one is forced to the conclusion that the idealistic picture conjured up during the last days of the conflict has vanished, and that the dreams and hopes of the masses are not to come true. Each country seems intent on following its own immediate interests in utter disregard of those broad and more far-reaching considerations which alone can favorably affect the intercourse among nations.

Should this tendency continue unchecked, it is not difficult to imagine that a complete disruption of the political systems of the Old World and continued warfare would result. It may still be possible to invoke again



A BIRD IN THE HAND —

affairs again. If the people showed a disposition to be more loyal to their associates in the war or more generous toward our leading men have been, Congress would follow an equally courageous lead in that direction. A few voices have been raised in favor of the Keynes proposal, but they have been drowned by the general outcry against it. It is not a popular move to ask the public to do the lead it already carries. Nevertheless, the argument is morally and economically sound; the future of the world may depend upon its being understood and approved.

As one of its essential features, Keynes's plan provides that the United States cancel approximately ten billion dollars lent to the Allies, of which one-half is the amount owed us by Great Britain, thus making it possible for Great Britain to cancel loans of about nine billion dollars and France loans of about one and three-quarters billion dollars made by them. The net result of all this would be that the United States would surrender ten billion dollars, Great Britain four and one-half billions, and France one and three-quarters billions, and the other Allies various smaller sums. It is clear beyond question that such an arrangement would relieve the debt countries greatly, and would greatly improve the chances of revival of normal business intercourse in the world at large.

The first important contribution to the discussion of post-war conditions was Mr. Keynes's "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." No matter how one may criticize his pro-German bias or his emphasis of Mr. Wilson's foreign points, no matter whether one agrees with his conclusions or not, his book has laid the unquestioned merit that it forced into the limelight these features of the Peace Treaty with which it deals. His two outstanding recommendations are the fixing of a reasonable amount to be exacted from Germany by way of reparation—which every well-informed person has long considered essential—and the entire cancellation of inter-allied indebtedness incurred for the purposes of the war.

This second proposal, which was first put forward by others, but was sponsored by Keynes and only thereby called to general attention, has been considered, and the entire cancellation of inter-allied indebtedness incurred for the purposes of the war.

These loans were made at the time, and granted in the manner they were, because it seemed the quickest way to obtain results; and in those trying times every day counted. Our readiness to contribute financial support to the cause cannot be questioned; in case of need, we would have granted it to any of the countries arrayed with us against the Central Powers. It was due to expediency alone that our advances were not more largely scattered, and that today our principal claims are against Great Britain and France.

There can be no repayment by any of the countries indebted to us in any

reasonable length of time; they simply cannot afford it. At best, the loans will have to be funded, spread over a long period, with very easy payments for interest and amortization. Even then, the load will seriously impede the free economic development of the Allies in the future, and from time to time will greatly disturb the exchange markets of the world. We are not only vitally interested in avoiding this, but we should strain every nerve to remedy the demoralization already existing, and in agricultural and industrial enterprise in foreign exchange acts as a direct stimulus to imports into this country, while it immeasurably checks foreign exports. Whatever we want to sell abroad is made costlier for the foreign consumer, and whatever is manufactured abroad can be sold down here at correspondingly lower prices expressed in our currency. Unless this situation is remedied, the result must be that our export trade will languish just as soon as Europe no longer depends on us alone for her urgent needs. We must then be prepared for a sharp reaction in agricultural and industrial enterprise, and in trade generally, with consequent unemployment and all the misery this involves.

The problem has, however, still another aspect. Had we entered the war sooner—and it is surely no longer difficult to plead that we should have done so—our assistance would unquestionably have brought it to an earlier close, and the financial burdens would then have been quite differently distributed. We should have had more on our shoulders; our associates correspondingly less. Are they to be penalized for this? Are we

(Continued on Page 4.)

WEST POINTER'S TRIP ACROSS MEXICO

A KERN-EYED West Pointer, with no military seal of office on his lapel to prevent the disclosure of his observations, has just completed a trip across Mexico, from the southern to the northern border. It is the first definite picture of conditions there covering a great stretch of territory, and it comes at a time when there is increased attention on the subject of the recognition of the Obregon Government, by the United States.

The American who made this trip is Colonel Herbert R. Hayden, who, after serving in France as the commander of one of our artillery regiments, was a member of the General Staff at Washington. After the armistice he resigned to accept a position with a large New York trading concern; it was while in this position in the interest of his company that he decided to return to this country through Mexico, to learn what conditions were.

"I got across the border into Mexico after a twenty-four-hour wait," said Colonel Hayden in New York City last day. "It was after a trip up a river in a flatboat and not far from Huachucla, once over the border, I made my way by ex car to Tapachula. I was surprised to find one of the best of the army's infantry regiments stationed there. It had an excellent band. Besides the concerts of this band there was grand opera. Tapachula is a beautiful city. I found that the only way I could get out of town was on a train

of a few box cars which left the city at 1 o'clock in the morning. The road was bad; there had apparently been no repairs on it for years. All along the route there were evidences of destruction by the revolutionists, but the road was readily passable at every point. At San Jeronimo, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, my next stop, it could hardly find a place to sleep. I had to wait here a day to get a train across the Isthmus. The route was the Pan-American Railroad, which carried the traffic across the Isthmus before the canal was built. Originally a splendid, well-constructed road, over which fifty trains a day passed, it is now badly run down. I spent a day at Santa Lucrécia, on the Pan-American line. The best transportation I could get out of there was in a third-class coach, with wooden benches. It was crowded to the doors. Through the jungle the track was very bad, and once a car got off the track.

From Cordoba, I had intended to branch off to Vera Cruz, but being told by Cordoba that it was all right through there, I decided to cut this out and travel direct to Mexico City. At Cordoba, I was able to get a bath and shave, the first since leaving Tapachula. Thence to Orizaba, where I struck the main line to Mexico City. I found an excellent train, with Pullmans and a buffet car. I thought it was the most beautiful trip I ever experienced, but all along the route there were black scars of the revolution—railroad stations burned and plantation houses destroyed. Every mile or so there were black houses, one in sight of the other, with soldiers in them to guard the railroad. On account of the grade, we had two engines to pull us up.

"Mexico City stood out in contrast to the rest of the country. It was well-lighted, and many automobiles dashing about with no consideration of a speed limit gave it an appearance of luxury. A busy air marked the capital, with gaiety in the evening. I visited one embassy after another, and found them to be a conversation with President Obregon. From what I could learn in Mexico City from various sources, the impression there is that Obregon will be able to handle the situation, though this hand there was grand opera. Tapachula is a beautiful city. I found that the only way I could get out of town was on a train

"Another disturbing element in the picture of future peace of which I have heard in Mexico—consists of the cliques in this country who, I was told, make a business of encouraging strife in Mexico. The leaders in any new outbreak, knowing of old that an appeal will not be in vain, go to them for support and, I was informed, if the revolutionists can make a show of successful outcome, the means for carrying on the fight are usually obtained. According to information given to me there is one such group in Washington and another in San Antonio. It was urged, in behalf of stability of relations between the United States and Mexico, that our Government should suppress these groups; that otherwise, if they should become any considerable challenge to Obregon's authority, they would be active in mixing up things again to get what profit out of it they could, even if we were not finally drawn into intervention.

"Herrera, the new President of Guatemala, has taken this stand, and a similar clique has been driven out of that country. The new President of

ECHOES FROM COBY'S TRIP

A Glimpse at the Vast Resources of South America—Handicaps for the Foreigner

By WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

THE lucky ones who accompanied Secretary Bainbridge Colby on his recent tour of South America, and their first view of South America, was that it was a vast and beautiful country. It was late afternoon when we sighted the hills and valleys surrounding the City of Rio de Janeiro. The sun began to set. The clouds varied in color from almost crimson to the palest tint of blue. I can assure there was never another such sunset.

We had received word from the Brazilian authorities that they were not ready to receive us until the morning. About 8 o'clock in the morning a gust came from the north, and the temperature fell. The clouds, firing a salute of raindrops, which the clouds returned. We proceeded into the inland bay on which Rio is situated. The mouth of the bay is guarded by two immense peaks. By 11 o'clock we had reached the buoy. Airplanes were flying overhead and innumerable small boats were round about.

After a short delay the Minister of Foreign Affairs came aboard, also the Admiral of the Brazilian fleet and his staff. After due formalities they took the Secretary ashore in the Capital's gun. Then came a drive through the city. After passing the business district we saw a beautiful beach. This is the bathing place of Rio. It seemed strange to us Americans to see thousands of people in bathing suits, swimming right in the heart of the city. Doubtless when we remembered that it was December. The natives do not need to go to any Coney Island or Brighton Beach for a dip.

There was a brief reception and we were led to our own particular rooms in our own particular place. The Brazilian had arranged to make the American mission comfortable. Looking from our windows, I could glimpse a wonderful garden with a background of mountains.

Different nations and different kinds of men to South America. The Englishman goes as a representative of English-owned railroads. The successful American who is there represents American importers of South American products, such as beef, hides, coffee, rubber. The German went to South America to take up farm land, and whole sections of

Brazil and Argentina are now thriving German colonies of agriculturists. The Italian generally belongs to the labor class. The Spaniards and Portuguese of many sorts and climes, are the only ones that assimilate with the natives. A young man going from America with a keen mind and good physique, which would enable him to make a success of the native customs. The South American is a people of great force and energy, and ceremony, caring much for show. The brightness of the young North American grates on their nerves.

In certain sections of Brazil are unlimited possibilities to acquire land at nominal prices. It is yours almost for the asking—land that equals in productivity, and greatly surpasses in climatic conditions, the far-famed acres of the Middle West; land that will raise cattle by the thousands; land on which the climatic condition is such that the cattle can graze the year round without having to be fed; swamps absolutely filled with mahogany and other hard woods of precious value; land that is laden with gold, which no intelligent effort has been made to develop.

There are great forests of rubber, from which not a pound has ever been extracted. There are lands suitable for raising coconuts and coffee, still in the virgin state, and labor is to be had at about one-fifth of what it costs in America. The sense of ease is so highly developed in these regions that as soon as a man has enough money to buy a silk hat and a frock coat he is too much of a gentleman to work or to engage in business. He can do nothing except enter politics or be a soldier or a naval officer. Consequently the development of priceless gifts of nature is in the hands of the young immigrant who has the hardihood to withstand the drawbacks, the isolation, the social ostracism, and has the capital behind him. But, as I said before, if you have not the capital or the lucking and are dependent solely upon your own physical efforts, stay away.

Americans frequently wonder why we do not receive more of the trade of South America than we do. Why, with our wonderful machinery, our splendid economic organization and our natural resources, which have fitted us to more than meet competition with other nations, do we not receive more trade from South America? The answer is, in part, due to our self-sufficiency; in part, due to our lack of understanding the South American methods of doing business; lack of trained men in the South American field; inadequate banking facilities and inability to speak the Spanish language. All of these things must be corrected before we can hope to secure our just share of South American trade.

We have misunderstood the South American market, his customs and his policies. On the other hand, South America has considered us as a nation of hoards and money grabbers—sans idealism, sans artistic taste, sans appreciation of the true and the beautiful. They are equally certain that our method of doing things, are far inferior to theirs.

The Germans, the Italians, the French and, in a lesser degree, the Britons have cultivated a sufficient amount of diplomacy to adapt at least a veneer of South American ways. We, in our self-sufficiency, have so far our superiority that we have ignored the only means of reaching the South American market. They are a sentimental race. They trade by favor and friendship. They trade with the sentimental generosity of a social event. They dislike the practicality, the individualism, the directness, of American style. And until America learns to meet the Latin on his own footing, we will not secure the South American trade.

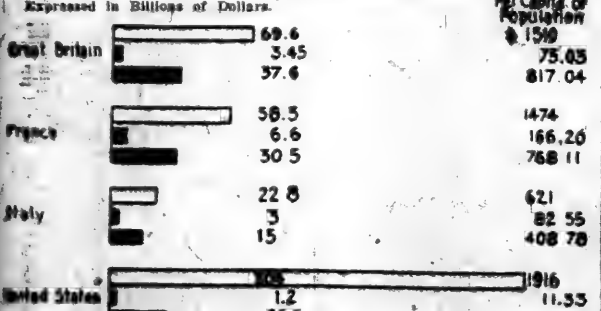
Before the war we practically had no American shipping; no direct lines to South American ports; foreign bottoms saw fit to influence trade to their home ports and used the very reasonable way of making it. It meant double shipping via Europe to reach American ports. Since the building of our ships and the war, we have the bottom, but they are not properly organized. The American Congress has not seen fit to encourage American enterprise in opening new lines to South America. It has hampered the formation of new companies for such purposes. Under our Seaman's act, which places so much greater restriction on shipping than do the maritime laws of the European nations, it is impossible in normal times for American bottoms to compete successfully with ships flying foreign flags.

"This point cannot be too much emphasized, as upon our business relations with largely our relations in other ways, including governmental ones. Our future with these countries is every way bright, and it rests more with us than with them whether or not we are to win or lose in promoting friendship and mutual respect with these countries which by geographical position and industry are most deserving of it and with whom our relations should logically be of the best. I trust that we will begin to grasp our own shortcomings in this respect before the opportunity is lost to us and revert to the countries of duty, America continues to ship its goods in the same manner that he would send them to Chicago, or St. Louis.

(Continued on Page 3.)

PRE-WAR FINANCES.

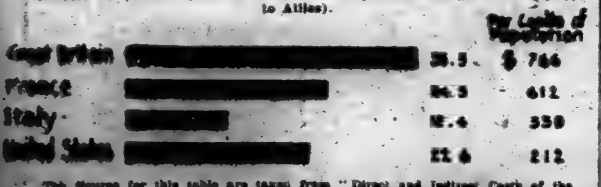
Showing that the future of the other combatants mentioned in the table is marred to a far greater extent than ours, although our debt rose more than any other country's in proportion to the pre-war indebtedness.



The figures for this table are compiled from "Financial Statistics of Belgium," by Louis Ross Gottlieb, statistician for the Public Service Commission for the First District. The per capita figures have been added. (Parenthesis countries changed late dollars on pre-war basis.)

WAR-DEBT BURDENS.

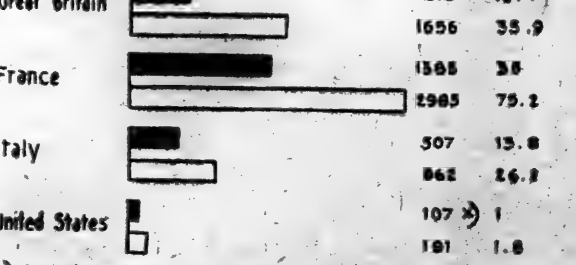
Showing that the war debt rose much more heavily on the United States population, although the total amount owed by this nation is far less than that owed by Italy, and nearly as large as that owed by France.



The figures for this table are taken from "Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War," by Ernest L. Booth, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago. The per capita figures have been added.

SACRIFICES IN LIVES.

Black—Thousands of men killed in action and died of wounds. White—Thousands of men seriously and otherwise wounded.

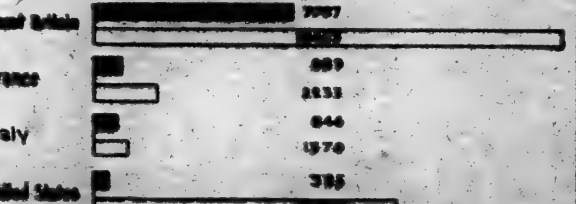


x) Includes deaths at home and in Expeditionary Force

The figures for this table are taken from "Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War," by Ernest L. Booth, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago. The per thousand figures have been added.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

Black—Thousands of gross tons of merchant shipping lost through acts of war. White—Thousands of gross tons of merchant shipping belonging to the different countries according to The Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1919.



From Professor Booth's work, mentioned in preceding table.

ROW IN CLOTHING TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

naturally have affected the work of the impartial machinery. In Rochester, however, the union nor the employers have ever refused to obey the decisions of the impartial machinery. In New York several manufacturers deliberately refused to obey the decisions of the impartial machinery. Some of the local unions have done the same.

When such things happen, it is naturally almost impossible for the impartial machinery to operate. The employers' association is not strong enough to control all its members, and the union has the same difficulty with its local unions as long as it is possible for any employer to get out from under the agreement.

"The conditions in the New York market cannot be changed in a day. It will take years and years of experience with impartial machinery to gradually teach both the employers and the union people that it is possible to adjust their differences in a legal and orderly manner instead of by constant strikes and lockouts. Thirty or forty years of constant fighting between employers and workers in the New York market has given both of them a certain attitude of mind which cannot be changed in a day. Both have a war psychology, and it will take years to develop a peace psychology."

Need of Inside Shapers.

When the office of impartial chairman was inaugurated in 1919, two agreements were signed between the union and the employer. One laid down the rules for the preferential shop; the other for the closed shop. The preferential shop is one in which the union worker is given preference over the non-union worker, in the employing and discharging of men.

After these agreements were entered into the clothing industry experienced an unprecedented period of prosperity. The supply of labor was not equal to the demand and individual workers took advantage of the situation to demand substantial increases in wages. The employers, too, were bidding workers away from each other and offering unheard of wages to get help. The agreements with the union tended to stabilize conditions, for they fixed the wages that all employers were supposed to pay. In spite of the agreements, however, employers continued to steal help from each other by offering higher and higher wages and employees made individual bargains to get more money than had been agreed upon by collective bargaining.

The Manufacturers' Association offered its members not to pay any higher wages than the agreement required, but it could not control the individual manufacturers who were willing to pay almost any price to get help. It was easy then to pass the cost on to the consumer. The former president of the Clothing Trade Association, chairman of the Market Committee, himself pledged themselves to stop the skyrocketing of wages, opened a new shop in which he paid workers \$3 a week above the prevailing rates.

Union's Embarrassing Position.

"The union was put in the embarrassing position of holding down wages, and it actually forced some members to return to jobs paying \$3 and \$4 a week less than other employers had offered them. But some local unions supported the individual members, and without the active co-operation of all the employers this attempt at stabilizing the industry and holding labor costs in bounds could not succeed. The union was therefore unable to control its members, except in the case of the cutters, who have been held down to the scale of \$31 a week \$200 and while other workers of no job still have been paid as much as \$70 and \$80 a week."

The period of prosperity was followed, as is known, by one of cessation of buying. Both the union and the manufacturers agreed that something had to be done to stimulate business. The impartial chairman was the same opinion and it was suggested that a joint conference made up of representatives of the manufacturers and the union study conditions for the purpose of coming to an agreement as to where and how to tackle the problem of production.

On Oct. 6 Major B. H. Githell, labor manager and market chairman for the Employers' Association, wrote Mr. Hillman a letter advising him of a joint conference which was to be held between the union and the manufacturers. In speaking he said:

"The business outlook for the coming spring season leads this association to believe that the interest of the workers whose your organization represents will be best served by working out a joint program for readjusting the conditions affecting the cost of production."

At the same time Major Githell indicated a resolution formulated by the members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association stating the conditions upon which they would confer. This resolution, over which so many words of controversy have been made up of seven demands. They follow:

1. The right of the manufacturer to install piecework.

2. Scales prevailing in other clothing markets to be the base rates for New York workers.

3. The co-operation of workers in maintaining individual records of production for week workers in shops and cutting rooms.

4. Individual standards of production for week workers in shops and cutting rooms.

5. The right of the manufacturer to change contractors.

6. Adequate freedom to discipline and hire workers and to introduce improved machinery.

7. The agreements maintained by the union in other markets in which adjustment machinery is functioning successfully to be made the basis of relationship between the association and the union.

Several conferences on these demands followed. The manufacturers demanded a 50 per cent. cut in labor cost. The union proposed a joint investigation of the conditions of manufacture existing in the New York market. The manufacturers refused to agree to such an investigation. Mr. W. M. Leiserson then proposed an investigation as to labor and production costs, so that both sides, and also the public, might be able to reach an intelligent understanding of the situation. The employers rejected this proposal and, instead, suggested arbitration of their seven demands. The impartial chairman ruled that these demands were not arbitrable. The manufacturers decided to insist upon these demands.

A forty-eight-hour work.

On Nov. 18 a large concern notified its forces that it had decided to open the shop on piecework wages and on the basis of a forty-eight-hour week. Major B. H. Githell, labor manager for the Association of Clothing Manufacturers, was

dismissed by the manufacturers, with his entire staff, because he opposed the breaking of the agreement.

On Dec. 2 the manufacturers' association reaffirmed its demands in the form of the following ultimatum:

"Resolved, That the association continue the conferences with the union for the purpose of fixing conditions of labor, provided the union agrees on or before Dec. 6, 1920, that all workers should individually be responsible for a daily standard of production, to be agreed on and calculated upon base rates prevailing in other competitive markets, and that in the event of failure of any worker to produce such standard of production the employer shall have the right to reduce wages pro rata or to discharge the worker substantially under-producing; be it further

"Resolved, That in the event the association fails to receive an affirmative reply to the above proposal within the time fixed, then the association put into effect the proposal aforesaid."

Again, both the union and the impartial chairman took the position that the principle of joint investigation, conference and arbitration was involved. Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, wrote to the clothing manufacturers, in which he reaffirmed his conditions of negotiation. In his letter he said:

"The union has accepted the suggestion of the impartial chairman for a joint committee to be appointed and charged with the duty of ascertaining existing conditions, determining the extent to which production can be increased and the means by which these ends can be secured. The union has heretofore undertaken, and does now undertake, to secure the enforcement of whatever production program a joint committee should work out. This surely is the essence of collective bargaining, to which your association is committed."

On Dec. 7 the clothing manufacturers made public the following statement:

"The association announces that, in view of existing conditions and the union's refusal to accept the proposal of

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On Dec. 7 the clothing manufacturers made public the following statement:

"The association announces that, in view of existing conditions and the union's refusal to accept the proposal of

the manufacturers contained in the resolution of the Market Committee of Dec. 2. It is no longer possible to recognize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union as representing and acting for the interest of the workers in the New York clothing market, and the manufacturers will attempt in every possible way to secure business and give employment to their workers upon a basis which will insure good wages and make competition with the other markets possible. It is also officially announced that the impartial chairman has ceased to function and is without authority to speak on behalf of the local market.

This is practically all there is to the story of the clothing strike.

WOOD ALCOHOL TEST.

REGARDING the question of finding whether alcoholic drink contains that deadly poison known as wood alcohol, there is a test which, it is asserted, may be made even by a layman unversed in chemistry. It takes about three minutes and costs about 25 cents. Herman R. Brown, a chemist of 115 Broadway, says it will work. Here is the method:

Dissolve about a quarter of a teaspoonful of salicylic acid (crystals) in about a half teaspoonful of strong sulphuric acid. Add about a teaspoonful of the "boose" to be analyzed. If there is a pronounced color change, even when the wood alcohol is present.

It is said that if there is even a little less than half of 1 per cent. of wood alcohol in the liquid tested, it may be thus detected.

WHITE FATHERS' ACQUISITION.

THE ground upon which stands the ruins of the celebrated amphitheatre of Carthage has been acquired by purchase by the White Fathers, a Roman Catholic missionary society resident in Algeria. Saints Perpetua and Felicitas martyrdom site in this area, and as the order of the White Fathers is based, largely, on the works and death of these two saints, their acquisition of the historical site is doubly interesting.

The purchase was celebrated directly after the deal was closed by a solemn high mass, sung in a subterranean vault found among the ruins. Into this, victims, particularly the early Christians, were undoubtedly held while awaiting death in pillars of fire or at the jaws of famished beasts above them when Carthage had a holiday.

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EUROPE'S DEBT AND OURS

(Continued from Page 2)

not willing to waive our claim against those who suffered most because they were nearest at hand, and who defended us in defending themselves? We cannot give them back their dead, who fell for us too, but we can at least brighten their future by relieving them of responsibilities which will weigh on them for generations.

From an economic point of view, it will be much the best in the long run, if we wipe these advances entirely out of our books; from an ethical point of view, it will not be an act of generosity, but the expression of a just realization that there are certain obligations which should not be forgotten.

This program would probably meet with quicker and more general acceptance were it not for the impression that such a concession would react against us, and for the mistaken belief that the two countries principally concerned are following a line of political conduct which should deprive them of our support. It may be possible to remove some of this misapprehension.

France, insisting on a more faithful compliance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles than others who had confronted Germany might exact, is nowdays often charged with imperialistic designs, and therefore no longer deemed entitled to our full sympathy. This is unduly influenced by her chauvinist press—which should not be taken any more seriously than our own yellow journals—it is impossible to reach such a conclusion. None should reproach her for still giving heed to the advice of her military leaders; it would be folly were she to act otherwise. None should expect her to let matters drift in her colonial possessions, where she is merely fortifying herself against the danger of graver and more perplexing problems.

France has lived under the shadow of the German menace for a very long time; she has had to submit to great humiliation in order to live in peace. When the armistice was concluded, her future safety did not seem to her assured, and she made great concessions in the final peace terms only because of the promise of Anglo-American support were she ever to be attacked again. We all know that there is no chance for the time being, that the contemplated treaty for the protection of France will be signed. She is now faced with a situation where she has made concessions but has been deprived of their countervalue. Who can deny her the right to insist on "Safety First"? To expose otherwise is to camouflage the entire proceedings at Versailles. It is well enough for people to philosophize who live beyond the immediate reach of Germany, but to the Frenchman whose frontier abuts the German this close proximity is a source of constant dread.

Had the spirit of the French protective treaty been preserved, we would be justified in asking France to yield on the questions which have lately stirred up trouble in connection with the Treaty of Versailles, but until some equivalent is given her for that upon which she had a perfect right to rely, we should be very patient with her attitude. She is entitled to that feeling of confidence which the protective treaty would have given her: it is in the interest of all that she be so protected. Should her frontiers continue exposed as they were in 1914, it merely means a renewed menace to the whole world.

France is laboring under great irritation—the lands of her enemy have escaped invasion; there are no devastated regions east of the Rhine. The traveler crosses the Rhine to find the fields, the vineyards, the orchards and the villages in a flourishing condition. Yet, the guarantee which was to protect France against the ravages of another attack has become intangible. The two countries which were to stand back of her in such an emergency—Great Britain and the United States—have withdrawn for the present, either from self-interest or from a lack of understanding of this situation, and it seems to her, expect concessions from her in order that they may the sooner revive business with the former enemy.

Once the problem of her safety for the future is solved, France will be found as reasonable and conciliatory as any one could wish; her leaders know that her vital interests lie in that direction.

The question is not as readily disposed of where it affects Great Britain because we have been educated to look upon everything British through distorting spectacles, and are unduly influenced by the constant political agitation that pervades our country owing to the unfortunate conditions in Ireland. We take altogether too little trouble to sift truth from fiction where Britain is concerned.

And so we take stock in the talk that Britain has gained all the advantage from the war and is going to gobble up everything in sight. It is true, the German fleet is no more, and Britain can breathe freely in that respect; in fact, one should expect that this would incline her the more to sympathize with the fears of France. But the other advantages gained by her are coupled with very serious new responsibilities. These interests are not of her seeking. Representative Englishmen would be glad to have America assume a full share of the burden of supervising those regions outside of Europe severed from the German and Turkish Empires. They would much prefer, having regard for their pre-war engagements, to restrict their own sphere of control to such territories as are essential to the safety of the empire. To the United States was given every opportunity to assume one or more of the mandates suggested by the Peace Conference, but we declined, for reasons which the great majority of our people seems to have approved. Whether right or wrong, we chose our policy, and we certainly should not nurse a grievance against Great Britain because she felt compelled to assume control over vast stretches of country which lie on the road to her domains—a responsibility which is bound to be a source of exceeding worry and expense for many years to come.

Then, again, we hear that Britain is cutting the oil cables and the oil reserves away from us. The United States produces now nearly 10,000,000 tons a year, while the entire British Empire has an annual output of only 2,000,000. [J. T. Smith, editor of Oil News, London, in The Landmark, December, 1920.] If we find it necessary to look around for new sources of supply, can we find fault with Britain for doing the same?

And what about the frequent criticism of British naval policy? Great Britain's justification for a large navy is far greater than ours; we are self-supporting and self-contained, while it is a question of life and death for the British

to keep their sea communications open. Yet excitement runs high whenever the old charge is reiterated that Britain has stricken down every navy which had successfully competed with her own and that she is now casting envious eyes upon our naval progress. What Britain did in the far past does not now concern us. The erroneous impression now current is easily traced to German propaganda, because at a time when the German mercantile marine had risen from 1,240,182 tons in 1888 to 3,153,724 in 1918 (Dr. Karl Helfferich's "Germany's Economic Progress"), the Germans already claimed that their trade was being choked off by the English. The German mercantile marine, and, for that matter, the German Navy, could never have developed as they did had not British ports and coaling stations all over the world been open to their ships on even terms with British vessels. In that respect Britain has always shown far greater liberality than any other nation.

Again, the attempt was made quite recently to create suspicion regarding Britain's stand in case of war between this country and Japan. Even if only on account of the attitude of the British dominions in and about the Pacific, no British Government would think of taking sides against us in such a conflict; none would outlive the mere suggestion.

Finally, one fact stands out against the background of guesswork: Great Britain and we have managed to get along without serious trouble for more than one hundred years. Errors have been committed on both sides, but a sound and well-intentioned policy has afforded a basis for the equitable adjustment of all difficulties, though at times tense and trying situations have developed.

Great Britain has been, and probably still is, a rich country. She will survive and prosper even should we fail to relieve her of some of the burden she is now carrying, but that would neither acquit our obligation nor equalize the sacrifices made in a common cause.

The world has changed greatly since George Washington warned us against entangling alliances. He would be the last to urge that fundamental changes should be disregarded and the same course steered, no matter how different the rocks and currents. His admonition has served a long time as a beacon light and need not be lost sight of, even though we give heed to other helpful signs and observations.

In those days it took months to receive a reply to any communication sent to Europe; today it can be had within a few minutes. The telegraph, the telephone, the wireless have annihilated distance. The oceans, formerly a barrier, now unite continents, and a virtual ferry service has replaced the old-time sailing boats. Business is carried on throughout the world on a scale never dreamed of before; gigantic financial transactions link the far distant countries. The result of study and of beneficent discoveries is immediately available everywhere. This rapidity of intercourse and modern scientific development do much to promote the happiness of man, but offer also increased facilities for his undoing. Tremendously increased armament; greater mobility and quicker aggression; great intellects, devoted to the study how best to work unlimited destruction, are instances of this. It would seem that for good or ill, for upbuilding or ruin, the world is drawn more closely together than ever; clearly, there is no road back to splendid isolation.

Instead of avoiding alliances, it may now be wiser to promote them. For the very purpose of preventing entanglements; and it may be the only safe way. Whether they are called League of Nations, or an Association of Nations, or merely an Understanding, is immaterial, so long as the participants do not entertain extravagant expectations and do not forget that results will not be forthcoming unless the spirit and the will to succeed are constantly maintained. At all events, standing alone no longer spells success. Our everyday life and our fate are so closely interwoven with other peoples' that we must find common ground upon which to build the future. To shrink from this duty and this manifest destiny is to betray a lack of foresight and of courage, and our people will not be found wanting if they but perceive the drift of the times.

Our road is clear. "Loyalty and Solidarity" should be the watchword in facing with our late associates the unsettled issues of the war: "Welcome Back." In extending a hand to our recent enemies, so soon as they shall show a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, and always, "America First," but "America First" not merely in enjoying the blessings of our escape from real war distress, and in exploiting our unlimited possibilities, but "America First" in every effort to correct injustices and help others less favored; above all, "America First" in the readiness to make sacrifices in striving for the highest ideals.

WHEN HARBOR WAS FROZEN UP.

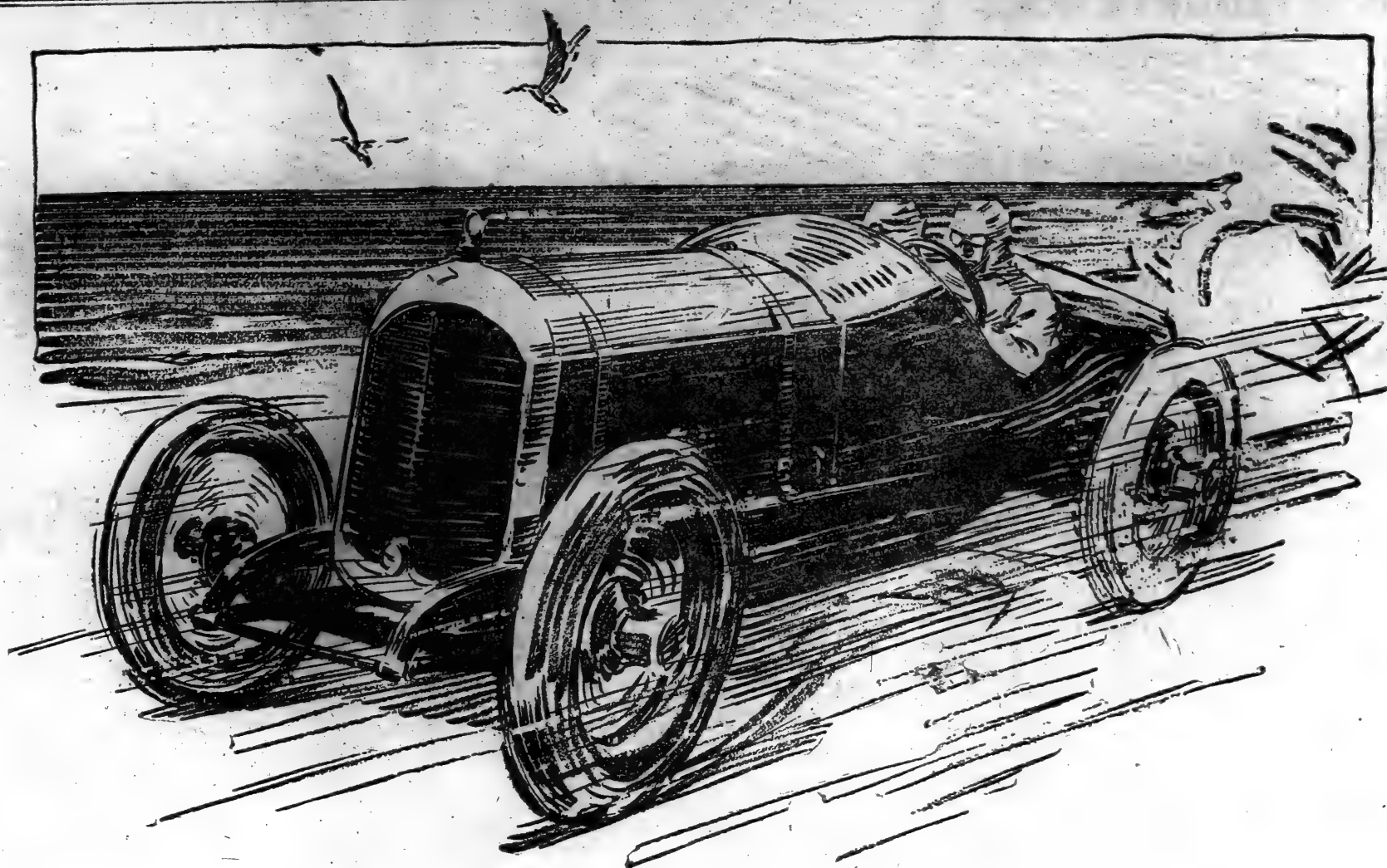
ONE hundred years ago New York City experienced one of the coldest winters ever recorded in its history. The ice in the rivers and bay froze so hard that it was possible to walk all the way on the ice from Staten Island to the city, and scores of persons crossed the North River from the Jersey shore to Manhattan. The conditions at that time were contrasted with the winter of 1790, which was one of the exceptionally severe seasons in this part of the country.

"The ice in the North River," said The Mercantile Advertiser of Jan. 27, "increased in thickness, but was not strong enough at the Jersey shore for teams to cross. So many foot passengers were crossing yesterday that three or four temporary taverns were erected upon the ice for their accommodation. A respectable old gentleman crossed upon the ice yesterday who crossed in the same manner in 1790 and has never until now had an opportunity to do it again since that period. Considerable merchandise was transported across in sleighs drawn by hand."

Several men of a scientific bent of mind measured the distance on the ice from the Cortlandt Street dock to the New Jersey shore with a chain and fixed the exact distance at one mile and seventy-eight feet.

The slow-moving ferries stopped entirely during the ice period, but a Hoboken ferryboat which evidently put out before the severe frosts had a trying time, as related in the columns of The Commercial Advertiser on Jan. 28:

"We mentioned yesterday that the Hoboken horse ferryboat was missing. We are happy to state that she was stopped by the ice a little below Governor's Island, near Red Hook, where she remains frozen in. There were on board at the time 17 passengers and 25 horses who were got ashore yesterday on the ice. We are requested to state that there was a stove on board and about a load of wood, but the room in which the stove was, being small, could not accommodate the large number of passengers which were on board."



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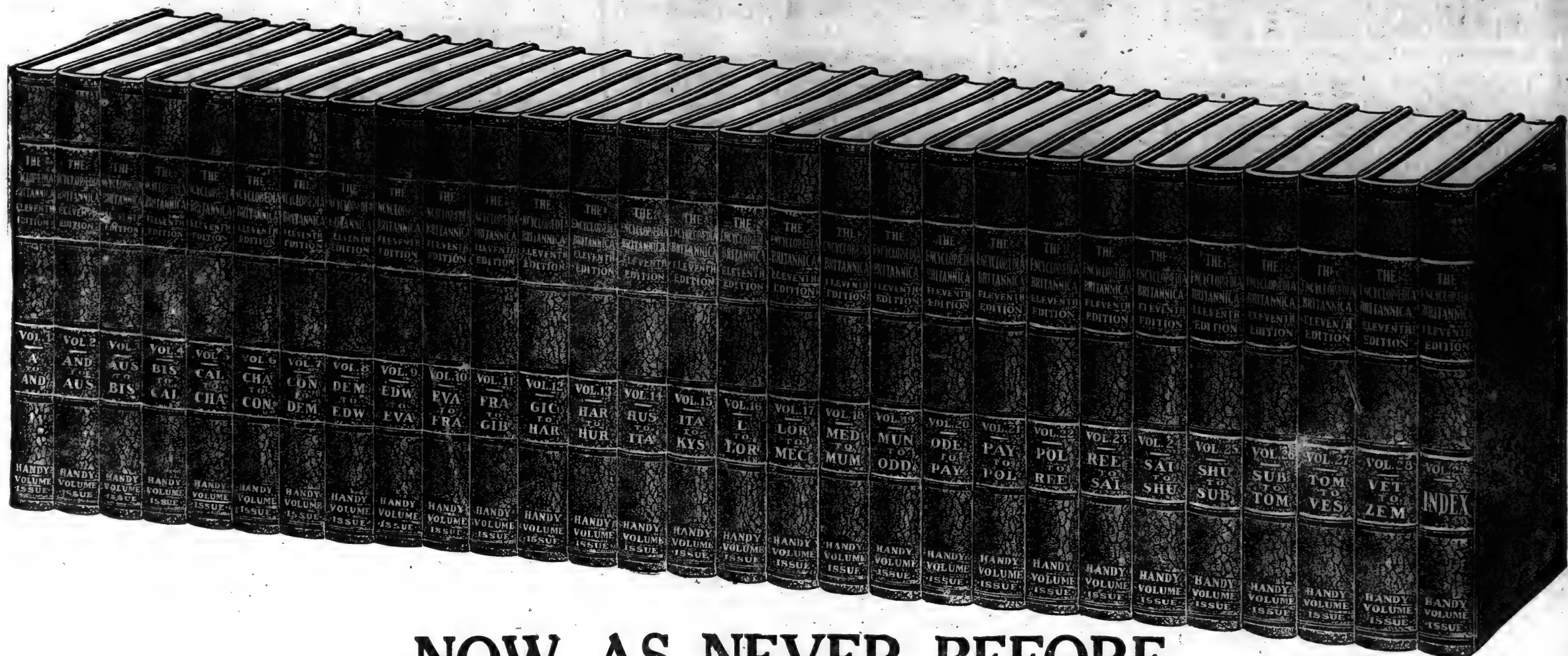
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IMPROVING MOTOR ROUTES

Nearly 550 Miles Rebuilt on Lincoln Highway in 1920—Now Permanently Marked

IN view of the increasing popularity of the Lincoln Highway as the main thoroughfare for motorists touring across the continent, it will be pleasant news for automobile owners to learn that the route will provide better traveling facilities this coming season than ever before. The report recently made to the association shows that in 1920 a total of 544 miles was materially improved, some being new construction. It represents 18 per cent of the entire length of the highway. For this work the sum of \$1,434,492 was expended and \$685,133 additional for general maintenance, aggregating \$2,119,625, about \$1,000,000 less than in 1919, the high record year for Lincoln Highway road work.

Had it not been for lack of transportation facilities, building materials, the high price and shortage of labor, the condition of the securities market affecting the sale of bonds for road building and the reluctance on the part of contractors to undertake road work, the year 1920 would have seen a great outlay than in any previous period. Much of the work contemplated has been carried over into 1921.

The association in 1920 completed the permanent marking of the road from the east coast as far west as Omaha, Neb., at a cost of \$20,000. The western section to the Pacific Coast had been previously marked. The Lincoln Highway is now the longest permanently marked road not only in the United States but in the world.

The thoroughfare was used by a larger number of motorists last year than ever before. Hundreds of tourists traversed the entire distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Chesapeake, W. Va., was the stopping point for tourists from thirty-four States one day last summer, when a count of 2,540 people at the municipal camp ground was made. On one of the free camp grounds in Nebraska, 794 motor tourists were gathered one day in July.

New Jersey completed fourteen miles of 18-foot concrete construction, 10½ inches thick at the center and 8 inches thick at the sides, with 3-foot bituminous macadam shoulders, continuous with the concrete at the sides and with 3-foot dirt berms outside of the macadam shoulders, making a total width of 30 feet. This section is one of the highest types of modern highway in the United States.

Pennsylvania is following the same plan as New Jersey in replacing the worn macadam sections of the highway with permanent concrete. Eleven miles of roadwork was undertaken in Lancaster County in 1920, and nineteen miles of the same type leading west from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, included in the Pennsylvania budget was the sum of \$110,000 for one of the finest bridges upon the highway. Ohio was able to complete but 19.5 miles of standard construction of a total of 75 miles contemplated at the beginning of the year. It is interesting to note that every foot of the Lincoln Highway across Ohio is either of brick, concrete, macadam, asphalt, or asphaltic concrete or under contract for construction with one of these types.

Indiana planned to build forty miles of concrete on the highway in 1920, but only ten miles were finished. Illinois completed fifty-one miles of new twenty-foot concrete between Geneva and the Mississippi River, the cost of which was \$2,100,000. Contrasted with the mud which frightened the tourists but two or three years ago, Illinois now has one of the longest continuous stretches of permanent improvement on the route between the two coasts.

The grading of the highway across Iowa was practically completed, and nearly all of the bridges have been constructed of concrete. About half of the Lincoln Highway in Iowa is graded.

Nebraska instituted a complete maintenance system on the highway from the Missouri River to the Wyoming State line. Seventy miles of new construction were added during the year. In Wyoming 237 miles were improved. Wyoming spent not less than 25 per cent of its total available highway funds for improvement upon this road.

In Utah the chief improvement was the wonderful new Skyline boulevard leading into Salt Lake City from the east. Nevada has gone the full length in the matter of Lincoln Highway betterment, showing a total of \$788,237 for new construction. With the work completed and that in progress, more notable improvement in Nevada will be in evidence than in any other State at the end of 1921.

California spent \$112,157.95 upon the highway in 1920 in completing several short sections and general maintenance. James Newton Gunn, President of the United States Tire Company, has just been elected President of the Lincoln Highway Association. He succeeds F. A. Selberling, who felt unable to attend longer to the responsibilities of the position. Mr. Gunn, as a director and founder of the Lincoln Highway Association, has been in close touch with the aims and purposes of the organization. In accepting the office he said:

"I know that the work of the association should be much more effective and important now than ever before, and with the opportunities we have under the new conditions in political and industrial life we should be able to accomplish a great good in stimulating interest and constructive work in highway development throughout the entire country."

Improvement of the highways bears such an important relation to rural and social education that it is beginning to receive considerable attention, not only from highway but educational officials. The improvement of the highways in many sections of the country has made it easier for school children in the rural districts to get to school. Wherever roads have been improved statistics show that educational facilities have broadened and there has been a marked growth in school attendance.

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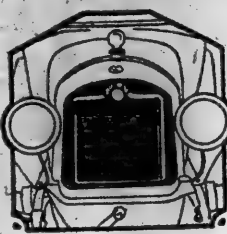
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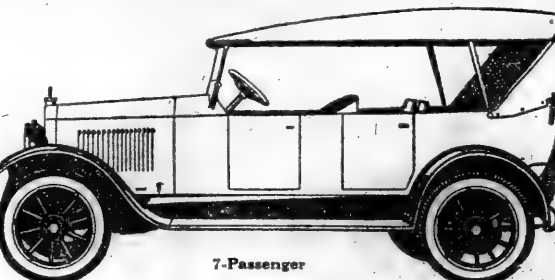
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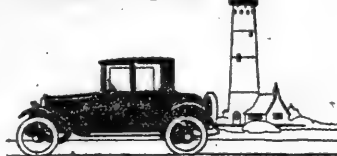
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RAILROADS AND UNIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Representatives of labor insist that the agreements must stand—what if they did stand as a result of the war? They must stand because they represent a vital step forward in the fight for standardization of employer's pay; a fight waged ceaselessly through many years before the entry of the United States into the war against Germany. It is right, contend the champions of labor, that the pay for a certain kind of work be the same all over the United States; it is right that the railroads be compelled to pay the same uniform rate, irrespective of local conditions; that they be made to bow to the classifications of labor as set forth in the national agreements and conform themselves to decisions in labor disputes made in accordance with those agreements.

The railroads, on the other hand, urge: Only a return to normal conditions of employment and working conditions can make it possible for railroads to be efficiently and economically operated. Moreover, it is imperative that the efficiency of labor, which has fallen off as a result of the war emergency, be restored. The railroads, say their spokesmen, do not object to the principle of collective bargaining. Collective bargaining is legitimate, according to them, so long as it implies nothing more than the right of the employees of any one railroad company to bargain as a body with that company. What they do find objectionable is a state of affairs which makes it possible for the grievance of a railroad employee anywhere in the United States to be decided according to a set of rules created purely as a measure to meet a war emergency, and its adjustment established as a precedent for the adjudication of similar cases anywhere else in the United States, irrespective of special local conditions, which often make such an adjudication entirely farcical and unjust. During the war emergency, say the champions of the railroads' point of view, the railroads were content to have disputes between them and their employees referred to a single authority—which, at that time, was the United States Railroad Administration—since the principal aim was to win the war as quickly and efficiently as possible. But, under present peace conditions (according to them), it is not right that any one authority should have the power to adjudicate disputes between railroad companies and their employees just as if the war emergency still hung over the land.

At present such authority is vested in the National Adjustment Board, which has again and again decided disputes according to an interpretation of the national agreements favorable to the theory that railroad labor is a standardized thing all over the country. Such decisions, of course, have been distasteful to the railroad companies, which held that all cases of this character must affect only the employee and the railroad company and the said company as employer. The United States Labor Board, before which this tremendously important railroad dispute has been brought, was formed in accordance with the provisions of the Transportation act of 1920. It includes three members for the railroads, three for the labor unions and three for the employers. It began its sittings in Chicago on Jan. 10 last.

UNCLE SAM'S PROFIT SHARE

(Continued from Page 1)

87.47 in taxes or 64.57 per cent. of their net incomes. All of the higher income ranks showed similar circumstances. Four individuals had incomes ranging from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 during 1918. Their aggregate net income was \$14,000,000 and their dividends were \$13,000,000. They, however, paid more than \$1,000,000 in Federal taxes. It would be interesting—if it were not too burdensome a task—to have the investments in tax exempt securities segregated in these tables. It would then be possible to obtain an incontrovertible answer to the question concerning how large a part the burden of taxation plays in retarding production by diverting funds from productive to unproductive channels.

One per cent. of the total number of personal returns, 43,000 individuals in all, reported incomes in excess of \$25,000 for the year.

This class reported 17 per cent. of the net personal income and it paid 68 per cent. of the total personal tax. Ninety-nine per cent. of the returns representing incomes under \$25,000 showed 87 per cent. of the total net income and paid 84 per cent. of the tax. The very great majority, even of those who have enough to file income tax returns, belonged to the lowest groups, as the following table for the entire country indicates:

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1918 DISTRIBUTED BY INCOME CLASSES.

Income Class	No. of Returns
\$1,000 to \$2,000	1,488,278
\$2,000 to \$3,000	1,010,285
\$3,000 to \$4,000	522,241
\$4,000 to \$5,000	282,241
\$5,000 to \$6,000	152,241
\$6,000 to \$7,000	82,241
\$7,000 to \$8,000	42,241
\$8,000 to \$9,000	22,241
\$9,000 to \$10,000	12,241
\$10,000 to \$12,000	12,241
\$12,000 to \$14,000	12,241
\$14,000 to \$16,000	12,241
\$16,000 to \$18,000	12,241
\$18,000 to \$20,000	12,241
\$20,000 to \$25,000	12,241
\$25,000 to \$30,000	12,241
\$30,000 to \$40,000	12,241
\$40,000 to \$50,000	12,241
\$50,000 to \$60,000	12,241
\$60,000 to \$75,000	12,241
\$75,000 to \$100,000	12,241
\$100,000 to \$150,000	12,241
\$150,000 to \$200,000	12,241
\$200,000 to \$300,000	12,241
\$300,000 to \$400,000	12,241
\$400,000 to \$500,000	12,241
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	12,241
\$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000	12,241
\$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000	12,241
\$4,000,000 and over	12,241

Total, 4,018,114

The figures concerning the sources of the income reported by the different classes are interesting. Forty-seven per cent. of all the net income reported was due to salaries, wages, and salaries; 20 per cent. to business, trade, commerce, partnerships, farming, and profits from industrial and real estate, stocks, bonds and other property; and 33 per cent. to interest, dividends, and annuities. The proportion of the net income due to salaries, wages, and salaries and the proportion due to interest, dividends, and annuities from property varied with the classes. Those whose incomes were under \$2,000 a year earned approximately 10 per cent. of their income by personal service and business. The ratio changed steadily with slight breaks as the income rose. Those who had \$2,000,000 or over obtained 12 per cent. of their total income from such sources. The proportion of net income due to salaries, wages, and salaries and the proportion due to interest, dividends, and annuities from property varied with the classes. Those whose incomes were under \$2,000 a year earned approximately 10 per cent. of their income by personal service and business. The ratio changed steadily with slight breaks as the income rose. Those who had \$2,000,000 or over obtained 12 per cent. of their total income from such sources. The proportion of net income due to salaries, wages, and salaries and the proportion due to interest, dividends, and annuities from property varied with the classes.

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The very purposelessness of their effort defeats itself. Their energy is consumed in fuss and flutter. They know exhaustion without achievement. In time they commence to talk about "bad luck" and finally fall into the fatal habit of self-pity.

The answer is plain: ambition must have a definite goal. Life without an objective is a squirrel cage. The activity that counts is directed activity. You must know where you are going. Once started you must keep going.

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NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

BY MICHAEL ALDRICH.

MRS. NATALIE CURTIS BURLIN, who has devoted much time to the study of folk music, especially of the aboriginal Americans and the American negroes, has turned her attention to the songs and folklores of the aboriginal Africans. The result is a handsome volume published by G. Schirmer, entitled "Songs and Tales from the Dark Continent." It is a record of the singing and the sayings of G. Kamba Simango of the Nkulu tribe, Portuguese East Africa, and Madikane Ceta of the Zulu tribe, Zululand, South Africa.

In her introduction Mrs. Burlin says that the African songs in this volume (as well as the American negro songs of her previous volumes) have been collected not merely for their intrinsic interest, but also for what they reveal of the mind and heart of the black man and of his life and customs. The two singers whose songs are set down in the book came from Africa to study at the Hampton Institute to equip themselves for service to their race at home, and there Mrs. Burlin found them and made them divulge their knowledge of the African song, sometimes at Hampton, sometimes at her own country place.

The book is largely devoted to explaining the folklores, the manners and customs, legends, songs and religious beliefs of the two African peoples discussed. Into much of these the music and songs enter, and some are extremely elaborate. There are several photographic reproductions of the singers in costume; of some of the native textiles and native instruments. The volume contains complete notations of the songs, first in the original, then in English, and in a note, certifies to the genuineness of the African songs, "uninfluenced by European music." He says that "in singing them for this book, I sang what I knew and did before I went to school. Mrs. Burlin and I were not satisfied by 'almost like it' but by 'just like it'—so that when they are played or sung they undoubtedly carry to ear the real African sound and time."

Mrs. Burlin calls the task of recording the songs one of appalling difficulty. Every note and word was gone over hundreds of times. Besides direct study from the singers, there were photographic records made for comparison; when the song was polyphonic, a record of each part was made separately, and each one was tested with the African singing the other one. It would seem to be only justice to Mrs. Burlin and her two collaborators to recognize the pains put into the work and the precision of its accuracy.

The author considers that the songs in the book prove in the native African a "genuine art sense." The African has evolved polyphony of "a rarely interesting type," and she concludes that while Europe was laboriously experimenting in polyphonic art, the African had already developed part singing to an elaborate degree. The round, or catch, has probably been used in Africa for hundreds of years. It was this polyphonic instinct, she believes, that developed in America that distinctive gift for extemporized harmony so marked among the negroes of the United States.

A complex rhythmic sense has long been recognized as belonging to the Africans. The rhythmic notes in this volume, Mrs. Burlin thinks, will offer new suggestions to the erudite, as the forceful, free, barbaric outlines of many of the African melodies offer to modern music a new silhouette. "Nor can we look with other than respectful interest upon the sense of form, symmetrical and beautiful, which builds these songs into well-balanced musical structures."

The songs are frequently in two parts; sometimes there is a quite independent movement of parts in rhythm as well as in melodic line. The accompaniments are sometimes for one drum or two or three, the two drums being tuned a fourth apart; often the accompaniment is only handclapping, which the American negroes have retained. The rhythms thus indicated are of many kinds and degrees of complexity. There are in some of the songs four different rhythmic handclaps going at once. There is frequently a marked melodic character in the songs, and they are of a sort that will repay study from a musical point of view, as well as the anthropological.

The Chindau songs, Mrs. Burlin observes, are from pagan Africa, but many of the Zulu songs show undoubted Hindu influence. It is obvious to any reader that the music of the African is "highly sensitive to sound, the African is quick to absorb the obvious melodies of the missionary hymn tunes. A European melody once heard will travel far into the interior and creep out again in the most unlooked for places among an entirely pagan people." The fact corresponds to one that has been noted frequently by students of negro songs in this country, and the degree of influence similarly conveyed has been in more than a few instances the subject of debate among collectors. The Zulu war song, however, and some of the love songs, have the true native flavor.

The Zulu dance songs are often "white" tunes; but Mrs. Burlin observes that they take on an African sound when accompanied by the characteristic handclapping. It is interesting to learn that this handclapping—no monotonous iteration, but charged with the natural African variety of rhythm—is more than mere rhythm. "It is colored with many tonal effects made by striking the hands together in different ways. Sometimes one hand forms a cuplike hollow against the other, emitting a deep, mellow tone; sometimes the hands are slapped flat with a dry, crisp crack. These contrasts and gradations of tone and volume are struck on the air with such a rare sense of dynamic values that the white listener pauses in amazement at the artistry expressed through such rudimentary means."

Mrs. Burlin's space did not allow her to go into a detailed account of the African instruments. She mentions drums of various sizes and shapes, played singly or in groups and tuned; the "marimba" or "malimba," the African piano, large wooden keys vibrating above gourd resonators and struck with rubber-tipped mallets; two kinds of rattles; the "mbila" or "mbasa," a rattling box upon which are suspended metal bowls or disks of different lengths, emitting a low, vibrating hum or hum of gentle sound; the "chikan," a one-stringed bow, played horizontally like a flute, one end in the mouth, and other kinds of bows; a horn made from the antelope's horn; the bamboo whistle and a loud-mouthed Dika.

The songs are given in the African tongue, with English translations, retaining the rhythms with the lyrics.

meaning. There are tables of the pronunciation of both the Chindau and Zulu words, so far as they can be shown in tables, and there are interlinear translations of texts in both languages, contributed by Dr. Frans Boas.

Constantin von Sternberg has collected into a small volume a series of essays that have appeared in musical periodicals. It is published by G. Schirmer under the title of "Tempo Rubato and Other Essays." The title is taken from that of the first essay. Mr. Sternberg does not approve of the term and thinks that if Chopin coined it he was not happy in it. Most accepted definitions of it he scorns; at some of Chopin's biographers have indulged in "gushing mellifluous" about it. There has been "mystery-mongering" with it.

The upshot of it is that every musical lawyer and conductor before Chopin and since has been indulged in "gushing mellifluous" about it. The modern piano and the modern orchestra offer new technical means of expression which ought not to be neglected; for "an old work that cannot stand interpretation in the spirit of a new time is ripe for the archaeological museum." This may lead far, perhaps too far.

In answering the question, "Does music describe?" he takes more conservative and not at all original ground in maintaining that the composer must concentrate his efforts upon the spiritual quality and not a particular portrayal and that descriptive music without the descriptive program must remain good, intelligent music. He devotes attention to proving in "National Music and the Negro" that negro melody was "white" from the outset. His remarks about African music in Africa, or the lack of it, are not borne out by the studies Mrs. Burlin has made. On what studies Mrs. Sternberg has based his own conclusions he does not disclose. The essay on "Artists' Biographies" is devoted to showing that artists' biographies should not be written; nor read, at least by artists. Artists should remain mysterious and apart from the general.

The fugitive character of many of these essays is evident. Probably they make no claim to great profundity. And there is certainly much in them that might be vigorously questioned. Clarence Dickinson has arranged and Helen A. Dickinson has provided a historical introduction, notes and English text for a series of "Six Troubadour Songs," published by the H. W. Gray Company. The songs are of much beauty and simplicity. Mr. Dickinson's transcriptions of them may serve satisfactorily for popular use. He has smoothed them down to conform to the taste of modern singers and listeners and has added accompaniments that are simple and in good taste. The historical introduction traces the origin of the Troubadours and jongleurs and mentions some of the leading ones and the nature of their activities. The biographical notes give fuller details about the composers of the subject and character of each song.

It might have been well to show how uncertain the transcription of some of these songs is, how difficult the arrival at an unquestioned text. And especially how different the results presented in the book are from the originals, especially in the harmonies and modalities that are characteristic of the old songs. So far as the editors let their readers know, the troubadours' version of these songs was about as they stand here. Perhaps it is unwise to disturb people with too many realities.

The illustrations are charming and instructive feature of the volume. The frontispiece is a reproduction in colors of a German illumination representing a group of minstrelsy—though the book is not concerned with minstrelsy; there is a beautiful illustration of a page of the manuscript of Adam de la Halle's song, "Robin Love Me"; and there are numerous smaller bits representing instruments and players. There is a reproduction of a photograph of the Chateau de Coucy from which the Chindau de Coucy took his name. One of the most bitterly resented sacrifices to the German fury for the destruction of beauty in France.

The last song included in the volume is by Clement Marot, not a troubadour song, for Marot lived much later. The editors say it is inserted as "an interesting illustration of the 'verse' of the troubadours, on the later lyric poetry of France and the music devoted to that poetry."

The H. W. Gray Company publishes a volume of "Fifteen Anthems for Mixed Chorus," by Sergei Rachmaninoff, being his Opus 37. There is an English text prepared by Winifred Douglas, and the edition is "authentic by the composer." These are among his recent works and are of considerable interest for the service of the Russian Church, though in their English version they are fitting for any choral service. Many of them are evidently based on traditional melodies of the Russian Church—melodies of the "Greek tradition," the "Kiev tradition," the "Byzantine tradition." Several are long and elaborate, as the "Gloria in Excelsis" and the "Magnificat." All are for four-part chorus, "a cappella," and they denote much skill in vocal part writing as well as a profound feeling for musical beauty and religious expression. A significant example of Mr. Rachmaninoff's skill in this kind of composition was given at the recent concert of the "Schole Cantorum," where some of his anthems thus sung made a deep impression.

Music and Letters, an English musical quarterly, goes into the second year with the January number. It is a substantial publication. Among the articles are one on "Oscar Sharp and Folk Dancing" by Winifred Shaw, accompanied by a drawing of Mr. Sharp by William Rothenstein; one on "Three Centenaries"—those of Jenny Lind, Pauline Viardot Garcia and George Grove—by Sir Charles Stanford; a description, with musical illustrations, of some curious rhythmic complications arising from the system of "proportion" in certain contrapuntal studies by Tudor composers. There are others, and a series of book reviews.

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STRAND TOPICAL REVIEW NEW SCENIC

COMING: "BLACK BEAUTY"

COMING: "BLACK BEAUTY"

CRIPPLED MILITIA'S NEEDS

What New Chief Faces in Rebuilding the National Guard—Remedies Proposed

BY VITTHUM LES MINNIGRODE.

FOR the first time in the history of the United States Army, in time of peace, a national guardman "in the rank of Major General" is facing the problem of rebuilding the militia. In the scheme of things at the War Department and at the same time assumes the office of Chief of the Militia Bureau. The President recently nominated for the head of this important bureau Colonel George C. Rickards of Pennsylvania. The militia is a peculiar one. Colonel Rickards' fine record during the World War was such as to demonstrate conclusively that he is a soldier of exceptionally high qualifications. Before his nomination Colonel Rickards had been on duty with the War Plans Division of the General Staff where his work won the approval and admiration of his associates.

The task upon which General Rickards has entered is far from being a simple one. It is a big job and the field of activity for the rehabilitation of the National Guard is almost limitless.

At present the state of the Guard throughout the country is far from good. There have been too many influences working against the building up of the National Guard service must be found before we can look forward to a really reconstituted militia.

The February First number of the Infantry Journal, the official publication of the United States Infantry Association, will contain an article on "Development of the National Guard" by Colonel John W. Heavens. Colonel Heavens has had a long tour of duty in the Militia Bureau, having been, from time to time, Acting Chief, and when next senior to the Chief. He is, therefore, thoroughly qualified to speak upon National Guard matters with the confidence born of intimate association and, perhaps, better qualified to correctly diagnose the ailments at present affecting the upbuilding of the Guard than any other officer.

The following excerpts from Colonel Heavens' interesting and illuminating article are worthy of being read by every one interested, not only in the Guard but in our country's preparedness for eventualities that may arise at any time. Colonel Heavens says:

"Including Nov. 30, 1920, the reorganization of the National Guard has reached a strength of 75,027 officers and enlisted men. This development is not considered encouraging. An investigation into the reasons therefor, in view of the passing of the act of June 4, 1920, should be illuminating.

"The people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, in the above mentioned act, have expressed their intention of depending upon our citizen soldiery in the form of the National Guard for military protection in addition to the Regular Army. Faith was also placed in the formation of the Organized Reserves. The strength of the regular force was limited to 250,000, whereas the National Guard is to be not less than 424,800, the larger force being formed in the National Guard. The Organized Reserves was not limited in strength and was based upon an assumption that many men who served during the World War would be willing to enter the Organized Reserves in lieu of the Regular Army or the National Guard.

"Are there any causes for the slow development of the National Guard, and if so, what can be done to remove these causes?"

"(a) The delay in Congress in framing legislation covering the reorganization of our military forces left a doubt as to the future of the National Guard. (b) A citizen of this country is not strong on discipline or being disciplined, yet at the end of the World War the best disciplined army in Europe was probably the American Army. It was a miraculous change and one which chafed the slogan of many real military heroes.

"To secure such results as were obtained in the American Army, some cases of individual injustice were bound to occur. Our sensational press immediately spread such cases to the four winds, and mountains were made of mole hills. These stories of injustices lost nothing in their telling in being repeated. All of them were presented to the public eye, and the results were deplorable. The War Department, magnanimous in the security of attained success, did not see fit to place its case before the public.

National Guard and World War.

"(c) Too much emphasis was placed by members of the National Guard who failed to make good in the World War upon the alleged injustice of the Regular Army toward the National Guard. The national guardmen who expected to secure political preference by reason of military service in the World War did not obtain such aid in an army in which efficiency was the watchword, and one failure the signs for relegation to the rear in more or less disgrace. After proving to their own satisfaction, by citing individual instances, that the National Guard had been discriminated against as a body by the regular army during the war, the national guardmen are placed during the reorganization of the National Guard, in the anomalous position of asking freedom American citizens to join an organization which they allege was unjustly discriminated against during a national emergency. This is believed to be one of the greatest causes for the slow development of the Guard; far too American desires to volunteer to become a member of an organization which during a national emergency is subjected to unjust discrimination. In other words, some members of the National Guard, in their efforts to destroy the permanent establishment, have done untold damage to their own service.

"(d) The attitude of labor toward the National Guard has grown more antagonistic due to the spread of Bolshevism ideas throughout this country. The opposition to the National Guard proceeds from these members of labor who are misinformed and perhaps ignorant of the vital principles of our Government. The opposition comes from people other than citizens of this nation. Such action puts labor in an almost indefensible position as far as maintenance of law and order is concerned.

"(e) The little stream is placed upon the right, and duties of citizens. The right of suffrage should be extended only to those men who have a knowledge of their right to serve and who are

they would certainly remove much of labor's opposition to its organization." Colonel Heavens then proceeds to conclusively show that the antagonism of labor to our service, especially the National Guard, is founded upon a prejudice rather than upon fact and asks the pertinent question:

"Why does labor stand in opposition to the organization of our best constituted military force for the maintenance of law and order? Is it through advance knowledge that the intentions of labor are not in accordance with law and order, and that our military forces, if organized, may be used against it? There is certainly food for thought before an answer to this may be forthcoming. Colonel Heavens continues:

"The rejection by the Senate during the last Congress of the greatest preventive of future war for this nation, namely, universal military training for our youth, makes it imperative that the regular army, the National Guard and all our citizens lend their best efforts to the development of our latent military spirit.

"To any one who studies the finances of this country it ought to be very apparent that our future statements will be anxious to reduce Federal expenditures. Without doubt they will maintain a regular army and a national guard. The expenses entailed by the maintenance of these two forces will be so great that it is deemed doubtful if any money will be appropriated for years for the development of an organized reserve. A concentration of our citizens upon the development of the regular army and the National Guard would soon create material fitted for the latent reserve, and from a military standpoint it seems that these two bodies should receive the attention of our citizens at the present time.

"This exposition of weakness in the Guard furnishes food for study and a field for the constructive genius and labor of all men who believe in either the National Guard or our country's safety.

MUSIC NEWS AND NOTES

Continued

ROSINA STORCHIO, the Italian lyric soprano who created *Cio-San in Puccini's "Butterfly"* at the Scala in Milan, will make her first American appearance in New York at the Manhattan tomorrow evening, singing the same role. Of seven operas for the Chicago stars' third week, three are repeated bills and four will be new to Miss Storchio's directorship.

Madame Storchio, Dorothy Francis and others will be heard with Miss Storchio in "Madame Butterfly" tomorrow, led by Marinuzzi. Ralston, Lamont and Rimini repeat "The Jewels of the Madonna" on Tuesday, again with added realism in Wolf-Ferrari's Neapolitan dances.

Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," with Galli-Curci, Muratore, Dufranne and Cotruelli, conducted by Polacco, will be a gala occasion on Wednesday.

Mary Garden will appear as *Flore* in "L'Amore del Tre Re" for the first time this year on Thursday, with Edward Johnson, Lazzari and Galletti, conducted by Marinuzzi.

Galli-Curci in "The Barber" on Friday will introduce in the lesson scene both the Shadow Song from "Dionysus" and "Home, Sweet Home." Schipa, Galletti and others assist, and again Marinuzzi conducts.

Garden, Muratore, Beklanoff and Cotruelli repeat *Monna Vanna* at the Saturday matinee, while Ralston, Marshall and Ruffo sing again that night in Verdi's "Otello."

METROPOLITAN OPERA.

MASSINETT'S "Manon", with Farina, will be heard at the Metropolitan bills next Wednesday, and, Bori in "Bohème" will be the extra Thursday matinee, while the thirteenth week also brings a first "Barber of Seville" at the popular Saturday night, with Hackett in the role of his former debut, and a new Rosina, Cora Chase.

Tomorrow Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" will be sung a second time by Musio, Martinelli, De Luca and Didur, Bodanski conducting. In Wednesday's French "Manon," led by Albert Wolff, are Farrar, Hackett, Chalmers and Kotler. The Thursday matinee "Bohème" has Bori, Tiffany, Crimi, Scotti, Martino, Pique and Malatesta.

The first opera to reach six performances, completing the subscription and "extra" besides, is Bori's "Mefistofele" on Thursday night, with Aida, Easton, Gigli and Mardones. Then Farrar, Harold and Rothel sing for the fourth time next Friday evening in Charpentier's "Louise."

"Pagliacci," with Bori, Martinelli and Amato, and "Cio-San" with Scotti, Gaudella, Howard, Diaz and Didur, as well as the barbers, will be a gala Saturday matinee. In "The Barber" that

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

February.
6-Josef Hofmann, pianist, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
6-Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
6-Kathleen H. Bibb, concert, evening, Princess Theatre.
6-Italian earthquake benefit, evening, Metropolitan.
7-Doris Howell, soprano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
7-Dorothy Fox, songs, afternoon, Times Square Theatre.
7-National Symphony, evening, Carnegie Hall.
7-Maximilian de Jongh, piano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
7-National Symphony, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
8-Elizabeth Wynn, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8-Christine Burdham, piano, afternoon, Princess Theatre.
8-Philadelphia Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8-Marie Miksa, M. Kaufman, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8-Richard Puhlig, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8-National Symphony, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8-Symphony Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
8-Elizabeth Krizan, soprano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8-Philadelphia Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8-Louis Dardas Taylor, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8-Philadelphia Orchestra, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
8-Erika Moritz, violin, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8-Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8-Benjamin Jones, piano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8-Mabel Hartman, soprano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8-Symphony Society, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
8-National Symphony, evening, Carnegie Hall.
8-Erik Ryd and Mica, soprano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
8-Philadelphia Orchestra, evening, Carnegie Hall.

Italian Earthquake Benefit.
Tonight's extraordinary "opera concert" at the Metropolitan has been organized by the "Progresso Italiano-American" as a benefit for the earthquake sufferers in Italy. Eight artists assisting are Didur and De Luca in a trio from "Otello," Ponselle from "Tosca," Mardones from "Bella Donna," Crimi from "Mignon," Lazzari from "Carmen," and Martinelli from "Aida." There are duets for Ponselle and Mardones from "Forza del Destino," Martinelli and Didur from "Gloconda," and Crimi and De Luca from "Don Carlos."

Music in the Movies.
Ruth Page, who danced with Adolph Bolin in Carpenter's "Birthday of the Infants," is a star in Rialto's "Mistress" now at the Rivoli.

Edna Stanford, soprano, and the Strand Male Quartet will contest final honors this week in a vote on popular music at the Strand.

Alexander Dumas has arranged the Capitol's dances for Gambrelli and Doris Niles from the "Nutcracker Suite" of Tchaikovsky.

Brooklyn Music.
"Cavalleria" with Ponselle, Taffa, Gigli and Didur, will be sung at the Brooklyn Academy on Tuesday night in a double bill with "Cio-San."

The Philharmonic plays this afternoon at the Academy and on Saturday at the Brooklyn Commercial High School.

Stefano Ronconi will sing at a matinee of the New York Symphony in the Brooklyn Academy next Saturday.

Plans of Musicians.
Harold Bauer, pianist, will play at the Carnegie Hall for the Margaret McCall scholarship of the

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TEN-PIECE QUEEN ANNE DINING ROOM SUITE, finished in Jacobean or Golden Oak, consisting of 54-inch Buffet, 48-inch Dining Table with 6-ft. extension, China Closet, Serving Table, Arm Chair and 5 Side Chairs upholstered in Brown Du Pont Leather. NOW.....\$225.50

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FOUR-PIECE CHIPPENDALE DINING ROOM SUITE, finished in Mahogany, 60-inch Buffet, with wood gallery top, 48-inch Dining Table, with 6-foot extension, China Closet with lower drawer and Serving Table. NOW.....\$294.50

Was \$1,055 You Save, We Lose \$260
TEN-PIECE ELIZABETHAN DINING ROOM SUITE, finished in American Walnut, 66-inch Buffet, 48x60-inch Dining Table with 6-ft. extension, China Closet, Serving Table, Tapestry upholstered Arm Chair and Five Side Chairs, in two selections of coverings. NOW.....\$795.00

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ADAM DRESSER AND CHIFFONIER, in Golden Oak. Each.....\$16.75

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ADAM PERIOD IVORY ENAMEL DRESSER.....\$21.25

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CHEST OF DRAWERS, Golden Oak, American Walnut, 28-inch size. NOW.....\$15.95 in 25-inch Golden Oak. \$12.85

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FOUR-PIECE POST-COLONIAL BEDROOM SUITE, finished in American Walnut, consisting of Dresser, Chiffonier, full size Four-poster Bedstead and triple mirror Dressing Table. NOW.....\$394.50

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SOCIETY CURRENT DOINGS

THE formal social season will go out in a blaze of glory on the night of *Monday*, when the *Valentine's* party is being given at the *Hotel Plaza*. The season has been very short, and it looks now as if the penitential period will not be so strictly observed as in former years, except by the very conservative members of society.

The general condition of affairs has brought about this change, for there are many worthy charities that must have support, and the most popular method of raising money is by dances. St. Valentine's Day will be observed by several benefit dances, and some large affairs are planned for the evening.

The exodus to the South has now begun in earnest, and the departure of social notables for Florida as well as for the Riviera is proof conclusive that for the very smart the season's activities here are at an end. The resumption of the Lenten sewing classes will also add to the drab and quiet atmosphere of the forty days of penitence.

With the sound of trumpets the brilliant pageant "Romance" will open the festivities of the Mardi Gras ball, which is to be held on Tuesday night at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the Southern Industrial Educational Association.

For the last eight years this carnival of mirth has closed the season's gaieties officially, and society now looks forward to the event.

Miss Kathleen Beale Crawford, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Crawford, is to be the queen. About sixty members of society, mostly the younger set, will participate in the pageant, which will be divided into groups.

Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan is President of the association and is also Honorary Chairman of the ball. Miss Caroline T. Burkham of 37 West Forty-ninth Street is receiving applications for tickets.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. C. Van R. Cogswell, Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. Andrew C. Zabrackie, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. George G. Heye, Mrs. Louis L. Seaman, Mrs. Charles Huntington, Mrs. Samuel C. Van Dusen, Mrs. Edward Spencer, Mrs. A. W. Steiner, Mrs. E. V. G. Miller, Mrs. Nathan A. Seagle, Mrs. William B. Parsons, Mrs. James L. Laidlaw, Mrs. H. B. Lockwood, Mrs. Mack Sheldon, Baroness Serdobin, Mrs. Frank L. Polk, Mrs. Benjamin C. Fincke, Mrs. William Baldwin and Mrs. Arthur Davis Variell are among the patronesses.

Edward Simmons Hall is head of the Floor Committee, among the members of which are Mortimer P. Arnold, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Murray Post, Colonel John F. Danell, Captain Frank E. Davidson, Henry Warren Goddard, Alexander Hamilton Jr., Henri Harnickel, Eugene Hodenpyl, Lawrence S. Butler, Robert R. Livingston, Philip Rhineland, Colonel Arthur F. Scher, Seymour, Marcel Steinbrugg, Walbridge S. Taft, Captain Paul Gilbert Thebaud, Colonel Charles Elliot Warren, A. Musgrave Hyde, H. Van Rensselaer Fairfax, Joseph Ferris Simmons, Henry Warren Jr. and Major Alfred R. Whitney Jr.

On Tuesday afternoon many prominent women will assemble at the Ritz to play bridge to aid the New York Woman's League for Animals in their splendid work. At their own risk the dogs gave a show all their week for the benefit of the poor dogs.

If all the stray dogs and cats and underfed and overworked horses around town could realize what society with the capital S is doing for them they would have something to look forward to—care, nursing and a nice warm home, as did the glad little crippled girl in the story book. All this the league does for the animals injured and adrift in a big city.

Naturally women are only too glad to help the animals, and Mrs. E. T. Simondetti has received much encouragement for the coming bridge, which promises to be a smashing success. Mrs. William P. Ketcham, Mrs. George Bethune Adams and the Misses Jean W. Simpson, Florence De E. Allen and Fortia Miles are among those assisting Mrs. Simondetti, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league. There will be at least one hundred tables, and tickets may be obtained from Miss Jean W. Simpson, 923 Fifth Avenue, or from the league headquarters, 350 Lafayette Street.

A prize will be awarded each table. Mrs. James Speyer, President of the league, has donated her private box at the opera as one of the special prizes. Who would not play bridge from noon to sunset for this coveted prize? It means the occupancy for one night in one of the choicest boxes in the "golden horseshoe" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

There have been variously named balls throughout the season, including Cupid's Ball and the Venus Ball. Now comes the Poppy Ball, which suggests at once an old-fashioned garden, a splash of red against the sapphire skies of Flanders. The committee of the American and French Children's League, under the auspices of the American Legion, have arranged to hold a Poppy Ball at the Hotel Plaza on St. Valentine's Day, Monday, Feb. 14, at 10.30 o'clock, for the benefit of the children of the liberated regions of France.

The ballroom at the Plaza will be transformed into an old-fashioned French garden. The tables will be placed in quaint little corners, and everywhere the fragrance and vivid color of the French wayside flower will dominate.

There is to be a quadrille danced by debutantes garbed as poppies, with the young men dancing attendance in Louis XIV. costumes. Twenty beautiful girls and their leader from the Pall Mall supper dances will form a poppy circle about the debutantes, and the effect will be that of an old-fashioned house.

Of course the guests will be expected to wear some sort of poppy decorations, which may be obtained at the door. Well-known artists are to sing old French songs, and other interesting features will be given. Tickets may be had at the Plaza or from members of the committee.

The Ball Committee consists of Mrs. James Taylor Terry, Mrs. Raymond Haynsworth, Miss Jeanne de Mare and Miss Kathleen Beale Crawford. Mrs. A. Millerand is President of the French Committee abroad, Mrs. George Corbin Berne Chairman of the National Committee and Mrs. McAllister Smith, the State Chairman.

There is a long list of patronesses.

Jr. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhineland, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. J. P. Cotton, Mrs. Vernon Howe Bailey, Mrs. Louis de Milham, Mrs. H. E. Loomis, Mrs. Charles A. Dana, Mrs. McCook, Mrs. Henry Bradley and Mrs. Hamilton Flat Armstrong.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie poured tea for the members of the March 1921 class of Carnegie Institute of Technology graduates at a recent meeting held in the Green Room at the McAlpin. Mrs. Carnegie, who recently returned from a five months' visit to Scotland, is especially interested in the Pittsburgh college and keeps in close touch with details of interest among the undergraduates and alumni.

A concert will be held tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George A. Helme, 33 West Fifty-sixth Street, for the benefit of the Hoppe Farm, the proceeds to furnish the Bishop-Green Library in that institution. Norman Trevor and Jack Harrison are among those who will appear on the program. Mrs. David Heller, Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, Mrs. N. Hamilton Dayton, Mrs. William B. Goodwin, Mrs. George Horton and Mrs. S. G. Burke are among the patronesses.

Mrs. Waldo Richards of 39 West Fifty-fifth Street will commence her series of poetry, play and story readings on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. John Henry Hammond. The next reading will be on Feb. 17 at the residence of Mrs. Willard D. Straight, 1130 Fifth Avenue. The last two will be at the homes of Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin and Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt on Feb. 24 and March 3, respectively.

The mid-season dance for the benefit of the Kennedy House Settlement will be held in the Rose Room at the Hotel Plaza on Thursday evening at 9 o'clock. Mrs. T. Laurence Saunders of 129 East Fifty-first Street is receiving applications for tickets, also Mrs. George P. Coolidge, 680 Madison Avenue, and Mrs. J. Morley Hitzrol, 128 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. Philip W. Henry, Mrs. Charles B. Wager, Mrs. William Armour, Mrs. Robert O. Bacon, Mrs. Francis E. Storer, Mrs. Thomas L. Bennett, Mrs. William Austen and Mrs. Archibald W. Archer are among the patronesses.

It has been announced that the second Robinson alumni dance will be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Wednesday evening, March 30. Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. E. N. Potter, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham, Mrs. Eugene Reynal, Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt 2d, Clarence Mackay and Stuyvesant Pilot are among those on the committee.

A St. Valentine's recital and dance for the benefit of the Voice Training Scholarship Fund will be held on Feb. 15 at the MacDowell Club galleries. Miss Dagmar Perkins is President of the association.

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. John Aspreghen, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Mrs. Oliver Hartman, Mrs. J. Horace Harding, Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon and Mrs. Edward McVicker are among the patronesses.

The second of a series of card parties will be held at the Plaza on Tuesday afternoon in aid of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, of which Walter Scott is President. Mrs. Nicholas M. Pond is head of the committee in charge.

Many prominent society women and those interested in civic enterprises are acting as patronesses for the benefit performance which will take place tonight at the Casino Theatre, given under the auspices of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

Miss Florence Macbeth, the "Minnesota Nightingale," Jacob Ben-Ami, Margaret Wycherly, Orville Harrold, and Sacha Jacobson will be among the artists.

Mrs. George H. Andrews, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. William Hamlin Childs, Mrs. Coleman du Pont, Mrs. Albert Galatin, Mrs. Samuel Lewisohn, Mrs. Rita Lydis, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Ralph Shainwald, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams are among the patronesses.

A bridge to be held at the Plaza tomorrow afternoon will benefit the Story Wold Sanatorium, Auxiliary 4, which has been the entertainment, with Mrs. Abel Irwin Smith of 140 East Thirty-eighth Street heading the committee in charge. Mrs. James L. Ashley, Mrs. James A. Trowbridge, Mrs. Henry L. Harrison, Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Barton, Mrs. Thomas S. Winthrop, Mrs. Leonard White, Mrs. Sidney A. Kirkman, Mrs. E. R. Elsworth and Mrs. N. M. Pond are other members of the entertainment committee.

The second of a series of three morning musicals for the benefit of the Brooklyn Music School Settlement will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza on Thursday morning at 11.15 o'clock. Mme. Matsenauer of the Metropolitan Opera and Hans Krieger, "cello," will be the artists.

Among the boxholders and patronesses are Mrs. Charles E. Mitchell, Miss Katharine Mackay, Mrs. George Barton French, Mrs. Fairfax Landreth, Mrs. Benjamin Prince, Mrs. Rawson Wood, Mrs. George E. Dadman, Mrs. Edward P. Mee, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. Henry George Leary and Mrs. Joseph Purcell.

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THE official Dante medal, reproduced herewith, was designed by Romagnoli and struck by the Italian Mint for the Dante House in Rome. It will be awarded to persons who render conspicuous services in connection with the Dante Year. The awards will be made in Italy by the Dante House in the United States by the National Dante Committee.

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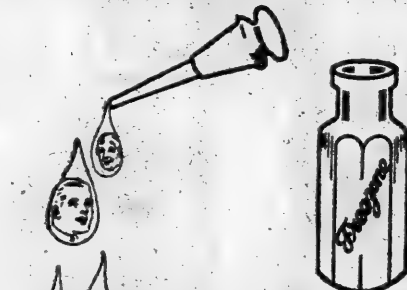
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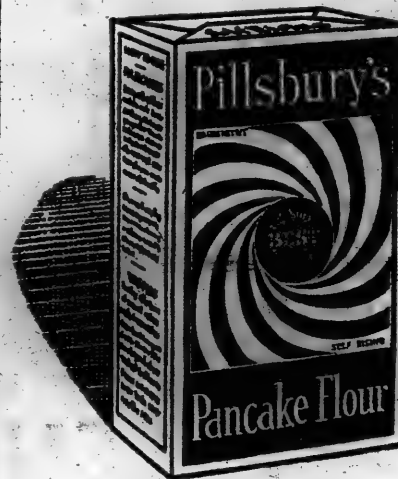


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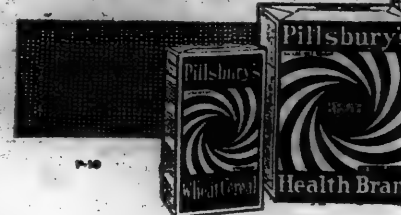
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FASHIONS OF SHOWS

A SERIES of fashion shows held at the center of the stage in New York during the last week. The buyers of the country, who are assembled in the city to buy their stocks for spring, have been treated in one fashion manner to glimpse at all sorts of new and charming fashions in the way of hats and suits and frocks and coats and negligees. Through the lavishly conducted style exhibitions at two of New York's largest hotels, they have had the rare opportunity of seeing a large collection of gowns and suits, each one of which is indicative of an actual style trend for the season as it is advancing upon us.

Fashion shows have now become one of New York's annual features, though it is only a few years since the first one was held.

The whole point is—does New York play a decided part in the production of fashion standards or does she not? Well, no one could be witness to the brilliant gathering of interested spectators gathered at the showing of the National Garment Retailers' Association and doubt the answer. At the Commodore Hotel Thursday night there was that marked air of interest, enthusiasm and eagerness which certainly prove that those who had gathered there to see the model gowns shown by the va-

lued on to the dress underneath at a point where the broad collar ended. The sleeves of this little jacket were short, and from under their loose cuffs showed puffs of blue chiffon, embroidered in a big design of blue wool. Evidently these little sleeve endings were a part of the frock, for there was a repetition of the same trimming at a point under the chin. The coat was then lined with the same color of blue, which showed charmingly as the model moved along the promenade.

Another gray suit had a quite long and semi-fitted coat that was slit at the sides and lined with blue—a lightish, Spring shade of blue. This suit had the regulation straight and narrow skirt without any trimming, and looked like an extra good type of Spring suit for the conservative and smart dresser to be proud in wearing.

Still another gray suit of twill was made with a fitted coat that had pockets over the hips to give it flare. It was stitched in black, the stitching being arranged to make quite a geometrical pattern. The effect given from a distance was that of a printed material, which one discovered to be alluring as one came closer to the creation.

Taffeta is always one of the interesting materials for Spring, because from it so many of the really fascinating,

bodies and a simple collar that rolled away from it.

A distinctively novel evening cap was made from broadened ribbon that had a shawl collar and a really artistic pattern in colors of variations and shades of blue and yellow. The ribbon was about five inches in width and it was put together by hand stitches that formed a sort of insertion about an inch in width. There were less or more lengths of the ribbon, then running from shoulder to neck and the finish at the bottom consisted of a wide fringe made by fraying out the ribbon. The collar was simply a large ruff made by turning under the ribbon and gathering it into a space fitted to reach around the head. The dress worn with this cap had a bodice made of the same ribbon and a skirt of faintly mauve colored tulle passed over rose-colored silk. Then there were a few bows of the same ribbon scattered on the skirt for trimming, much as bunches of flowers would be on a frock that was more usually made.

Another evening frock was made of sage and silver cloth. It had little hoops at the side to make the skirt flare out there and it was trimmed with silver lace that made an understated, flaring little ruffle around the waist, tiny sleeves and a modulation combined with a few little pseudos placed at the waistline in front.

Still another gown for evening wear was made of cloth of silver with the skirt draped toward the front and pulling off over the hips that directly in front. This gown had a bodice made entirely of rhinestones and there were brilliant of the same variety making straps for the shoulders and a long girdle with ends dangling over the skirt's drapery directly in front. It was a very Princess sort of frock, but one calculated to fascinate the imagination of any woman, whether or not she were fitted by nature to carry it off.

There was an entire evening frock beaded in shades of red that gave it a raspberry tone. It had a long, straight train falling loosely from the shoulders. It would take quantities of space to tell of all the beautiful creations. Some will have to be left over until another week, for there were sports things and riding things and daytime things and Director's modes, each of which really deserve a paragraph of description all to itself. The progressing season, of course, will bring out repetitions of all the models that were shown, but it is always exciting to see and hear about the first faint signs of clothes that are new.

The exhibit of the Retail Millinery Association brought to light many surprises in Spring hats both from Paris and from New York. The drop is the thing—surely, for there was hardly a hat that did not show this tendency in one way or another. Some of the hats may—and indeed they do—turn away from the face, but they drop just the same in another spot, for they are sure to disclose some bit of trimming falling down and away from the mother shape.

The large hats which are always important for Spring show very little trimming, but that which does appear is put on so that it rests upon the brim and adds to it in flopping into a smart attitude. There are bunches of grapes and arrangements of flowers and long straggling feathers of various sorts dotted on the brims of large straw and silk hats. One of these large hats in straw had its brim faced with taffeta, and trimming of bunches of roses on either side, with long trailing leaves that hung over the sides for graduated spaces of six to ten inches. Another one had an edging of lace that swooped away into a scarf that hung down one side and gracefully swung away to the back. Another one was trimmed simply with a mass of grapes arranged directly in front and laying away on the sides of the brim which bent under their weight.

Many of the smaller hats have masses of flowers or fruit to form their entire brims or portions of their brims. Some of them, too, have feathers used in the same way. Still others are showing fluted ribbons made into brims.

A pressed hat made of shiny black straw was designed for wear with any Directoire suit. It is shown with the suit in the illustration on this page. The rosette was of blue ribbon woven with a white edge and the cabochon in the center of the rosette was made of rhinestones. The ribbon trimming is repeated here on the trimming of the suit and the ornament is used again for a watch fob falling out of the pocket of the white pique vest.



New Spring Suit from Collection of National Garment Retailers' Association.

Negliges of Quilted Gray and Gold Taffeta.

ness designers were prepared to take the decree as law and to mold their actions thereby.

One of the leading exhibitors in this show had very interesting things to say when asked about the competition between Paris and America in regard to the leadership of style. "Paris will always be a great fashion centre," he said. "The women there know how to dress and the designers know well the art of dressing them. But, since the war, American women are demanding a certain style all their own, and we are supplying them with it. We can never eliminate Paris as a fashion authority, but in New York we are holding our position alongside of her." His words were proved by the gorgeous showing of gowns that was brought forth at the show. Down the long promenade walked dozens of the best-looking girls in the world wearing just as many costumes, to which the same description can be applied. Never was there a smarter collection, never a more representative showing of fashionable feminine attire.

The general trend of these new, fresh fashions cannot be classed under any one heading. There were all sorts of styles and all sorts of manners. And, while the Directoire was prevalent so was the one-piece frock and so were many other things. According to this exhibit, there will be great latitude allowed during the coming season, just as there has been during the seasons that have passed away for the past five or more years. The women will continue to have their day of liberty and each individual may dress as she chooses, for there is a style for every one and every one can be suited with something really smart, no matter what her figure nor the demands of her personality may be. As for the skirts—they are short, and some of them are circular, and full, and while others are still plain and quite narrow.

As for the sleeves—they are short—that is, reaching to the elbow.

As for the suit coats, they are little, box, straight-line affairs, with all the quaintness in the world. There are short ones, too, both for every day, for sport and for evening wear.

As for the trimmings—when they are not embroidery they are the simplest sorts of bandings and stitchings.

As for the bodices—they are slightly fitted, but vary in that they are sometimes of the normal waistline and sometimes of the elongated waistline.

As for the hats—they are drooping, always drooping. If they are large, they droop too. And if they are small, they are "in the swim" by drooping. Their trimmings, off the side and hanging it hang down to the shoulder tips or even below that.

As for color, gray held all the honors of the day. It was used for suits, for dresses, for hats and even for sports dresses. Gray is still with us, indeed, and probably will be one of the very best colors in all materials for Spring wear.

not to mention practical, Summer frocks are made. There was one of dark blue taffeta at this show which seemed particularly attractive. Its entire skirt was a series of ruffles about five inches in width, and they were simply finished with narrow hems. There was a long-waisted and slightly fitted bodice that buttoned in a straight line down the back. Then there was an eton collar of soft, crisp, sand-colored silk, and a chic little blue ribbon tied under the chin. There were long, fitted sleeves and flaring, turned back cuffs of the blue silk that were lined with the sand-colored crepe. This was worn with a dark blue, large and flaring hat, and the whole effect was about as picturesque a demonstration of simplicity as could well be imagined.

A black taffeta frock had a skirt consisting of three large ruffles and of those alone. Each of these was finished with a puffing of unhemmed taffeta. The very short sleeves were treated in the same manner and slightly draped. The bodice was finished with a narrow piece of black ribbon woven with a bright pink facing. There was a little lacey vest of cream color in the front of the

SOLDIERS' UNCALLED FOR BONDS

IT would create considerable speculation, not to say something of a sensation throughout the country if five thousand men should drop completely out of sight, be lost, and in spite of very strenuous and persistent efforts to find them, remain lost.

If these men were trying to conceal themselves the thing would not seem so strange, but when they have a war record to be proud of and when on top of that their name acknowledges that he owes them money and is anxious to find them in order to square up, and then they persist in remaining lost, the thing becomes almost too much of a puzzle to be easily fathomed. This is, however, precisely what has happened.

The Finance Department of the United States Army in Washington has stored away in safety deposit vaults 4,800 Liberty Loan bonds of the second, third and fourth issues, which were subscribed for and paid for by men who were once in the service. These bonds were bought under the allotment system, by which the men had a certain amount deducted from their pay every month until the full face value of the bond bought had been paid in. The payment for these bonds has apparently been completed.

As they are now the unattached property of the subscribers, and yet it has been impossible for the finance officers to deliver them because no instructions have ever been received for shipping them and the present whereabouts of the owners is unknown.

It has been impossible to deliver these 4,800 bonds held in the vaults because the Government is without knowledge regarding the owners' present location. Lists have been prepared giving the names of subscribers, the organizations to which they belonged at the time of making the allotment and the particular issue of the bond for which the subscription was made.

These lists have been made public in a last effort to locate the men and turn over to them their paid-up bonds. Delivery will be made to any point in the United States or its possessions if instructions for forwarding same are submitted by the original subscriber with sufficient proof to enable the authorities to make the identification complete. Certain fixed information is re-

quired, such as the name of the subscriber, the organization to which he belonged at the time of making the allotment and the particular issue of the bond for which the subscription was made.

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ART EXHIBITIONS OF PAINTINGS

WHILE Mary Cassatt reigns at the Grolier Club, a distinguished little show is being mounted by Mrs. H. Amiard Oberbauer at the Arlington Galleries. Miss Oberbauer paints with an authority and decision that place her among the strong talents of her generation. No other painter of still-life is so capable of rendering the robust character of material textures and suggesting at the same time the mysterious envelope of atmosphere and the beauty inherent in pigment. Her portraits of children show with vitality, the forms are broadly defined with swift, sure brushwork, character is expressed in every stroke, the construction of the head and figure is determined with direct, vigorous drawing, and the color is blond and fresh.

The fruit pieces are fine in color, brisque in modeling, with remarkable virtuosity of workmanship, and so close to reality that they have sent visitors to the gallery posthaste to the nearest fruit shop for the pears and apples that were an essential aspect in these admirable canvases. The oil color "Betty at Piano" challenges and bears comparison with Renoir's piano players. In fact, the whole gallery is eloquent of clear vision and brilliant craftsmanship. A bright particular goal for the pilgrim is art.

Sculpture by Janet Scudder.
A special room in the Montross Galleries has been set apart for the work of Janet Scudder, whose new fountain group is now on exhibition there with two other earlier small figures. "Miss Scudder" is art invariably has distinction whatever she touches becomes sensitive, reticent, delicately austere. Her slim young dauntless "Victory"—how little of orfennance and trumpet music is in that ardent figure of triumph. The victory is one of spirit, the triumph that of the angels fighting for the soul of Marguerite.

But the new groups, a crouching woman toward whom a child advances, is richer in motion than any of the earlier sculptures. The young "Victory" has several more years to her credit and the woman in the new group is large, simple, mature; there is neither false sentiment nor brutality in her design. She is neither naive nor sophisticated. She is neither neurotic nor bovine. The beautiful rhythms of her figure are the rhythms of health and muscular coordination. There is no suspicion of anatomy, but anatomical rectitude is there. The figure of the child is not less plastic and harmonious. The group as a whole shows the development of style that was to be expected from Miss Scudder's sincere temper of mind and profound culture.

Power O'Malley's Ireland.
At the Knoedler Galleries Power O'Malley is showing his paintings of Ireland. His first exhibited at the Gaelic League in Dublin nine years ago, and won praise for his direct interpretation of his country. It is not a romantic Ireland that he shows, neither the mystic Ireland of Yeats, nor the emotional Ireland of Synge. His "Little Aran Colleen" is touched with melancholy, but her eyes are shallow pools. He shows us with gleaming quietness, clean low-raftered kitchens with plants in the windows, cliffs and bay overhung by salt mists and green as the Emerald Isle should be, showers scudding across country like huntmen after the fox, moist heavy clouds scudding across the sky like sailboats driven by the wind, a donkey dreaming in the moonlight. "Le Penon" is a man struggling through fog—the every-day aspect of a country that has been dragged before the footlights more often than it has been shown in the clear light of day.

Monotypes in Color.
Marion Gray Traver is showing her monotypes printed in color at the Schwartz Galleries. She favors increasingly winter subjects and her management of snow effects is remarkably good and well within the capabilities of the monotype medium. In the present exhibition, however, the best two prints are "Morning Sunlight," in which light and shades dapple the side of a building, and "The Leaves Like Spray," in which the effect of flying foam given by autumn foliage whirled from its branches is interpreted with delightful delicacy of feeling. The monotype is a small plate on which the image is painted in oil color. The plate is then put through the press and a single impression is pulled. The plate yields only one impression, hence the name.

Exhibition at the Whitney Studio Club.
The Whitney Studio Club is opening for view this week an interesting exhibition of paintings by John Olsen and etchings and drawings by John Olsen and Randall Daver. This is the first exhibition in New York of Mr. Olsen's work. It has been shown formerly in Chicago, where he received his education, and in Copenhagen, where he was the first American-trained artist to have a one-man show. Mr. Olsen cut short his stay in Europe because he wished to remain distinctly American in his work, and he finds the atmosphere, color and life in Europe very different from that in America.

Paintings by Otto Bierhals.
At the Museum Gallery is an exhibition of the work of Otto Bierhals, a painter who uses so heavy an impasto that the forms in his pictures give the impression of having been sculptured in pigment. This method lends vitality to the skin of the picture and where, as in this case, the color is pure, it adds to the brilliancy of the general effect. The autumn subjects, especially, with this heavy fabric of color, are rich and splendid; but the artist's vision is objective and he fails to produce the emotional effect achieved by Monet and others in whom this strong ruggedness of surface has appealed.

A Portrait of Governor Smith.
Friends of former Governor Alfred E. Smith have commissioned Douglas Volk, whose portraits of General Franklin D. Roosevelt and the King of the Belgians, painted for the National Art Commission, are now on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, to paint the portrait of the Governor. The Executive Chamber in Albany, Governor Smith has been his sitting.

Mr. Volk is a member of the National Academy of Design, has won many medals and prizes for his paintings, and is one of the foremost of America's distinguished artists. Some of Mr. Volk's natural decorations are in the Capitol in Paul, Minn., and in the Overton House in Madison, Iowa. His work has been

been acquired by several of the greatest museums of the country, including the Metropolitan in New York, the National and Corcoran Galleries in Washington and the Memorial Museum at Rochester. Among those associated in the enterprise are: Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, John G. Agar, Norman A. Metz, Charles H. Sabia, George Foster Peabody, Mrs. William H. Good, Charles K. Winslow, Alfred J. Johnson, Charles E. Alexander, John F. O'Christ, Cleveland E. Dodge, V. Everett Macy, Judge James McPhillips of Glen Falls, George Gordon Battle and many other personal friends.

Lectures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

There are a series of free lectures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art beginning Feb. 4 at 2 and 3 P. M. Story Hours for Children. "The Elephant Ride of Nur Jehan," by Anna C. Chandler; at 4 P. M. "The Modern Conception of Baroque Architecture," by Albert C. Phelps. Feb. 7, at 4 P. M. Talks for High School Classes, "Dutch Art as a Study," by Melita Knowles. Feb. 2, at 4 P. M. "Problems of Portraiture," by Royal Cortissoz. Feb. 13, at 2 and 3 P. M. Story Hours for Children, "A Story of the Taj Mahal," by Anna C. Chandler; at 4 P. M. "Humanized Techniques," by Melita Knowles. Feb. 13, at 4 P. M. Talks for High School Classes, "England in the Eighteenth Century," by Elise P. Carey. Feb. 15, at 4 P. M. Talks for High School Teachers, "American Colonial Life," by C. Louise Avery. Feb. 17, at 4:15 P. M. "The Hittites of Asia Minor," by David George Hogarth. Feb. 19, at 4 P. M. "Form as an Ideal," by Royal Cortissoz. Feb. 20, at 2 and 3 P. M. Story Hours for Children, "Yoshitane the Japanese Knight," by Anna C. Chandler, and at 4 P. M. "Color," by Grace Cornhill.

Exhibitions of war portraits assembled by the National Art Committee will be on view until Feb. 14.

Paintings of Dunes.
H. Melville Fisher is showing his landscapes at the Babcock Galleries. The exhibition includes a number of paintings of sand dunes, a subject in which Mr. Fisher has specialized, painting it under various conditions and in many different places. He finds the dunes of Cape Cod very different in color and character from those of New Jersey and Long Island, and it is surprising to the ordinary observer to find such a range of effect in his paintings. "Picking Beach Plums" is one of his most successful canvases, a suggestion of wilderness and the near sea is in the thick atmosphere, the bleak color and the tangled web of growth through which the plum pickers move. In Paris Mr. Fisher studied with Whistler, Jean Paul Laurens and Corbet; but his work shows not a vestige of the influence of any one of them, unless possibly in the tawny color that might be Corbet, but more probably is pure dune.

Four Galleries.
At the Daniels Gallery William J. Glackens, Robert Henri, Ernest Lawson and Maurice Prendergast are holding a four-man exhibition. Of the four or five pictures by Glackens, the little head called "Beatrice" is by far the most important. The artist in this has forgotten to proclaim his debt to Renoir, but has acknowledged it more subtly and masterfully than ever before. It is one of the little heads that are made to be painted, of an exquisite, weak innocence of profile contradicted by the eyes. Redon would have done it in a wholly contrary way, but had he seen it nothing could have kept him from doing it. Robert Henri paints a Spanish girl with an umbinous background of muffled color, very handsome, but with the true Henri orb in fine frenzy rolling. The Irish boy, with less beauty, is rather appealing in his economy of high lights. Ernest Lawson in "River Junction" manages a difficult composition with a powerful analysis of form, but just misses the synthetic quality of his best things. Maurice Prendergast serves not an inch from his ideal of a tapestry picture clinging to a wall like an ancient weaving, but his forms are ever more distinguished, his colors of organic richness.

Danish Hand Craft.
At the Galleries of the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain and Danish Arts is an exhibition of Danish Hand Crafts which include the Tonder lace, an industry dating back to the early years of the seventeenth century, but making its real progress in the last few years or more afterward, when a law was passed prohibiting the import and even the wearing of foreign lace. The early laces were made with Finnish thread, but by the end of the eighteenth century thread factories had been established in several places in Slavonia. Other exhibits are Amager silks with designs inspired by the so-called Barcelona shawls brought home by the Amager sailors; North-Sjælland bonnets embroidered with threads of gold and silver and silk, and homogenous hand-drawn laces. As in other countries, this handicraft was ill-paid, and the little pamphlet accompanying the exhibition tells the story of one lacemaker who began work as a child of 6, labored diligently all her life, and after providing for a very meagre living succeeded in saving just enough for a set of bedclothes. And, as in other countries, when conditions of living became more humane and wages larger the crafts dwindled and died out. Patriotic men and women now are working to revive them under modern conditions, and Danish societies formed for this purpose have done an extensive work.

Silk Exhibition.
Art circles will find many exhibits of interest at the International Silk Show opening Feb. 7 at Grand Central Palace, to continue throughout the week. For the first time in the history of the industry, all phases of the manufacture of silk—historical, mechanical and artistic—will be demonstrated to the public.

The museums of New York, Washington and Cleveland, as well as some in Europe and many private collectors, are co-operating with the Historical Commission making it possible for many ancient silks of great value and artistic appeal to be exhibited during the show. Sewant Child of Brooklyn Institute Museum and Henry W. Kent of Metropolitan Museum of Art are members of this committee, of which M. D. Crawford, editor of Women's Wear, is design director. It is a task of great importance, and every museum, school and society is urged to send its share of the exhibit.

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This collection was started by an ancestor of the GURY-TORRETTE family, and most of the old French and Italian Masters were acquired in the early eighties from the private collection of the MARQUIS d'ALBERTAS of Provence, France, and that of the well-known CRESPI family of TURIN, ITALY, and continued for several generations.
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(Mrs. George Oberbauer)
January 25 to February 12
Arlington Galleries
214 Madison Ave., at 40th St.

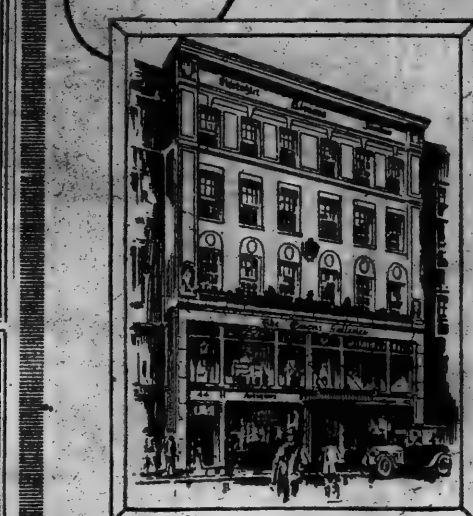
Schwartz Galleries
Monotypes in Color
by
Marion Gray Traver
January 31 to February 12
14 East 44th Street
Opposite Ritz-Carlton

Recent PAINTINGS
H. Melville Fisher
on view Jan. 31 to Feb. 12
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SALT WATER AND DRINK

Land Excesses of American Sailors in Foreign Ports Since Prohibition Began.

By CREDE MARKINS CALHOUN.

THE Shipping Commissioners in the Canal Zone have had their trouble troubled by prohibition due to the "wetness" of the two Panamanian cities adjacent to the terminal ports of the canal. The same is true of the Canal in foreign ports.

It is a common thing for seamen to be paid off just to get drunk and go home. They are paid off as long as their money lasts. They go home with a "wet" on a sailing ship after a voyage of eight months and on the last leg home pleaded almost with tears in his eyes to be paid off. He had over \$200 due him and he offered to settle for \$100. He also agreed to deposit \$100 of the wages with the Shipping Commissioner to provide for his lodging and return to the United States after he had squandered the remaining \$100 for drink. He felt sure and was offered when the Commissioner refused to discharge him. When they do not succeed in being paid off they desert and leave at least half their wages and their clothes on the ship.

This is particularly true of seamen coming from American ports. The prohibition seems to have a peculiar psychological effect upon them. Nature's law, "thou shalt not," makes drinking more attractive and desirable. Then, too, it seems that the men must brood over prohibition and drink and discuss it in the forenoon, and compare up the pictures of the time they'll have in the first "wet" port. The fact that only a few rich people in the United States are exempt from the prohibition also makes drink more attractive to seamen, because they get what the wealthy spend much money for and travel long distances to get. It puts the seamen in a specially favored class and it is fine material for yarning in boarding houses when they get back to their dry home ports.

Foreign ships do not seem to have the same trouble, although there is little difference in the crews. It is hard to tell why this is true. Of course, on many of them drink in the form of light wines is served as a part of the crew's ration. This may spoil the taste of the men for the bad liquor sold in the dives of the sailors' frequent, and it may take the edge off their anxiety to get ashore and get drunk. Perhaps it is due to the stricter discipline and greater authority masters are supposed to have over their crews on foreign ships. It certainly is not due to the character of the men, as foreigners on American ships are just as bad, so far as the drink question is concerned, as are the native-born American seamen.

The absolute prohibition of the use of liquor in any form in the United States has greatly complicated the operation of American ships in foreign trade. The long drought in the home port and on the voyage out leads to excesses as soon as the ship reaches a foreign port where liquor can be procured, with resulting trouble aboard ship, disputes, quarrels, fights, arrests and even mutinies, all delaying the ship and increasing the cost of operation and the difficulty of competition with foreign ships.

What is the answer to the remedy? Is it the serving of a grog ration on American ships; increase of authority for masters; or bigger fines and severer penalties for seamen; the extension of prohibition to all ports? What is the answer? This is not written to prescribe a remedy, but merely to describe an existing condition that is apparently the result of absolute prohibition in the United States. It also leads to more serious consequences than the increase in cost of operation, as can be seen from the tragic incident that follows:

The Ocean Creek, an American vessel bound for west coast ports of South America, had to stop at the Balboa marine shops for repairs. According to the seamen's act and the articles the men were not entitled to any payment of wages or shore leave, yet the master, as a favor to the men and in the interests of harmony, gave them both shore leave and money.

The result was a drunken orgy, a wild night on the ship, the death by shooting of a young able seaman. The master had spent the night ashore and almost every member of the crew got really drunk. Trouble started, according to the testimony at the preliminary hearing, when the chief engineer, under the influence of liquor, beat up the boatwain. This fight was picturequely described by the boatwain as follows:

"When I got aboard the ship . . .

and just as I came up—there is a ladder going to the midship port deck—that is when I got to the chief, who knocked me down."

Q—Did he say anything to you? A—Not a word.

Q—Did you say anything to him? A—No, sir.

"He knocked hell out of me. After I came to I went around looking for the chief and wanted to know why he had hit me. I went to him and said: 'What in hell is the big idea? What do I get this bang for?'

"I don't know what he said. Anyway, I took a smash at him for luck. Then there was a regular jam started. . . .

"I don't know when Prettie horned his argument, but the real argument started in the chief's room. That is something I don't know how to tell it happened; but it happened. I was bound to go and get him anyhow. This Prettie sailor an' this ordinary sailor, Prettie, and Prettie; they says: 'There is no—aboard that is going to hit this—' and get away with it."

"Well, I know in the chief's room we had been talking a little inside, an' I made another smack at him; and that is when he reached for the gun and commenced shooting promiscuously. . . .

"Did you see Prettie strike the chief engineer?"

"No, Prettie didn't strike him. I will swear my life on that. The only thing Prettie did was to try to quiet the argument and noise. Prettie was dead sober. . . .

"He was about the only sober man among the crew. To tell the truth, why, everybody was dumfounded; somebody comes out and says: 'Prettie is killed!'

"Testimony of other witnesses indicated that the chief engineer had been drinking and probably was drunk at the time of the fight and shooting. He was taken over to the District Court without trial for murder in the first degree.

LONG DISTANCE CONCERTS.

CONCERTS by wireless telephone are among the new experiments tried by the wireless station at the University of Wisconsin. They are given from 7 to 9 every Friday night and probably will be a probable success. About 200 miles may be heard at that time if they have the necessary transmitting sets that are necessary.

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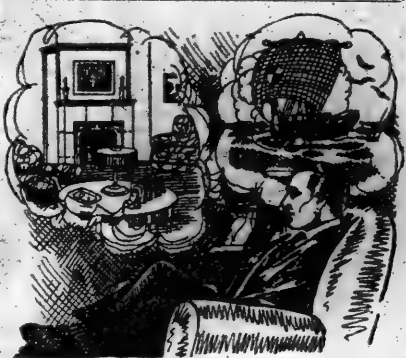
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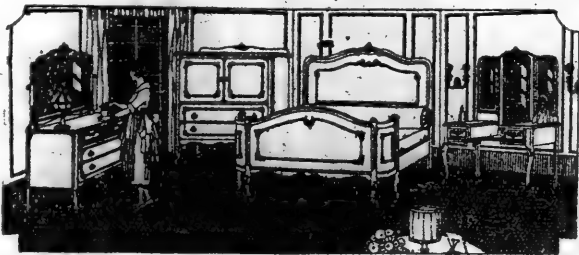
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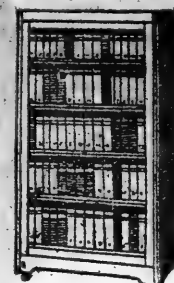
How Germany's industrial machine is fast replacing the old-fashioned with modern goods beginning to flood the land and the former western countries. Sold in The Amateur (out tomorrow). Ten cents a copy of new stamp; \$2.50 a year by mail—adv.

Lincoln Number
MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
The Feb. 10 issue of The Mid-Week Pictorial will be a Lincoln number, with numerous illustrations of the life and history of Lincoln. On news stands Feb. 10, 10 cents.

S. BAUMANN & BRO

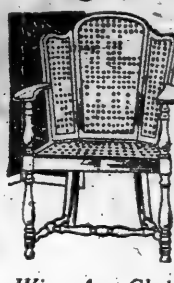
6th Ave. & 15th St. ← TWO STORES → 3d Ave. & 84th St.

February Furniture Clearance



Bookcase

In mahogany finish, \$24.98 as illustrated, at . . .



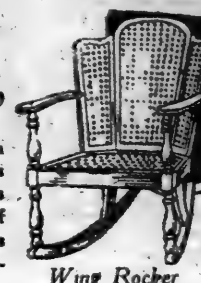
Wing Arm Chair

Cane back and seat, in genuine antique mahogany. \$24.25

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Throughout our entire stock. An unlimited selection of complete suites and individual pieces. Many at less than pre-war prices. Hundreds of bargains marked with Special tags tied to original tags showing the actual amount you are saving.

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Wing Rocker

Cane back and seat, in genuine antique mahogany, as illustrated, \$24.25 at . . .



Secretary

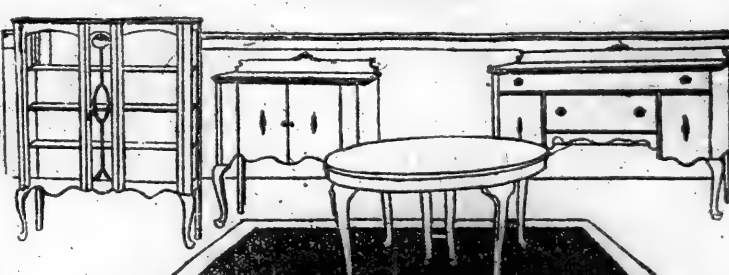
William and Mary Period, in golden oak, as illustrated, \$49.98 at . . .

PLAIN FIGURE TAGS



Dreamland Mattress

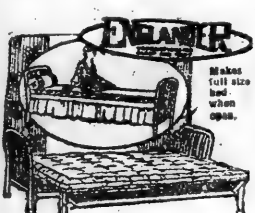
White cotton felt in 3 ft. size, with roll edge. Covered with flowered ticks, slightly soiled. \$6.98



Consisting of BUFFET, CHINA CLOSET, SERVING CHEST and DINING TABLE. 48 inches, 6 ft. extension. Four pieces, as illustrated, at . . .

High Grade Four-Piece Queen Anne Period Suite American Walnut or Mahogany

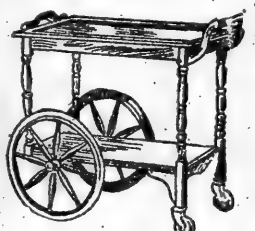
\$287.50



Englander Double Da-Bed

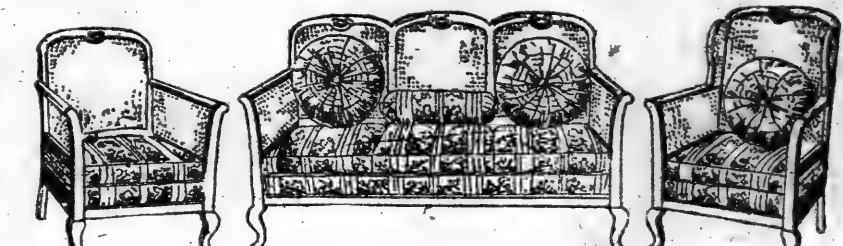
Complete with mattress and springs, as illustrated, at . . .

\$39.75



Tea Wagon

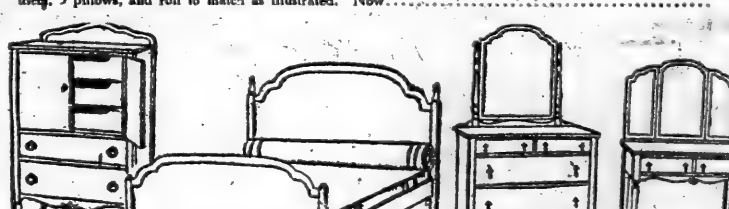
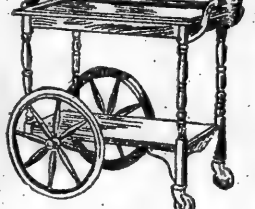
Period design in mahogany or American walnut, with removable glass tray. \$32.98



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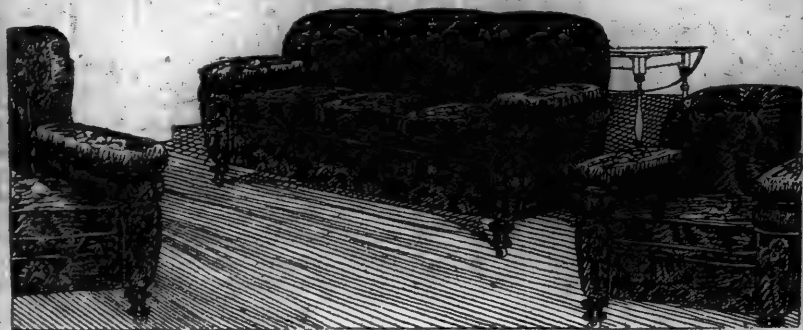
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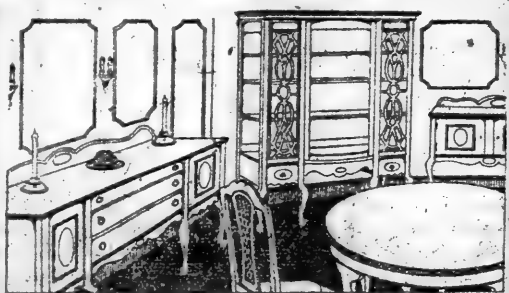
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brodered backs. In black, white, tan
and brown.Slip on, 6-button, Biarritz style, of
French suede, pique sewn, fancy two-
tone embroidered backs. Ecru, brown,
mode and beaver.Strap Wrist Gauntlets of French suede,
pique sewn, spear backs. Ecru, brown,
mode and beaver.
A. & S.—Street floor, Central.**Tricolette Blouses,
\$3.78**Tricolette remains one of the desirable materials
for Blouses—especially those to be worn with tail-
ored suits.One model uses novelty braid for collar and for
the band at the bottom of the blouse—it is a tie-
back model fastening with narrow little sashes at
the back.A second model is beautifully embroidered with
chenille; and the third model is severely tailored
with self pipings.Colors include Bisque, Navy Blue, Neptune,
Oriole and Copenhagen.
A. & S.—Second floor, Central.

Finely Tailored

**Women's Tricotine Suits,
\$39.75**The new Spring models indicate that women will
wear more tailored suits than have been prevalent
during the past few years. Little feminine touches
in the turn of cuff, the binding of button holes, the
shape of collar, etc.Navy blue and black Tricotine are in this group
of little priced suits for early Spring wear.There are four or five new models at this price
in navy blue or black Tricotine—all have jackets
lined throughout with Peau de Cygne.Sizes 34 to 44.
A. & S.—Second floor, Central.**A Wonderful Sale of
Navy Blue Dress Serge, \$1.94 yd.**
Reduced from \$3.98 yd.The Spring suit—the Spring coat—and the material to make them are of para-
mount importance now! Here is an offering of exactly the right materials for
Spring tailoring at about the lowest prices you ever saw!

An all-wool fabric, of fine close twill. 58 in. wide.

Tricotine, \$3.24 yd.
from \$5.98An excellent tailoring weight. Navy blue
and black. 56 in. wide.Shepherd Checks, \$1.98
from \$2.98Black and white checks in three sizes. 48
in. wide.

5,000 yards Irish Dimities! 75c. yard.

New crisp Irish dimities in a great variety of colorings and designs, figures, dots,
stripes on white or colored grounds.Dotted Swiss, \$1.48 yd.
from \$1.95The most wanted Spring fabric, in various
sized dots, and var-colored dots on white
and gray grounds.Printed Volles, 25c yd.
formerly 49c to 98cCrisp and new, pretty designs, on light and
dark grounds.Velour, \$2.49
from \$5.98 yd.
52 to 54 in. wide. Tan, beaver, gray, navy
blue, black.Dress Serge, \$1.79
from \$2.98
Black, 48 in. wide.Costume Serge, \$1.29
from \$2.25 yd.
Black, 43 in. wide.
A. & S.—Street floor, Central.**Dress Gingham, 23c yd.**Plaid checks and stripes, pretty and bright
colored. 32 in. wide.**Percalés, 23c yd.**A new shipment of over 35 different pat-
terns, one yard wide.
A. & S.—Street floor, West.**For "International Silk Show" Week****4,500 Yards of Genuine
"Pussy Willow" Satin**Extraordinarily
Low-priced at**\$2.98 Yd.**40 in. wide
36 choice shades"Pussy Willow" satin, as soft and delightful in its texture as its name-
sake, is known from coast to coast.Now, with satin at the high point of demand, comes this remarkable
offering of a generous quantity of the genuine weave.The satin is new and perfect in a glossy finish, and a wonderful range
of fashionable colorings, including black.

Ivory	Alice Blue	Bamboo	Crow Blue
Flesh	Silver	Egyptian	Black
Pink	Coral	Rust	Wistaria
Ciel	Mauve	Tripoli	Flum
Butterfly	American Beauty	Couture	Antique
Seaford	Jade	Souris	Colonial
Tea Rose	Biscuit	Autumn	Chinchilla
Moonbeam	Beaver	Seal	Hemlock
Mountain Rose	Zinc	Navy	Henna

An Anniversary Offering of Rare Importance.
Only This Lot at the Specially Low Price
A. & S.—Street floor, West.High Quality—Fine Cabinet Work
and Savings of 10 to 50%
Characterize This Half-Yearly**Sale of Fine Furniture**They are only three of the highlights of this great sale—
but of the utmost importance. We could dwell on the in-
numerable pieces from which you could select—chairs
could be written on the extreme care taken in the making
of this furniture—much of which is made in our own
workshops. The point we want to emphasize is that this
furniture is the better grades, finished with an excellence
that only the finest furniture possesses, and that THE
SAVINGS ARE MOST GENEROUS.**3-Piece Bedroom Suites of
Charming Lines, \$233.50**To be had in a beautiful shade of walnut. The bed and
bed has heavy moulded top rails and burr walnut veneered
panel ornaments. The vanity table is in a new design
with triplicate mirror and convenient drawers.**Bed, Dresser and Chiffonade, \$233.50**
Bed, Dresser, Chiffonade and Vanity Table, \$295.00
5 Pieces, including Twin Beds, \$359.25**10-Piece Walnut or Mahogany
Dining Room Suites, \$369.50**Drawing attention to our dining room suites we men-
tion this attractive suite with tops, posts and standards
of solid walnut or mahogany. There are ten pieces—
Buffet, china closet, serving table, 54 inch table, 5 side
and 1 arm chair.
A. & S.—Fourth floor, Central and West.

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GEORGE HOWE

Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

GREENWICH
 Beautiful home, close estate. All-year round home, high elevation, overlooking the Sound. 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 servants, 2 cars. Large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

DOBBS FERRY
 Colonial home, charming surroundings. 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; garage with chauffeur's quarters, magnificent old shade trees, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

YONKERS
 In Most Attractive Surroundings. Beautiful new 12-room house, tiled bath, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

LARCHMONT
 Remarkable Bargain. Ten rooms and two baths, tiled bath, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

BRONXVILLE
 Exceptional Estate—Barnum modern home of 11 rooms and 3 baths, on two acres of land, overlooking the Sound. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Ave. N.Y.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

The most picturesque village in Westchester County, 28 minutes from Grand Central, with 62 trains a day.

OUR ILLUSTRATED BULLETIN
 will keep you posted on offerings of Bronxville realty. Send for Bulletin No. 1, 1921

Three Red Brick Houses

of unusual charm at Bronxville (only 28 min. from Grand Central).

These homes are picturesque Colonial types, with slate roofs, copper gutters, on lots 100x100. Gas, electricity, water, sewer. Six minutes' walk to station, schools, churches and stores. Ready for immediate occupancy. Inspection by appointment.

Brookside Homes, Inc., 105 West 40th St., Bryant 3274.

NEW ROCHELLE

Beechmont

Exceptional Colonial residence, centrally located in beautiful hills, overlooking the Sound. 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 servants, 2 cars. Large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

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 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 6526

SCARSDALE

In Murray Hill locality. Modern tiled house, superb exterior; detached roof; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 servants, 2 cars. Large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
 12 East 44th St., Murray Hill 7720. Also Harborside, phone White Plains 3571.

WHITE PLAINS

Ideal Location

Frame Colonial residence, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences. Garage with chauffeur's quarters, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

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WHITE PLAINS

Owner authorizes us to accept any reasonable offer for his superb home, built five years ago, located in one of the best residential sections. Large living room, four bedrooms, large dining room, two servants' rooms, two baths, hot-water heat, garage, large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
 18 E. 41st St., Tel. Murray Hill 8236.

A FEW LARGE LOTS

Will be available at PHILIPSE MANOR on HUDSON.

A few large lots are available at a price well below present market value of the land, and we can prove it.

EDWARD B. MORRIS,
 90th Ave., Tel. 7860 Vand.

NEW ROCHELLE

Servantless Homes

6-room semi-bungalow; open fireplace, all conveniences; garage; hot water; electric light; etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

RELLSTAB-31 North Ave. Tel. 371

WESTCHESTER-FOR SALE OR TO LET. WESTCHESTER-FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DON'T WAIT

Don't wait until Spring to buy that house. Buy now while prices are more flexible, and before they reach the Spring demand. Start today by looking up some of the following:

SCARSDALE—\$12,000.
 An extraordinary bargain, 1 acre of land, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 servants, 2 cars. Large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$12,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

NEW ROCHELLE—\$12,000.
 A house built for a home 2 years ago, on a corner plot in good section; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 servants, 2 cars. Large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$12,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

WHITE PLAINS—\$12,000.
 A house built for a home 2 years ago, on a corner plot in good section; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 servants, 2 cars. Large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$12,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

PRINCE RIPLEY
 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

INTERESTING GOLF CLUB PROPOSITION

LESS THAN 20 MILES FROM NEW YORK ON HARLEM DIVISION OF THE N. Y. C. & H. R. R. WITHIN 5 MINUTES OF STATION ON NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER & HUDSON R. R.

135 acres of ideal land for course. Large stone residence, very attractive in design, well adapted for club house, containing 45 rooms, 15 baths, swimming pool, steam room, billiard room and squash court. Whole property can be bought for much less than cost of improvement. Additional acreage can be had to make a 36-hole course.

We wish to get in touch with several men of standing who would be interested in taking up this project and developing it into the finest golf and country club in Westchester County. A representative will call with pictures and full details.

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 527 Fifth Ave., N. Y. OR SCARSDALE, N. Y. Phone Murray Hill 6526

NEW ROCHELLE WATERFRONT ESTATE

6 ACRES

One of the most beautiful grounds in Westchester County. Only 20 minutes from Grand Central, or 45 minutes by motor from 42nd & Broadway. Century old trees. A beautiful view of the Sound. Large stone residence, very attractive in design, well adapted for club house, containing 45 rooms, 15 baths, swimming pool, steam room, billiard room and squash court. Whole property can be bought for much less than cost of improvement. Additional acreage can be had to make a 36-hole course.

PRINCE RIPLEY
 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

Gedney Farm

Some Rare News

A well-known man who has made his home in this beautiful section has just decided to sell his property. We cannot advertise it, but it is a rare opportunity. It includes about one acre of land, with a large stone residence, very attractive in design, well adapted for club house, containing 45 rooms, 15 baths, swimming pool, steam room, billiard room and squash court. Whole property can be bought for much less than cost of improvement. Additional acreage can be had to make a 36-hole course.

PRINCE RIPLEY
 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

RIVERDALE

Ideal Location

1 acre, effectively landscaped, numerous shade and fruit trees, shrubs. 7 minutes' walk from station. Attractive residence, frame construction, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 servants, 2 cars. Large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

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 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 6526

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE

30 acres or more, beautiful shade trees, lawns, river view, etc. 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 servants, 2 cars. Large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

Chauncey B. Griffen & Co.
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THREE ACRE ESTATE

ALBANY POST ROAD

7-room house, hot water heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, bath, stationary tub, water system, enclosed porch, garage, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

ROBERT E. LENT,
 Office Ossining, N. Y. Residence Tel. 640

Gentleman's Estate

For Rent—Furnished

Easy commuting distance, two miles from station, charming English country house, never before offered for rent; 8 master bedrooms, 10 servants' rooms, 10 baths, 10 acres beautiful grounds; large garage and gardeners cottage.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
 11 East 42d St., Tel. Murray Hill 6441.

WE KNOW

upon inspection you will agree this is a bargain. Well built house, 7 years old, 8 rooms, fireplace, electric light, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

EDWARD B. MORRIS,
 90th Ave., Tel. 7860 Vand.

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5% FURTHER FOR CASH

Free now and save money. With a free labor market and prices of building material coming down it will be cheaper to build than buy.

Choice Building Plots 1/4 to 1 Acre

A Few Houses Left in WYKACIL PARK \$25,000 TO \$60,000

Send for special sale circular and illustrated booklet.

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Unusual Opportunity

DUTCH COLONIAL COTTAGE, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; garage with chauffeur's quarters, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

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 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 6526

NEW ROCHELLE

In Restricted Residential Park

Owner has commissioned us to offer his beautiful Colonial home, consisting of central hall, living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, breakfast room, 12 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 2 cars. Large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

PRINCE RIPLEY
 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. Tel. Murray Hill 555.

GREENACRES

Established residential community of newly located at Harborside Station, adjoining Bronx Parkway Reservation. Several plots 1/2 to 1 acre, fully landscaped, with swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
 12 East 44th St., Murray Hill 7720. Also Harborside, phone White Plains 3571.

BRONXVILLE

Lawrence Park

Attractive stucco residence, 7 rooms, 2 baths, open attic; maid's room and bath; electric light; garage, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

fisher Marwin
 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 6526

NEW ROCHELLE

\$10,500

Frame house, plot 60x90; 9 rooms, 1 bath, extra toilet, hot water heat, gas, electricity, garage. In restricted plot. \$10,500 cash.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
 12 East 44th St., Murray Hill 7720. Also Harborside, phone White Plains 3571.

PELHAM MANOR

Owner offers his home, 3 years old, of superior construction, containing 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 servants, 2 cars. Large garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

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ALLABOUGH & SON

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20-ROOM COBBLESTONE HOUSE

FOR SALE

AT PLANDOME, LONG ISLAND EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT

Home of 20 rooms and 2 baths, with swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

A. S. GILBERT, Attorney for Owner
 45 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

PELHAM

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DUTCH COLONIAL COTTAGE, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences; garage with chauffeur's quarters, swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

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Established residential community of newly located at Harborside Station, adjoining Bronx Parkway Reservation. Several plots 1/2 to 1 acre, fully landscaped, with swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Price \$100,000. Great bargain for quick purchase. Phone 330 for Sunday appointment.

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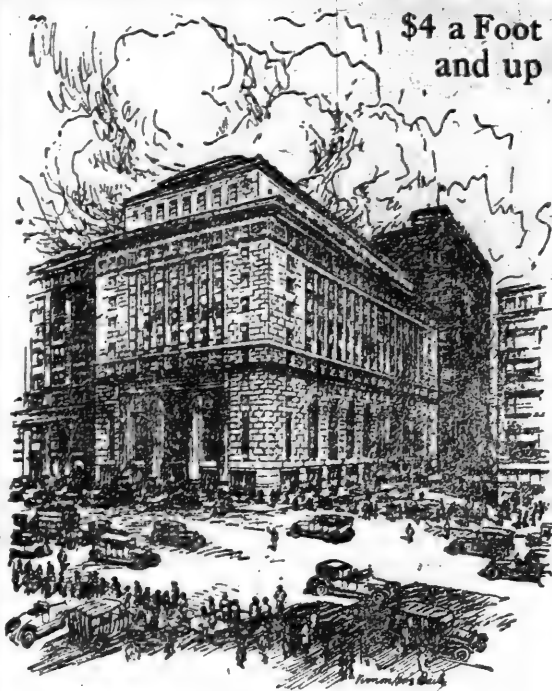
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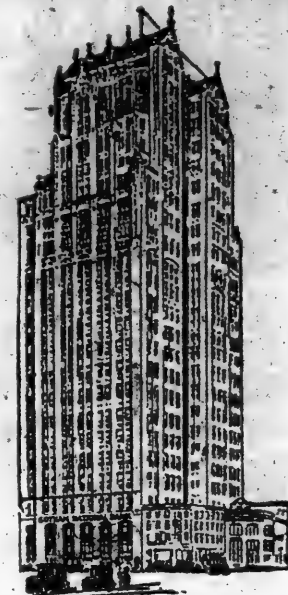
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A FEW REMAINING
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FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS

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Steel and Concrete Factory and Commercial Building

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Size 139x87 66,000 Sq. Ft.
5 Stories and Basement

Just Completed Immediate Possession
100% sprinkler equipment, very low insurance rate

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103 PARK AVE.

Corner 41st Street
FACING
GRAND CENTRAL
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High-Class Modern Office
Building, Exceptionally Light
We offer for lease from May 1, 1921

OFFICES

In units of 1000 to 5000 Sq. Ft. or

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Containing 7800 Sq. Feet of Space

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STORAGE SPACE

412 WEST 26TH ST.

4300 Square Feet, Large Freight Elevator

LONG ISLAND CITY

458 Pierce Ave.

2500 Square Feet (Ground Floor)

Possession At Once

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READY FOR OCCUPANCY FEB. 1ST
Ideal Space, \$3 and \$4 Per Sq. Ft.

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Exclusive 5 Story Building,
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Elevator Service.

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Daylight in Every Office

Fidelity Building, 429 Sixth Ave.,
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Offices, single or en suite

Running water in every office.
Night watchman. No manufacturing.

RENTS FROM \$800 to \$3,000

Renting Agent on premises.

AT 15 WEST 34TH ST. UPSTAIRS STORES

Light Top Floor
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Rents \$650, \$2,400, \$3,000
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102-4 FULTON ST.

Adjoining William St.

50x80 Feet

Offices and Showrooms

FOUR ENTIRE FLOORS

\$7,500 to \$8,000

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119 West 40th St. Tel. Bryant 6410

OR YOUR OWN BROKER

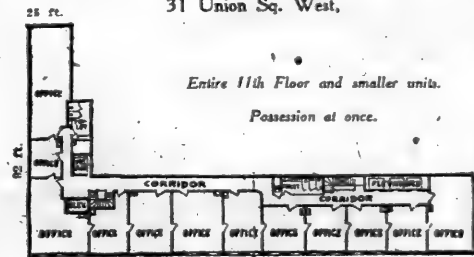
Metropolis Bldg.

N. W. Cor. 16th St. & B'way.

31 Union Sq. West.

Entire 11th Floor and smaller units.

Possession at once.



East 10th St. 17th St.

Brokers Fully Protected

No Manufacturing

STEPHEN H. TYNG JR. CO.

41 Union Sq. B'way, 17th St.

OFFICES
FLOORS
SHOWROOMS
STORES

NEW 17-STORY Penn Terminal Building

SEVENTH AVE.

30th to 31st St.

Floors 200x100; \$1.75 per sq. ft.

WILL DIVIDE

SUNSHINE AND LIGHT ON ALL SIDES

Small Offices with service, \$2.75 Sq. Ft.

Standard Oil Co., J. C. Penney Co., Compensa-

tion Insurance Rating Board, McGraw-Hill

Book Co., Johnson Publishing Co., The Ameri-

can Exporter and other large corporations

occupy space.

REGENCY REALTY CO.

33 W. 42nd St. OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

TO RENT

Store and 5th Loft in Fireproof
Building, with 100% Sprinkler
System. 18-20-22 West 18th
St. Immediate Possession.

STORE 75x75, Entire Front
Plate Glass. Unusually
High Ceiling.

LOFT 75x200, thru to 23-25-27
West 17th St. Light on all
four sides.

Apply on Premises, or
The Bodel Company, Real Estate Dept.,
19 West 34th St., or your own broker.

Top Floor Very Light Loft

Two skylights,
3 Sets of Windows,
Sprinkler System,
Steam Heat, Elevator,
3300 Square Feet.

9 East Fourth St.

Spear
840 Broadway Stuyvesant 0627

HIGH-CLASS OFFICE & LOFT SPACE

212 FIFTH AVE.,
1134 BROADWAY,
COR. WITH ST.

SPACES—750 to 3700 sq. ft.
A. H. O'BRIEN
2299 Broadway
Schuyler 2897

Broadway Store

Near 63d Street
3,500 SQUARE FEET
25 ft. front, with driveway
on side street

Additional garage space
if desired
Can be leased to October 1
or longer term

NAUGHTIN COMPANY
2650 Broadway, Riverside 1146

46TH ST. NEAR 5TH AV.

4 STORY HOUSE

Owner will assist financing alterations for
good tenant. 21-year lease.

ASHFORTH & CO.

501 5th Ave. Murray Hill 142

12-16 John St.

MODERN 12 STORY
OFFICE BUILDING

Entire
Floors

1900 Feet Each

55 Feet Street Frontage

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT; ALSO

Single
Offices

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1ST, 1921

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES

TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 4432

OR YOUR OWN BROKER

OFFICES FOR RENT

42D ST.—FIFTH AVE.

140 Per Month Upwards.

Large, Small, Single, Suite.

WALTER J. SALMON

17 WEST 42D ST.

Telephone Vanderbilt 47.

OFFICE SPACE

Financial District

FOUR FLOORS

ABOUT 1200 FEET EACH

Very Reasonable Rental

Dequire Store, 1 Beaver St.

For Lease

449-453 West 42d St.

3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th

Bright Floors

Each 60x90 feet

Modern Building, Elevators

Immediate Possession.

Apply on Premises.

The Maintenance Co., Inc.

Lofts 50x90

at 437-9 West 16th St.

3 UPPER LOFTS

SUITABLE LIGHT MANU-

FACTURING OR STORAGE.

Immediate Possession.

APPLY ON PREMISES

or phone Watkins 674.

MODERN GARAGE FOR LEASE

West Side, below 25th St., between 8th and

10th Aves. 60x25, 6 stories, 15,000 square

feet.

Z. D. BERRY.

128 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Main 628

FOR LEASE From February 1st Braender Building

26-32 West 17th Street

Fireproof, 100% Sprinkler,

Modern Loft Building.

4 Lofts, 95x95

light divide, rent reasonable.

40-42 East 19th Street

Between Broadway and 4th Ave.

2 Lofts, 45x90

RENT \$4,500 PER FLOOR.

261 West 36th Street

Between 7th and 8th Aves.

1st Floor, 100% Sprinkler,

Modern Loft Building.

Loft, 50x100

RENT \$4,000 PER FLOOR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

Joseph G. Abramson

46 W. 46th Street Bryant 4094-4095

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKER.

FANCHER BLDG.

96 WARREN ST.

CORNER GREENWICH

Small, light offices for im-

mediate or later possession.

\$40. PER MONTH

Apply at building or

WALTER J. SALMON

17 West 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 47.

47 West 47th St.

New Building, 21-90x100

Store

Offices

AND

Showrooms

NO MANUFACTURING

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Elevator, Steam Heat, Hot Water

APPLY

McLAUGHLIN & GORDON.

218 West 34th St. Long Acre 1962.

MOST DESIRABLE

DOCTOR'S OFFICES

Ground Floor

and One Flight Up

Also Photographer's Studio

135 WEST 72D ST.

GARAGES

To lease or for sale

in all sections of the city.

M. ROSENTHAL CO.

1178 Broadway,

Cor 28th St.

Tel. Madison Square 3441-3442.

21 YEAR LEASE

46th St. near 5th Ave.

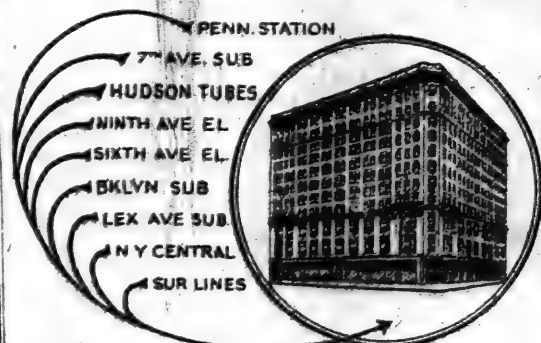
Year-story house. Owner will assist in

financing alterations for good tenant.

ASHFORTH & CO.

501 5th Ave. Murray Hill

MARBRIDGE BUILDING

BROADWAY
at
34th STREETNEW YORK'S MOST ACCESSIBLE
OFFICE BUILDING

For Use by America's Foremost Enterprises.

IN the very heart of the retail, hotel, shopping and theatre district, with transit lines radiating in every direction, North, East, South and West, the Marbridge Building, strategic centre of New York City, offers you every advantage that modern business requires.

Marbridge Building, is the last word in modern fireproof constructed office buildings. It possesses real conveniences and advantages for tenants, and offers exceptional facilities for executive offices of large corporations, lawyers and others requiring unusual business quarters.

Only Applicants of the Highest Class in All Respects Will Be Considered.

UNITS OF 300 TO 5000 SQ. FT.

AVAILABLE MAY 1ST, 1921

SAMUEL KRONSKY, INC.

Marbridge Building Broadway at 34th Street
Telephone Fitz Roy 772.

Co-operation of Brokers Invited

Floor for Rent in
Times Building

THE entire twenty-second floor of The Times Building—2100 square feet—for rent. Possession given at once or on May 1.

An office in The Times Building gives vital advantage in location—identifies a person or firm with one of the most famous buildings in the world, a focus of attention not only for New Yorkers, but for visitors from out of town.

In addition, the location is convenient to the uptown shopping and hotel district. The building is over the intersecting stations of four subways, affording prompt transportation facilities.

There is all night elevator service in The Times Building and rents are moderate.

Apply Renting Agent, Room 207

TIMES BUILDING

Times Square
Telephone Bryant 1000

BROADWAY CENTRAL BUILDING

Two Corners Facing South Broadway to 7th Ave. NORTH SIDE EAST STREET. ENTIRE FLOORS, 15,000 FEET; OFFICES, 1,000 FEET UP. 100% Rentable; 3 Elevators. Arcade Broadway to 7th Ave. \$1.00 TO \$1.25 PER FOOT. M. M. HAYWARD & CO., 304 Broadway, Riverside 0864. AGENT ON PREMISES.

130 & 132 WEST 34th ST

New Building FLOORS 50x100 First Loft, Display Windows, WITH STREET FLOOR SHOWCASE. Also three upper light, airy, very attractive rooms. Central High Class Location AMES & COMPANY 30 West 34th St. Tel. Langens 4718 FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS

STORES FOR RENT

In the Forties ON AND ADJACENT TO 5TH AVE. Also Broadway PRINCIPALS COMMUNICATE J. Romaine Brown Co., 333 MADISON AVE.

Financial District

Ideally Located Store 18 Foot Front Show Window Suitable for high class business; long lease. Attractive proposition to desirable tenant. For particulars write C. B. 300, 110 West 40th St.

TO LEASE

25,000 Sq. Feet Cor. 9th Ave. and 13th St. Modern Factory Building 250 lb. Floor Load Immediate Possession APPLY ON PREMISES. E. C. RICH, Inc. 29 NINTH AVE. TELEPHONE WATKINS 7110.

5th AVE. & 15th ST.

100 5th Ave., N. W. Cor. 104 5th Ave., Bet. 15th, 16th Sts. Offices and Salesrooms 1740 5th Ave. Tel. Langens 4718 Other units of 250-290-300-740 Square Feet ALL WITH EXCELLENT LIGHT APPLY PREMISES OR TELEPHONE WATKINS 7110 Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co., 300 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 9900 OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

OFFICES TO LET

170 Fifth Ave., Cor. 22nd St. Immediate Possession Fine Light, Good Building. ADAMS & CO. Telephone Granary 3254.

100,000 to 300,000 sq. ft.

Will Erect New Building to requirements of tenant ON LONG TERM LEASE. West Side, above 45th St. GEORGE V. McNALLY, Murray Hill 3294, 1 East 42d St.



Floors for OFFICES & SHOWROOMS

In Units of 10,000 Sq. Ft.

23-29 Washington Place

Modern 100% Sprinklered Building Near Washington Square, at

Less than \$1.00 a Sq. Ft.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

High Class Tenantry New York University, Three Floors Milton Bradley Co. (school supplies) And Other High Class Concerns

840 Broadway *Pearles* Stuyvesant 0627
REAL ESTATE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

For Lease

132-136 West 43d Street

near Broadway Plot 62.6x100.5

Six upper floors, each containing 5,500 square feet.

AT \$2 PER SQUARE FOOT ALTERED TO SUIT 5 OR 10 YEAR LEASES.

In an absolutely fireproof, beautifully daylighted building with complete mechanical installation. Very attractive proposition, and approved by the municipal authorities for use as Film Exchange or Executive Offices.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO HOUSE YOUR ENTIRE ORGANIZATION UNDER ONE ROOF

Immediate Possession

Your own broker or

HENRY MANDEL, 570 Fifth Avenue

Offices—Showrooms

Units of 2,000 sq. ft. STORE-ROOM with MEZZANINE and BASEMENT. Unusually Light.

LARIMORE BUILDING

15-17 West 46th St.

Telephone 1923 Bryant

102 West 57th St.

STORE

95 Ft. Depth

FELIX ISMAN, Inc.

501 5th Ave. Murray Hill 2250

FOR SALE

5-story Modern Office Building. Corner, near William St. \$25,000. Immediate possession. Full commission to brokers. SELLER, 110 West 40th St. Room 202. Tel. Bryant 3254. SELLING SERVICE.

LOFTS FOR RENT

10-14 Bleeker St.

Light on four sides. Rent \$4,000.

CLARK T. CHAMBERS 353 5th Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 7520.

STORE TO LET

1043 6th Ave., near 58th Street

Busy, Prosperous Neighborhood.

O. D. & H. V. DIKE

Or write to us, 100 West 4th St., New York.

WARREN ST.

JUST OFF BROADWAY

STORE & BASE, 25 x 75

Lease 5 yrs. \$6,500

or Entire Bldg. \$9,000 Gross

STORE—BASE & SUB-BASE

26x100, between Church and West Broadway, Rental \$5,000

Possession May 1st.

V 745 Times Downtown.

SUITE OF OFFICES

ABOUT 700 FT.

FURNISHED COMPLETE WITH A-1 EQUIPMENT

VALUABLE WINDOW SPACE FOR ADVERTISING.

Finest location in city. Interesting proposition to responsible parties requiring high-class offices.

Write, Call or Phone

SUITE 212-3-4-5, 5 Columbus Circle.

Phone Columbia 9363.

Grand Central & Penn. Zones

Offices and lots for manufacturing. Available and for immediate possession and for May 1st; small and large space upon attractive terms. Let or give your ad. L'Esclapart, Washburn & Co., 31 West 40th Street, Phone Vanderbilt 335.

FOR RENT

4 WEST 37th STREET

4TH FLOOR LOFT 2,000 SQUARE FEET

Reasonable rental. Immediate possession. Apply on premises.

NEWMARK & JACOBS, 1408 St. Nicholas Ave., New York, Telephone Wadsworth 5245.

37 EAST 28TH ST.

Between Madison and 4th Ave. OFFICES TO RENT \$200 to \$1,000

Apply on premises or L.A. SCHULMAN & Co., 100 West 4th St., New York.

RENT OR SALE

With Possession.

Lofts

25 EAST 4th STREET, 22x127

40-56 UNIVERSITY PLACE,

Corner 9th Street, 4000 to

9000 sq. ft., with Power & Steam.

SOUTHEAST CORNER

HESTER & BAXTER STS.,

2000 to 6000 sq. ft., with

Power & Steam.

518 BROADWAY, 25x100.

N.W. COR. GREENWICH ST.

& PARK PLACE, 42x56.

233 MERCER ST., 25x100.

Stores

40-56 UNIVERSITY PLACE,

9th to 10th Street, 1800 to

16,000 sq. ft., as desired.

17 EAST 18th ST., 25x100.

SOUTHEAST CORNER

HESTER & BAXTER STS.

NORTHWEST CORNER

GREENWICH & PARK

PLACE, 42x56.

233 MERCER ST., 25x100.

Garage

236-8 EAST 37th STREET,

2 story, fireproof, 40x100.

LEBERTAN CORPORATION

115 BROADWAY.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

Entire Buildings

60 UNIVERSITY PLACE,

Corner 10th Street, 8 story

& basement, 27.6x100.

62 UNIVERSITY PLACE,

5 story, 25x100.

9 NORTH MOORE STREET,

6 story, 25x75.

497 BROOME STREET,

4 story, 20x65.

233 MERCER STREET,

5 story, 25x100.

NORTHWEST CORNER

GREENWICH & PARK

PLACE, 5 story 42x56.

136-8 BEEKMAN STREET,

2-story, fireproof, 40x100.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE

136 LIBERTY STREET

Immediate Possession

10,000 Sq. Ft.

in

Large and Small Units

Apply on Premises or Through Your Own Broker

145 WEST 45th STREET

ADJOINING BROADWAY

HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDING

Offices and Professional Studios

ALSO ENTIRE FLOOR 5300 SQUARE FEET

Building Equipped with Vault for Film Storage

Moderate Rentals

APPLY TO YOUR OWN BROKER

Or on Premises. Tel. Vanderbilt 5748

557 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. 45th & 46th Streets

TO LEASE
5 STORY
BASEMENT BLDG.
25 x 100
or
Store and Basement
and Floors.

IMMEDIATE
POSSESSION

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH
12 EAST 44TH ST.
MURRAY HILL 1100

Offices &
Show Rooms

47-49 MAIDEN LANE

Near Nassau Street

LARGE AND SMALL UNITS

1123 BROADWAY

Corner 25th Street

LARGE AND SMALL UNITS

LOWELL BUILDING

1140 Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

3 full floors, 2,500 sq. ft. each.

ALSO SMALLER UNITS

VICTORIA BUILDING

1150 Broadway, Cor. 27th St.

LARGE AND SMALL UNITS

2 WEST 47TH ST.

Adj. 5th Avenue

LARGE AND SMALL UNITS

For Rent—Immediate Possession

Apply on premises or

BING & BING

119 W. 40th St. Bryant 6410

OR YOUR OWN BROKER

TO LEASE

114-116

Fulton St., City

Stores - Offices - Lofts

ELEVATOR SERVICE, STEAM HEAT

LONG LEASE.

Suitable for Jewelers &

Light Manufacturing

Possession about April 15th

APPLY

SUPT. ON PREMISES.

TO LET

Tremont Street, Boston.

STORE AND BASEMENT

Best location in city for Retail Trade.

E. T. REDMOND & CO., INC.,

161 Devonshire St.,

Boston.

TO LET

5 Story and Basement

BUILDING

Northeast Corner

67th St. & West End Ave.

100x125 (court, etc.)

Sprinkler system; elevators

May 1st; long lease

Low Rental—Apply

Herbert Hecht-H. C. Kopp Co.

375 Fifth Avenue

Phone Vanderbilt 5811.

TO LET

5 Story and Basement

BUILDING

Northeast Corner

67th St. & West End Ave.

100x125 (court, etc.)

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67th St. & West End Ave.

100x125 (court, etc.)

Sprinkler system; elevators

May 1st; long lease

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Herbert Hecht-H. C. Kopp Co.

375 Fifth Avenue

290 Park Avenue

48th to 49th Sts.

In this new Seventeen story Apartment House there are a few House-keeping and Semi-housekeeping

APARTMENTS FOR SALE AND FOR RENT

Restaurant on Premises Hotel Service Available

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Managing Agents
15 EAST 49TH STREET PLAZA 9100

FORT TRYON ARMS

A Home of Refinement

FORT WASHINGTON AVE., at the cor. of WEST 184th ST.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

READY FOR OCCUPANCY ABOUT MARCH 1ST

3, 4 and 5

UNUSUALLY LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS
ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE. EVERY MODERN
CONVENIENCE. DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE.

COUNTRY CHARM IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

RENTS \$95 TO \$180

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR
N. C. HOUSE, 52 WEST 5TH ST. CIRCLE 1028.

830-840 Park Avenue

TWO

of the finest buildings on Park Avenue have been sold to a group of individuals to be operated on the co-operative plan. A few apartments are still available for purchase at prices ranging from \$24,000 to \$60,000 to persons of recognized standing. Apartments contain 3 and 4 master's bedrooms, adequate servants' accommodations and private laundries.

Plans and further particulars on application.

PEASE & ELLIMAN

340 Madison Ave., N. Y. Telephone Murray Hill 6200

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.

Living rooms up to 15x25 feet, finished as well as the finest homes; three, four rooms only; in the new, splendid Tennis Place Apartments, by station; two Otis elevators; excellent service; opens Feb. 1; apartments renting now as these are must have unusual merit.

Apply Superintendent, on premises.
Phone Boulevard 6545, 6230, or

GUYN L. C. EARLE, Agent,
200 West 44th St., N. Y. Schuyler 7145

58 CENTRAL PARK WEST

ONE APARTMENT.

11 Rooms, 3 Baths

1000 PARK AVE.

CORNER 84th ST.

ONE APARTMENT.

6 Rooms, 2 Baths

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

JUST COMPLETED

The Wheeler & Van Loan

559-565 W. 188th St.

Near 191st Subway Station

8th Ave. Bus Passes Property

8-4 ROOMS, \$75-\$95

Special Representative on Premises

Between 90th and 91st St.

Apply to J. McMAHON CO., Agents

120 St. Nicholas Ave., corner 112nd St.

Phone Westminster 9311.

JUST COMPLETED

186 Riverside Drive

1 AND 3 ROOMS, WITH TILED BATHS

Wonderfully large; maid service if desired

gas for light housekeeping; unobstructed view of the river; subway; central heating; central air conditioning. Rents \$125-\$150. Studio apartment on roof, with view of city. Representative on premises any time.

WOOD, DELANEY CO., 60th St. & 5th Ave.

Tel. Schuyler 1194.

DWELLINGS, HARLEM.

3 and 4 story, 2nd basement.

Rents \$200-\$250.00.

Permanent 90 to 95 days.

Shaw, Rockwell & Sanford,

1 WEST 121ST ST.

6 ROOMS, \$150

Modern Elevator House

Corner Broadway & 70th St.

345 West 70th St.

6 ROOMS

800 West 148th St.

Corner Broadway & 148th St.

Central Park

View of River.

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6 ROOMS

800 West 148th St.

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Central Park

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Phone Westminster 9311.

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6 ROOMS, \$150

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 109 WEST (Apt. 2A)—Furnished
 refined English family; hot and cold
 water; central heating; large
 y; near subway, buses, cars.
 110 WEST—Beautiful large room
 with bath; central heating; elevator
 4100.
 111 WEST—Attractive, comfort-
 able room.
 112 WEST—Just open, private
 near Drive; large, small rooms.
 113 WEST—Large, comfortable
 and parlor; private bath; reasonable.
 114 WEST (Apt. 4B)—Large,
 comfortable room; private bath;
 private family; no other room-
 mable. Phone Cathedral 6860.
 115 WEST—Large, comfortable
 no other roomers; gentissima; beau-
 tiful view. Phone 1100. Apt. 101.
 116 WEST—Large, comfortable
 share attractive room with other
 roomers.
 117 WEST—Furnished room, bath,
 4100.

Produce, in apartment: Phone Cath-
600 WEST-Humay, double room,
warmth, hot water, reasonable, \$2.
600 WEST-Attractive, large room,
business, gas, refrigerator, \$3.
600 WEST-Near Broadway, warm, ex-
cellent, \$2.
600 WEST-Comfortable, large room
as gentleman; breakfast optional.
600 WEST-Large, warm room; all
amenities, gentleman, \$2.
600 WEST-Attractive room for gen-
tlemen; American family, Apt. 24.
600 WEST-Large room, elegantly
furnished, two gentlemen, Apt. 62.
600 WEST-Large or small
private family, 60.
600 WEST-Attractive, well furnished,
large room, single room, Southern ad-
vanced, \$2.
600 WEST-Attractive, well furnished, single room; superb location, special
rates, \$2.
600 WEST-Corner Broadway, 2 per-
sons, \$2.
600 WEST-Privately furnished, single
room, near Riverside, \$2.
600 WEST-Attractive, large room,
single room; conveniences, private,
reasonable, 60 and 40.
600 WEST (Apt. 41)-Near Broadway;
reasonable, 60 and 40.
600 WEST (Apt. 28)-Sitting room
and room, improvements.
600 WEST-Attractive, furnished
single room, single family, Apt. 22.
600 WEST (Apt. 82)-Attractive
single room, single family, gentleman's
or single; both adjacent.
600 WEST (Apt. 81)-Excellent room
for single or double business woman,
no. Call after 5.

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SALARYMEN.
earning \$100 per week? I
earn more? Those who
earn one-third their pay
than totaling our selling force
large incomes, following plan
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A GREAT OPPORTUNITY IS
OFFERING YOU FOUR HIGH-GRADE
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INSURANCE; SUCCESSFUL
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4 AND 5 O'CLOCK.
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 years. AIR TRANSPORT
 faster and safer than rail
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 earnings. Mark this "ad-
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 AIRCRAFT COMPANY
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made arrangements with
Edison Laboratories, Or-
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employ half a dozen bright
and pay them a liberal
demonstrating THE NEW
The Phonograph with a
addition to this, we will
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a position to offer a few men who are capable of 50 or over an opportunity to sell bonds showing various yields to investors. The stock sale Commission business room 1,070, 50 Broad St.

turning specialties, for New York house, for Pl surrounding territory; another and surrounding territory and commission business to earn \$4,000 to \$5,000. No qualifications necessitate business record; age 22 to 40; previously, now employed, seeking answers treated strictly confidentially; age, religion, title "Salesmanager," 1

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KIMBALL ELECTRIC CO.
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"All the News That's
Fit to Print"

The New York Times

THE WEATHER

Increasing cloudiness today; Tuesday, rain or snow; increasing cloudiness Wednesday.

VOL. LXX...No. 23,025.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1921.

TWO CENTS

In Greater New York Within 500 Miles Elsewhere

POINCARÉ AGAINST NEW CONCESSIONS TO THE GERMANS

Ex-President Demands That
There Be No More Bargain-
ing on Indemnity.

BRAND'S POSITION SHAKY

Chamber, However, May Give
Premier Conditional Vote of
Confidence Tomorrow.

BRITAIN CAUSES ANXIETY

Press Asks What Lloyd George
Means by Reference to "Reason-
able" Proposals by Berlin.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—What will the French
Chamber of Deputies do on Tuesday?

The answer may mean a change in
the political leadership of the European
continent. Will it give Premier Briand
carte blanche to go to London to negoti-
ate for reparations? Will it let the
hands go that he can accept no smaller
figure than those of the Jan. 29 agree-
ment? Or will it refuse a vote of con-
fidence?

Today France is divided politically into
two camps. One, led by M. Briand and
backed by President Millerand, would
maintain the entente with England at
almost any cost. The other, led by
former President Poincaré, would com-
promise no further and if need be cut
loose from England and use the mailed
fist to deal with Germany.

When M. Briand declared Friday in
the Chamber that the treaty was a double
betrayal and France must stick with Eng-
land at almost any price, he made the
clear cut between himself and M.
Poincaré, who believes in standing on
the letter of the treaty and using force
to obtain its fulfillment.

No one would deny that the French
Chamber will do, but it appears the
best guess that it will give Premier
Briand a compromise vote; that is, it
will give him a conditional vote on the
understanding that he will make no more
concessions on the indemnity account.

This estimate of the Chamber's prob-
able action is based on a letter by M.
Poincaré published in tonight's Temps.
The former President presented a case
and mercifully, but nevertheless says
he should go to the London conference
with the understanding that there is
to be no bargaining on France's share
of the reparations.

"It is not to be admitted that the
Allies will be affected by German re-
parations," he writes. "It is ab-
solutely inadmissible that after hearing
the proposals of the Reich they should
again reduce the share of France. It is
not to be admitted that they postpone
further the payment of penalties. M. Briand
should have the right to declare at
London that the French Chambers have
reached the utmost limit of concessions to Germany."

In his scathing letter to the Temps
M. Poincaré writes:

"I have committed a new crime. I
have failed to be clated over the accord
of Paris. I have been accused of un-
justifiable pessimism and of personal
ambition. I have no other thought than
to serve in these serious days the best
interests of my country."

He argues that promises of payments
twenty, thirty and forty years from now
help France little because she needs
money today to avoid financial ruin.
His reply must be made in the
next few days, when the Chamber will
vote on the indemnity account. He
says he has no other thought than
to serve in these serious days the best
interests of my country.

Then in his barefaced the former
President says:

"When you tell me to go up on the
hill and offer thanks to God, I say I
will remain before the altar of my
duty and not take part in the festival.
Stubbornness? No. But if we are
obliged to make sacrifices to the Reich
and to our allies we certainly should
not do so without protest. This triumphal
bull-baiting can have no other effect than
to increase our lamentable disappoint-
ments."

Turning to M. Briand's declaration
that the treaty was dead, he writes:

"If it be true that the treaty is not
dead, it should be determined whether it
is stillborn or whether it has not been
killed since its birth under protest of
curing it. Whatever may be its defects,
it exists. I say that each time it has
been touched it has been modified
without France."

He points out that the tentative budget
for 1921 calls for an expenditure of 60-
65,000,000 francs and that the present
budget is only 25,000,000, and he adds:

"To avoid financial disaster we must
find at the conference or London con-
ferences completing the accord of Paris
and above all we must make our allies
understand that we cannot go any fur-
ther in the way of concessions. We must
indicate to Briand that the
treaty is not dead, but that it is
being modified."

Milner Says Dominions Must Effect Empire Partnership

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Viscount Milner,
interviewed today by The Sunday Ob-
server, in connection with his retirement
from the Colonial Office, says
there was never any question in his
mind about the status of the dominions
in the empire.

"Every vestige of subjection has
disappeared," said Viscount Milner,
"and the only basis of the empire as
a political entity is that of part-
nership, and the whole problem now
is how to make the partnership work."
Nothing sure will ever be done
to organize this partnership by pro-
posals emanating from Great Brit-
ain. The impulse must come from
the dominions.

BUSINESS MEN URGE JOHN HAYS HAMMOND FOR CABINET POST

Backed for Secretary of Com-
merce by Interests Favoring
the International Viewpoint.

BELIEVED HE WOULD ACCEPT

Wadsworth and Hilles to Arrive
in St. Augustine for Con-
ference With Harding.

MELLON FACES RIVALRY

His Bank Is Understood to Have
Underwritten \$1,500,000 of Re-
publican Campaign Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 6.—John
Hays Hammond looks as a formidable
and acceptable candidate for Secretary
of Commerce in the next Administra-
tion, a post for which hitherto sur-
prisingly few names have been under-
considered by President-elect Harding.

Another development of the Cabinet
situation is that Charles D. Hilles will
soon arrive in St. Augustine with Sen-
ator James W. Wadsworth Jr. of New
York. This places another New York
man in the race against Andrew W.
Mellon of Pittsburgh for Secretary of
the Treasury.

While he is actively interested in a
big agricultural development project in
Mexico, it is understood that Mr. Ham-
mond could be induced to accept an
invitation from Mr. Harding to head the
Department of Commerce. His selection
for this post, it is thought here,
would be acceptable to a large number
of business men interested not only in
domestic but foreign commerce who
are his close personal friends. Mr. Har-
ding's Cabinet should be pared down to
department heads of more political than
executive and international vision.

Mr. Hammond's appointment, it was
learned today, has been urged upon the
President-elect from all parts of the
country. His name has been mentioned
in his home town of St. Augustine for
more than 300 letters and telegrams have
been sent to him in behalf of Mr. Ham-
mond.

Mr. Hammond first came into inter-
national prominence through his asso-
ciation with Cecil Rhodes in South
Africa about three decades ago. Begin-
ning his career as a mining engineer, he
has been interested in many business
enterprises, both in this country and
abroad. He has also been prominent in
public affairs, and President Taft, one
of his close personal friends, sent him
to Great Britain to represent this coun-
try at the coronation of King George.

Recently Mr. Hammond has written
extensively on labor problems, and his
views have received recognition and ap-
proval from a large number of business
men and labor leaders. His selection
for a Cabinet position that is an out-
growth of the old Department of Com-
merce and Labor would be acceptable
to organized labor.

Friends of Mr. Hammond believe him
to be eminently fitted for Secretary of
Commerce in view of his varied busi-
ness experience and his acquaintance
with both foreign and domestic eco-
nomic problems. He has just completed
a book on reconstruction and business
affairs that will be off the press soon.
Advocates of his selection for Sec-
retary of Commerce have already been
adopted by Columbia and New
York Universities as a textbook.

Although Mr. Hammond has an office
in New York, his selection for the Cab-
inet is not thought to involve Mr.
Hammond in any way. He is Secretary
of the Treasury, making a third man
from New York in the Cabinet. Mr. Ham-
mond's residence for voting purposes is
Gloucester, Mass., where he has a Sum-
mer home on a large estate.

It is not known whether the Con-
sistory will take place the first fortnight
in March or if it will be held over until
after Easter. It is expected that the
date for the function will be made
known at an early date.

The reiterated claims of Argentina
that one of her prelates be elevated to
the cardinalate have been met by the
statement that the only possible candi-
date would be Mr. Magliola, Archbishop
of Buenos Aires, whose extreme
age and delicate health militate against
the high honor being conferred on him.

Speculation on American Cardinal.

There is much speculation as to who
will be named the new American Car-
dinal. Two names, it was noted today,
are being mentioned with increasing fre-
quency in connection with the appoint-
ment of them being that of the Most
Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, Arch-
bishop of Philadelphia, and the other
that of the Most Rev. George W. Mun-
dell, Archbishop of Chicago.

Mr. Poincaré was appointed by Pope Ben-
edict a Vice Chamberlain of the Church,
which post is a stepping stone to the
cardinalate. Therefore, it is pointed out
here, the Sacred College may soon have
a member who has been twice married
and has five children, one of whom,
Prince Francis, took part in the war
as a cavalry officer and married the
daughter of former Foreign Minister
Poincaré. He is now a Catholic deputy.

A nephew of Mr. Ugo, Prince Andrea,
married Miss Margaret Draper of Bos-
ton, daughter of the late General Wil-
liam F. Draper, one-time American Am-
bassador to Italy.

Mr. Ugo has always taken a great
interest in politics, and even of late his
presence has been noted on occasion in
the galleries of the Chamber of Deputies
or the Senate during their sittings.

Cardinal Gasparri, Abbot-President of
the Vatican, has been charged with the
revision of the Vulgate. St. Jerome's Latin

Detroit Student of Spirit Communication Ends Life, Perhaps in Effort to Test Theory

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—Believed to have
entered into a compact, which, if suc-
cessful, would solve the problem of ex-
istence after death, Thomas Lynn Brad-
ford committed suicide last night. His
body was found in his room at 2600
Howard Street, with the gas turned on.
Near-by, where they had dropped from
his hand, were found several typewritten
pages on "Can the dead communicate
with the living?" Somewhere in De-
troit is believed to be a girl who is wait-
ing for him to answer this question.

Bradford, who was about 48 years old,
was a graduate from Columbia College
of Oratory, Chicago. He was a dra-
matic and humorous actor and im-
personator and is said to have been also
a designing and cynical engineer. He
is known to have read much on science
and spiritualism. He was born in De-
troit.

Friends assert that the mystical and
the occult interested him more than af-
fairs of more material and worldly
moment.

"When I die my body goes to science.
It is to be sent to the Michigan Medical
Institute. Anyhow, my body does not
amount to much," was the statement
Bradford made some time ago, accord-
ing to Mr. Marcotte, in whose house he
roomed. Marcotte said that Bradford
told him that he recently inserted an
advertisement in a Detroit newspaper
asking any one who was interested in
the subject of the dead and the living
to communicate with the living to write
him and that was answered by a

ARCHBISHOP'S HOME BOMBED IN MEXICO

Another Explosion Partially
Wrecks American Plant Hav-
ing Labor Trouble.

REDS' QUARTERS RAIDED

Oregon Attributes Outrages to
Individuals, Not an Organiza-
tion—Critiques Archbishop.

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MEXICO CITY, Feb. 6.—Mexican Reds
denied today the charge that they had
been the authors of the explosion which
destroyed the home of Archbishop Mora
del Rio, head of the Mexican Church, and
an American jewelry manufacturing com-
pany, early this morning.

A bomb placed in the door of the
Bishop's palace wrecked the entire front
of the building and shattered window
panes of houses for the entire block.

One hour later a bomb was dropped in
an open space leading to the workshop
of the American jewelry manufacturer.
The last explosion caused damage esti-
mated at \$10,000. The entire stairway
leading to the upper part of the build-
ing was wrecked.

The attempt on the life of the Arch-
bishop is supposed to be due to the
stand the Church has taken against Bol-
shevism. The Archbishop has preached
against the spread of radical ideas,
warning Catholics that the Church
would take decided action against
those who joined the radical movement.

Colonel Raagda, Chief of Police, said
that he was in good health and com-
fortable circumstances. After the police
had become convinced by their investi-
gation that the case unquestionably
was one of suicide, they were at a
loss to ascribe any motive, unless it
was the deep-seated hatred of the
Bolsheviks.

At the hotel in Grampian Park, it was
learned that Dexter left there early in
the evening with his wife and the two
children. Harriet, 8 years old, and
Chase, a boy of 6, Dexter summoned
a taxicab and the three drove away to-
gether, taking two suitcases with them.
Mrs. Dexter left a note at the hotel for
her father in case she missed him at
the station. Later that night Mr. Phil-
brook, who had hired the taxicab, re-
turned to the hotel and found a note
from Dexter that he had left on the 4 o'clock
train from Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter left the hotel
together about 8 o'clock Saturday night.
They were going to meet Mr. Philbrook.
Mrs. Dexter left a note at the hotel for
her father in case she missed him at
the station. Later that night Mr. Phil-
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WHITMAN EXPECTS TO INDICT A SCORE, ONE AN INSPECTOR

Findings Against Men in Police
and Other Departments
Looked For This Week.

TO NAME GRAFT ORGANIZER

Inquiry May Lead Into District
Attorney's Office Because
of Dismissed Cases.

TWO MORE WOMEN TESTIFY

Acted as Decoy in Auto Theft—
One Implicates Detectives of
Automobile Squad.

A score or more indictments may be
returned this week by the Grand Jury
to which ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman
is presenting testimony involving mem-
bers of the police and other city de-
partments.

"Nearly all of them might be indicted,"
Mr. Whitman said yesterday when he
was asked about his plans with refer-
ence to the remaining members and
former members of the automobile squad,
four of whom have been indicted and
another one freed from that danger by
receiving a grant of immunity. "Per-
sonally, I would not like to proceed that
way. It is more important to get the
truth than that any given individual
should be indicted."

One man said to be scheduled for in-
dictment this week is an Inspector
whose political friendships and standing
at the City Hall have given him power
to the Police Department which is said
to equal that of Commissioner Enright
himself.

This Inspector, it is asserted, has been
implicated in evidence concerning the
alleged "automobile graft" which is
said to amount to hundreds of thousands
of dollars a year in the hands of a
small group of men who are said to be
connected with the Police Department.
According to Mr. Whitman, the protection money paid
by gamblers and illegal resorts in 1912 is
trifling compared to the sums now re-
ceived from automobile owners and busi-
ness men today.

Said to Be Graft Organizer.

The Inspector at whom the Whitman
inquiry is now aiming is said to be the
organizer of most of the forms of "com-
mercial graft" which are alleged to be
flourishing. These include the selling of
police protection and aggressive police
action to employers in case of strikes,
for which two Police Captains have been
indicted; the extortion of rewards, a
type of "stake," for returning recovered
property, especially automobiles; black-
mail from "bootleggers" and "royal-
ties" paid by private detective agenc-
ies for the loan of city-paid policemen
to private detective work.

The inquiry today will "branch out"
in several directions, according to Mr.
Whitman, who said that he accepted his
appointment three weeks ago in great
doubt whether extensive wrongdoing
would be found, but that he has been
"appalled" by the variety and extent
of the grafting discovered.

The inquiry may lead this week into
the District Attorney's office. The fail-
ure to obtain the indictment of auto-
mobile thieves in many cases and the
constant dismissal of indictments in
others were being investigated, when one
of the confessed automobile thieves told
Mr. Whitman that he had hired the taxicab
graffers had one or more friends on the
staff of District Attorney Swann.

One of Mr. Swann's assistants is ac-
cused in a confession by an automobile
thief of having acted as a rubber-stamp
for members of the automobile squad in
dismissing indictments and dropping
cases at the pleasure of the arresting
officer. With this control over the
criminal processes, members of the auto-
mobile squad are said to have "set-
tled" cases out of court with automobile
thieves.

Owners of Cars Threatened.

It was said yesterday that cases had
been discovered of the owners of
stolen cars having been threatened with
indictment for making strenuous objec-
tions to the dropping of cases against
auto thieves. In some cases, owners
were threatened with prosecution on the
ground that they had hired the taxicab
graffers had one or more friends on the
staff of District Attorney Swann.

Assistant District Attorney James E.
Smith, the one man on the staff of Dis-
trict Attorney Swann whose services are
being used by Mr. Whitman, yesterday
obtained a mass of new material ex-
plaining the alleged methods by which
members of the automobile squad col-
lected thousands of dollars in rewards
for stolen cars, while fewer than one
out of a hundred of the thieves were
punished.

In addition to the woman at Bridge-
port who has offered to expose her ac-
complices, including policemen, Mr.
Smith has obtained statements from two
other women who were used in various
ways as decoys by auto bandits. One
of the women is in a city prison and
the other is at large. The free witness
said that one of her specialties had been
that of engaging the chauffeur in con-
versation and decoying him away from
his car, while the other confederates
entered it and rode off.

She named members of the Automobile
Squad as confederates and gave minute
descriptions of several of the auto-
mobile thieves.

In checking up information
from her, records were found show-
ing that three expensive cars had been
stolen in one night, while they were
perked near a fashionable restaurant.
After talking her down she had begged a
chauffeur away from his machine and

Big Gain in Shipment Of Our Locomotives Abroad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—American
steam locomotives exported last year
totaled 1,711 and were valued at
\$33,829,847, according to an an-
nouncement today by the Federal
Trade Commission. The 1920 total
represented an increase of 200 loco-
motives as compared with the num-
ber exported in 1919.

"Before the war," the announce-
ment said, "Great Britain and Ger-
many controlled the European loco-
motive market, but in recent years
the United States has been the only
country prepared to ship locomotives
in quantity and our industry has
made rapid strides."

AIRMEN CHALLENGE TEST WITH BIG SHIPS

Want Experiment to Show if
Aviation Has Made Dread-
nought Obsolete.

NAVY EXPECTED TO ACCEPT

Old Battleship Iowa May Be
Used for Actual Demonstra-
tion to Supplant Theory.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The contro-
versy as to the relative superiority of
battleships and aircraft, which has re-
cently stirred the Navy and War De-
partments and has bobbed up in Con-
gress, may be settled through actual
tests, high naval officials said tonight.
Brigadier General William Mitchell,
Assistant Chief of the Air Service, who
told a Congressional committee that de-
velopments in aircraft had spelled the
doom of the present day dreadnought,
and other Air Service officers are un-
derstood to have issued a virtual chal-
lenge to the Navy Department to per-
mit them to prove their contention.

The Navy Department is a firm believer
in the superiority of the capital ship
and, naval officers believe, will accept
the challenge in the hope of settling
the controversy at least for the time
being.

General Mitchell has asked his su-
periors in the War Department to send
a formal request to Secretary Daniels
that two battleships and two supply ves-
sels and one battleship be designated for
the tests. "Naval officers express the
belief that such a request, even if made,
would be refused because of the large
amount of material involved and the
cost of fitting the five vessels with dis-
tance radio control apparatus."

There is a strong likelihood, however,
naval officers said today, that the old
battleship Iowa, already fitted with
radio control gear and capable of a
speed of more than ten knots and of
being manoeuvred with no one on board,
will be used as a target for aerial
attacks after extensive testing con-
ducted on the control device are com-
pleted.

Another suggestion going the rounds
of the Navy Department is that large
lighters be towed at high speed behind
battleships or cruisers and used as tar-
gets. Many officers believe that no
test of the ability of the aviators to hit
naval vessels would be conclusive unless
the target were moving at least twenty
knots an hour, pointing out that all
modern cruisers, battle-cruisers, battle-
ships and destroyers now have a speed
of at least twenty knots and that the
airplane carriers have more speed than
this. "If the lighters were used, it was
not even a fair test," they say.

No test even under these conditions
could be a final answer, they say, be-
cause the elements of defense would be
lacking. Including the gunnery, the
battleships would be at a disadvantage
because of the elements of defense would be
lacking. Including the gunnery, the
battleships would be at a disadvantage

"I am so confident," said one high
naval official today, "that neither army
nor navy aviators can hit a battleship
when she is under way that I would be
perfectly willing to bet that they would
be kept at the altitude which they
would be compelled to maintain in
battle."

Army aviators maintain that any sur-
face vessel is a target for a biplane attack, citing
tests on the old battleship Indiana with
bombs and destroyers as proof of their ability
to hit the target. Naval officers assert
that it is one thing to hit a battleship
and quite another to sink it. To sink
the same ship moving at from 16 to 20
knots an hour far out at sea. Officers
of both services are keen for a final
test of the ability of the aviators to hit
naval vessels.

Chairman Butler and other members
of the House Naval Committee have
expressed a desire since the
beginning of the battleship controversy
that actual tests be conducted
as possible, those of battle be
conducted by the aviators and the
battleships.

Secretary Daniels has indicated that he favors
the idea.

TRADE TREATY DRAFT ACCEPTABLE TO SOVIET

Tchitcherine Makes New Bid for
Political Recognition by
Great Britain

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A Moscow wireless
message gives a long dispatch from
Tchitcherine, the Russian Soviet Foreign
Minister, to Earl Curzon, the British
Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to the
effect that the Soviet Government has
learned with pleasure that the draft of
the general trade agreement between
the two countries is being considered
and that the Soviet Government is
settled by further discussion between
Leonid Kravinsky and the British de-
partment concerned.

The note states that the Soviet has
sent troops to Persia or Afghanistan
and that the Russian Government
declares that it is not a party to the
Afghanistan war and that it is not a
party to the Afghan war.

WILSON REJECTS RAIL MEN'S PLEA FOR NEW HEARING

Refers Workers and Executives
to the Two Existing
Boards.

WON'T ASK CONGRESS TO ACT

Labor and Commerce Boards
Should Decide Abrogation of
War-time Agreements.

UNIONS MAKE NO REPLY

Carriers Tell President They Ap-
prove His Course—Labor Board
Hearings to Go On.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—President
Wilson refused today the request of rail-
road labor union representatives that
he investigate the railroad executives' al-
legations before the Railroad Labor Board
that the carriers must adjust wages or
face bankruptcy. He also declined to
submit the matter to Congress.

The President set forth his position
in a telegram addressed jointly to two
of the railway labor unions and to the
Association of Railway Executives, who
also had sent a communication to the
White House.

Confidence, he expressed by the
President that all questions dealing with
railroad labor and management might
be left solely to the two bodies entrusted
under the Transportation act with such
matters—the Railroad Labor Board and
the Interstate Commerce Commission.
He accordingly informed the labor and
carrier representatives that he was sub-
mitting copies of telegrams received
from them to these two bodies as "the
only action deemed necessary."

The President's telegram read as fol-
lows:

"I have carefully considered the several
telegrams addressed to me dealing
with the labor questions and railroad
management now under consideration
by

"Up against it"

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New Retailers Profit by Selling
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Delivered in Greater New York and within
in 24 hours. No. 100, 27th St.
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Through tickets and freight service to
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homa, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Trans-
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RYNDAM VOYAGERS

BRING TALE OF WOE

Many German Factories Idle for Want of Raw Materials, Says Dusseldorf Merchant.

NO BUSINESS IN BERLIN

Returning American Asports He Found Trade Conditions Bad Throughout Europe.

Passengers arriving yesterday from Holland, France, Germany and Austria on the Holland-America liner Ryndam, said that trade and business conditions generally were far worse in Europe than in this country.

Heinrich Winnacker, a merchant from Dusseldorf, Germany, said that business was better in his city than anywhere else in the country because of the trade with Holland in machinery and textile goods. Many of the factories in nearby cities, he said, were idle for lack of cotton and other raw materials.

"Are living conditions better now in Germany?" he was asked.

"No. There are 400,000 persons out of work. There is food to be had, but the masses of the people have not the money to pay for it and so they go hungry. There is no business being done in Berlin, and many of the big stores will be compelled to close soon."

Is there any truth in the reports that the ex-kaiser and the former Crown Prince are plotting with members of the monarchist party in Berlin to return to power?

Mr. Winnacker smiled and replied: "Never. The majority of the people hate them both now because they realize the misery and degradation their former rulers have brought upon the country through the disastrous war. There may be a kingdom of Prussia along with a few lines later, but there will be no king ruling over Bavaria first. The Bavarians want a king again, and they will most probably select the seventeen-year-old son of Prince Rupprecht."

F. V. Glasow, an American in the automobile business, who had been traveling through Europe for five months and returned on the Ryndam, said the business was very bad over there. Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, he added, were trying to mobilize their armies again because they expected to have trouble with the alliance of Germany with Austria and the refusal of the former power to pay the indemnity demanded by the allies.

Gersten Sirote, famous cantor of the Moscow Synagogue, arrived on the liner for a three-month tour, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Helen Sirote, a lyric soprano.

The Ryndam had a stormy trip the whole thirteen days from Rotterdam and Saturday ran into a thick bank of fog which delayed her entrance into the port until early yesterday morning.

CHARGE WIFE SLEW JEALOUS HUSBAND

Newspaper Photo Clutched in His Hand Led to Killing, Say Newark Police.

George Spade, a machinist, was found dead from the effects of a shot-gun wound yesterday afternoon, in his home at 48 Garrison Street, Newark, where the police arrested his wife, Rose, on a charge of murder. The fingers of the dead man clutched a newspaper clipping, and this, Mrs. Spade told the police, had been the cause of a quarrel between herself and her husband and had resulted in the shooting. She went to a closet and brought forth a shot-gun, with which she had killed her husband, according to the police.

Mrs. Spade, 21 years old, asserted that her husband, who was about twice her age, had been jealous and quarrelsome almost from the day of their marriage, eighteen months ago. She told this story to the police concerning the clipping found in her husband's hand.

"It was a clipping I had cut from a paper because it contained a recipe for making homemade candy, but the reverse side of it bore the picture of a man, though I did not know of the picture. While I was absent my husband searched a bureau, found a picture and declared to me when I returned that I was keeping the clipping because of the picture, and he demanded to know who the man was. I tested that I did not know, and assured him I had not before seen the picture."

Mrs. Spade declared she had fired in self-defense.

WHITMAN EXPECTS TO INDICT A SCORE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

was talking to him in Broadway near Times Square, while the car was being stolen, she said.

"Immediately after the machine was stolen, a policeman in uniform came up, and making believe that he was unfriendly, said:

"Now, you beat it."

"That was the signal that the job was done and that it was safe to let go the chauffeur."

Assistant District Attorney Smith started yesterday to trace twelve expensive cars, which, according to members of the Automobile Squad, had been sold for large prices, the owners never being notified of their records.

He found that the records of the Property Clerk contained the numbers and serials of all stolen property, the date when stolen, the claimants and other information, much of which is said to be absent from the police records.

Cars sold as "Unclaimed."

Frauds amounting to tens of thousands of dollars are said to have been perpetrated by selling recovered property in an apparently legal manner.

This plan was described as follows yesterday by one of the investigators:

"After the stolen car is recovered an entry is made to the effect that the owner has been notified, but in many cases he is not notified at all. At the end of a month, under the City Charter, unclaimed property is sold at auction. It is advertised in The City Record. It is necessary in some cases to have full records, but a system has been devised, according to our information, of doctoring the records so that a car worth two or three thousand dollars and sometimes more is sold for a few hundred dollars."

The cars, which are put up at auction, are described as being trash worth a couple of hundred dollars at the most. Men who are in of the con game buy them, but instead of the rattleback machines on exhibition at the auction, the best of the unclaimed cars are delivered to them.

Often, when the owners are notified, they find it impossible to recover the cars. The police refuse to allow the automobiles to be returned to the owner because of the statement from the policeman who recovered the machine. He is free to give that statement."

OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF SPIKER ROMANCE

Bride and Brother of Man Who Wound Her Satisfied With Experiment.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Tonight Percy Spiker, Guy Spiker, Mrs. Emily Knowles Spiker, Mrs. Cora Spiker, young Percy Spiker and their friends celebrated the first anniversary of the adjustment of the Spiker family romance and tangle with a dinner at Percy Spiker's home.

The celebration was really to mark the first anniversary of the marriage of Guy Spiker and Miss Emily Knowles of England, the mother of the child of Percy Spiker, who wound her while serving in the army. When she sought him in this country the family was adjusted by her marriage to his brother Guy, Percy Spiker and his wife adopted the boy of the harbor.

Although many skeptics predicted an unhappy outcome of the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Spiker are apparently the happiest of couples. She and her husband expressed themselves tonight as thoroughly satisfied with the outcome of their unusual nuptials.

MIMIC BATTLE FOR FLEETS.

Atlantic and Pacific Ships to Manoeuvre Where Germany Won.

CALLAO, Peru, Feb. 5.—The Atlantic Fleet, led by Admiral Henry B. Wilson's flagship Pennsylvania, which sailed for Panama this evening to join the Pacific Fleet, expects soon to make contact with that fleet, which left Valparaiso at about the same time. A mimic encounter under battle conditions is expected to take place in almost the same waters, where on Nov. 1, 1914, Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's British squadron was defeated by the German squadron, commanded by Admiral von Spee.

Following the sham engagement, the united fleets will proceed to Panama, manoeuvring en route. It is expected that they will arrive there about Feb. 15.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 5.—The United States Pacific Fleet sailed for Panama at 8 o'clock this evening after a five-day visit, to join the Atlantic Fleet for manoeuvres.

Prior to the departure of the fleet, Admiral Hugh S. Rodman came ashore and visited the Governor of the province and the Mayor, expressing thanks for the hospitality accorded the Americans during their stay. He then returned to the flagship New Mexico, which led the United States fleet.

The Spanish Infante, Fernando de Baviera, paid a visit to Admiral Rodman on board the New Mexico this morning. The visitor received a salute of twenty-one guns. After inspecting the ship the Prince and Admiral Rodman boarded launch and reviewed the other vessels of the fleet.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 5.—The following cablegram was sent to President Wilson by President Alessandri of Chile today:

"At the moment when the North American Pacific Fleet leaves Valparaiso, where I had the high honor of reviewing it from the flagship of the Chilean fleet, I feel it my duty to send you affectionate greetings, assuring you that the visit of the officers and crews who were our guests, and especially Admiral Rodman, contributed in a high degree to increase the friendly sentiments of the Government and people of Chile toward the United States, constituting at the same time, through the culture and distinction of the visitors and the number and class of their ships, new proof of the material and moral greatness of that nation."

25 FREED BY BLUE LAWS.

Court Finds It Is Illegal to Hear Case on Sunday.

ROCHELLE PARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—The aid of the old blue laws was invoked today to obtain the dismissal of complaints against twenty-five property owners, summoned to court for alleged violation of an ordinance compelling them to remove the snow from the sidewalks. Their counsel contended that it was illegal to hear the case on the Sabbath, and after justice of the Peace Max Heim had consulted the statutes, he agreed and freed the accused men.

All the men live on Rochelle Avenue, the principal street of the town, and all have sidewalks in front of their homes. Chief of Police Paul Heim, brother of the justice, summoned them to court today for failing to remove the snow, as required by the ordinance.

Presbyterian Union to Dine Moderator.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Palmer, of Columbus, Ohio, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, will be the guest of honor this evening at the mid-winter dinner of the Presbyterian Union of New York City to be held at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

when he wishes. He can refuse it on several pretexts, holding that somebody else has claimed the machine, or that he is suspicious of the whole transaction. Gradually, it dawns on the owner that he has to pay a good-sized reward to get his machine back."

Charges of Collusion.

Charges have been made of collusion in many cases between members of the Automobile Squad and insurance adjusters. It is asserted that, in return for favors and rewards from the adjusters, members of the Squad have in many cases enabled the insurance companies to avoid the payment of claims of insurance by obtaining false testimony to show that the owner was in a conspiracy with the thief to collect the insurance.

Scores of rewards were authorized by Commissioner Burgh and paid to members of the Automobile Squad with all legal formalities, but even these were paid in nearly every case in violation of the law, according to Mr. Whitman. According to him, the charter provisions governing rewards allow them to be paid only for exceptionally meritorious service, but were apparently allowed in a routine manner, as fast as they were claimed, even those the service involved was of the most ordinary character.

The evidence in this connection is said to fully warrant indictments. Probably, however, no effort will be made to obtain indictments of this character. The ex-Governor is anxious to avoid any proceedings which would look like persecution and is not likely to ask for indictments on technical or questionable grounds.

As Official Discussed.

Mr. Whitman conferred last night with Assistant District Attorney Smith concerning evidence regarding automobile thefts which leads into an important office at Police Headquarters. One of the several confessions involves an official share.

Mr. Whitman also conferred with his associate, Arthur M. King, who is investigating alleged frauds against the city in connection with sewer contracts in Queens and Kings Boroughs. Evidence on this subject has already been presented to the Grand Jury and more probably will be given tomorrow when an indictment may be returned against a politician of some prominence known to the river.

Mr. Whitman has refused to discuss the report that this man was a member of the Board of Estimate. Much of the evidence in question was originally discovered by Controller Craig, who has been watching the Whitman investigation with keen interest.

William C. Cullen, another associate of Mr. Whitman, will question a large number of saloon keepers, restaurant proprietors and amuseusement men in the "Cathedral" district, looking for evidence that certain persons and police officers have begun with.

DREICER & CO

Pearls, Precious Stones and Jewels

FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTY-SIXTH

Saks & Company

Announce to Begin Today A Sale of

1716 Men's Shirts and Drawers

Formerly 3.50 each

Now 1.45

Wool and cotton mixed shirts and drawers, of excellent quality, affording a good selection to every man. Each garment was bought for our regular stock, and is first quality in every particular. Main Floor

Men's Lined Strap-Wrist

Gloves, 2.95

Quantity limited to 200 pairs. Made of degraed capskins, with camel's hair lining. A really fine glove for street or driving. Main Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

A Message of Real Thrift to Business Men

Our Commercial Stationery Department is fully equipped to fill your every office stationery requirement at lowest-in-the-city prices.

Special for This Week

GEM DESK CALENDARS

Special, .54

This desk calendar has an iron base and renewable pad, with writing surface and calendar of the past, present and future month always in front. Also a wall calendar with a page for each day. Large figures.

Special, .98

Usually 1.44

R. H. Macy & Co.

HERALD SQUARE INC. NEW YORK

Revised Prices On

Ovington Lamps

Ovington lamps and shades were always sensibly priced—just now they are more than reasonably priced.

For, from their former prices has been taken a discount of 10% to 50%, which discount you may obtain as long as February lasts.

Furniture, too, of many novel kinds at discounts of 10% to 25%.

Ovington's

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

312-314 Fifth Ave. Near 32nd St.

Imported and Domestic Cotton Dress Fabrics

Beautiful in texture, charming in color and very moderately priced

Second Floor

St. Gall Dotted Swisses \$1.45 yard 31-32 inches wide.

Imported Dress Ratine 75c yard 36 inches wide.

Novelty White Voiles 50c yard 36 inches wide.

Irish Printed Dimities 75c yard 28 inches wide.

Imported Japanese Crepe 25c yard 30 inches wide.

Long Cloth \$1.95 piece 10 yards each 36 inches wide.

Imported Swiss Organdy 85c yard 45 inches wide.

Printed Crepe Georgette 85c yard 36 inches wide.

Japanese Lingerie Nainsook \$4.85 piece

Wanted Wool Materials

Offer Price Saving Opportunities

Fine Serge \$2.00 yard Navy, brown, black 54 inches wide.

French Tricotine \$3.00 yard Men's Wear Blue 50 inches wide.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Sale of Men's Silk Shirts

\$6.95

This is a Special Purchase

The Quantity is Limited

Here are shirts that will give you good service. They will give you all that a good silk shirt could possibly give you and, if anything, a little more besides. The colors are fast—they're woven right in—and will be in, after many washings, as bright and fresh as when new. We advise men who appreciate good values to buy several.

The materials are of heavy weight broadcloth silks. The patterns and shades cover every taste.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue and 34th Street

Men's Furnishing Dept.—Main Floor

Special ICE COMP.

Ice and Refrigeration

SAFEGUARDING the public's health by providing adequate refrigeration and ice facilities for the preservation of its food products, is the monstrous task and responsibility that rests upon the ice and refrigerating companies of this city. So unflinching is their manufacture and distribution that we have come to accept this daily service as commonplace, with never a thought of its possible interruption.

The supply of Electric Service to twenty-one plants in Manhattan for the refrigeration of 10,000,000 cubic feet of cold storage space and the manufacture of 2,500 tons of ice each day, is this Company's gladly assumed portion of that responsibility.

The United Electric Light and Power Co.

130 East 15th St., New York.

39th Street & Broadway 146th Street & Broadway

LEND YOUR AID

Every sound investment security secures the repayment of funds loaned. You talk of buying, but you are really lending. It is especially easy to recognize this fact when you invest in our \$14% Guaranteed Mortgage. Lend now and help increase buildings in New York. Make that your way of getting people back to work and prosperity.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST CO.

100 Broadway, New York
183 Madison St., Brooklyn
44 Court St., Brooklyn
267 Voltaire St., Jamaica, N. Y.
1334 Broadway, Brooklyn
106 Main St., W. Plains, N. Y.

RUSSEK'S

Uncopyable

An attempt to imitate a Rembrandt would be as successful as an effort to copy the style distinctive lines of any of the Six new Russek Original Tailleurs for Spring.

They're the wonder of the Avenue at the Wonderfully Moderate Price of

\$65



SPRING
TAILLEUR
of
Trottoir or
Pierrot Tails
Costs

\$65

Write for Style Prints of Russek Fashions

MARK TWAIN SAID—

"A man is old when he begins to juggle two pairs of glasses."

Our invisible fused bi-focals (two sights) eliminate this annoyance and preserve your youthful appearance.

None Surpasses Macy's Glasses

Optical Dept., Main Floor, Balceny.

Macy's
Herald Square New York

Information For Investors

The Annalist provides information of value to every man and woman who has money invested. Its articles on finance, trade and industry are designed to assist in the understanding of prevailing conditions and the critical period through which business is passing.

Graphic charts and diagrams in the Annalist each week indicate at a glance the movement of the prices of financial securities, show the business index line, the Federal Reserve Bank gold holdings, the trend of bond prices and the curve of the food cost of living.

Some of the articles in this week's issue.

OUT TODAY—

Solvency of the Railroads Depends on Reduced Labor Costs
Money Tightens in Face of Market Loan Contraction
Minors of German Competition Spreading Over Europe
See Sound Business Structure Rising Out of War's Chaos.

THE ANNALIST

A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics

Published Mondays by The New York Times Company

Ten cents a copy \$5.00 a year by mail

Times Square, New York.

WARTIME PATROLS FOR BANDIT HUNTS

Short Hills Attorney to Propose Plan to Edwards Following Battusrol Hold-Up.

REWARD FOR HIGHWAYMEN

Autoist Who Was Shot Twice in Golf Club Robbery Resting Easy in Hospital.

In an effort to halt banditry on New Jersey highways, J. Osmond Nichols, a New York lawyer and President of the Short Hills Association of Short Hills, N. J., said yesterday that he would suggest to Governor Edwards the revocation of war-time home defense organizations and a patrolling of the roads. The action of Mr. Nichols, who said the association also would offer a reward for the capture of the Battusrol bandits, was inspired by the shooting of a member of the club and the hold-up of seventeen others late Saturday night as the party was leaving the club grounds. Details of the hold-up were told in late editions of yesterday's New York Times.

Robert S. Huse of 375 Westminister Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., a lawyer, with an office at 26 East 42nd St., Manhattan, who was shot in the back and in the right arm when he tried to resist the three hold-up men, was reported in good condition last night in the Elizabeth General Hospital.

Mr. Huse and the others had been the guests at a dinner and dance of Colonel and Mrs. Paul Debevoise at the Battusrol Golf Club. Just before midnight the party broke up and in the first motor to start down the dark drive to the gates were Mr. and Mrs. Huse and Mr. Thomas of Summit and Mrs. Peter Vredenburg of Freehold. Just outside the gates they were halted by a barricade of benches and a car club porch and piled against the road.

Women's Jewelry Robbed.

As Mr. Thomas jumped from the car and started toward the obstruction, three masked men came from the roadside and, leveling pistols, robbed him of \$100. The women offered hand-over-their-jewels but the robbers ignored the offer and ordered the women to stand still. For fifteen minutes Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Vredenburg stood in the road while rain soaked through their flimsy dinner gowns.

Then a limousine came down the driveway. It carried Mr. Huse, Miss Margaret E. Levy of Elizabeth, Miss Emma Florence Shiras of Longwood, and Sebastian Cabot, also of Elizabeth. When one of the bandits approached Mr. Huse tried to punch him. The highwayman fired, the bullet striking Mr. Huse's left arm and hand. The bandit coolly shot him in the back. Other machines arrived, their occupants unaware of what was happening. As fast as they appeared, the robbers went through the men's pockets. They paid no heed to the women, apparently having learned that those invited to the affair had agreed not to wear any jewelry beyond a few inexpensive ornaments. In this way Colonel Debevoise, a coal merchant at 66 Liberty Street, and a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, was robbed. Other guests of the same experience were his brothers, George Debevoise of Manhattan, Thomas Debevoise, former chairman of the Longwood Summit, their wives, Mr. and Mrs. U. B. Thomas of Elizabeth, and Mrs. Newcomb B. Cole of 700 Park Avenue, Manhattan.

Escape in Thomas's Car.

When the robbers had finished their work, which netted them only a few hundred dollars, they turned to Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Vredenburg to re-enter the limousine. Covered by the robbers' revolvers, the stock broker had no alternative. One of the footpads climbed into the tonneau and his two companions hopped on the running boards.

With their pistols pressed against Mr. Thomas's back, they ordered him to drive to the Cranford Road. Every now and then the highwaymen would caution Mr. Thomas against backing up in the road, admitting that they had studied it in case they might have had to make a fast getaway. Urged to faster speed, Mr. Thomas finally drove his machine into the outskirts of Kenilworth, and there the bandits jumped off. Standing in the road, the robbers ordered Mr. Thomas to beat it for all your worth. He did so for a telephone from which he notified John Galatian, Chief of County Detectives, at Elizabeth. Chief Galatian and several of his men rushed to the scene of the robbery in automobiles, but found no trace of the bandits.

Meanwhile, at the Battusrol Club the telephone was spreading the news to Springfield and other adjacent towns and the police were kept a futile watch for the three robbers.

Throughout the hold-up a few members and the attendants at the club were unaware of what was happening. Among those in the clubhouse was Charles G. Blum, a member of the director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Blum, it was explained, decided at the last minute to remain at the clubhouse over night.

WHITE MAN THROWN ON FIRE

Oil Poured on Body of Stranger Found in Louisiana.

MONROE, La., Feb. 6.—An unidentified white man, nude and dying, his skull crushed and his flesh burned from his waist down, was found today in the woods near here. Believed by local officers to have come here from Houston, Texas, he died without regaining consciousness.

Evidence that coal oil had been poured on the body was found and a smoldering fire near where it was found indicated that the man had been thrown on it.

Tattoo marks, "W. L." and the name of "L. Coleman, a Houston (Texas) lat first in the hat band, were the only marks of identification.

POLICE OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Atlantic City Assistant Public Safety Director Gives No Reason.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.—Following closely upon the demand of Director of Public Safety W. S. Cuthbert for a clean city the resignation of Assistant Public Safety Director Charles S. Hartman, whose term would not have expired for a year, has been announced, to take effect on June 1. No reason was stated for the resignation.

Chief of Police Robert C. Miller, who recently received word from Director Cuthbert to clean up conditions in Atlantic City or resign, refused to be "goat" for the faults of the administration. He said that he would not be the "goat" for the faults of the administration. He said that he would not be the "goat" for the faults of the administration.

BECOMES REAL SKY PILOT.

Minister Uses Astronomy Lessons in Spiritual Teachings.

UPTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—The Rev. William Poor became "sky pilot" to his parishioners of the First Congregational Church tonight in a literal as well as a figurative sense.

As an added attraction to Sunday evening services he gave first lessons in astronomy, making a spiritual application of each. His reference to the moon, for example, was supplemented by a suggestion to young couples that they do some of their Sunday night mooning in the church instead of in the park.

CLUE IN MISSISSIPPI TO STOLEN BONDS

Citizens of Clarksdale to Be Interrogated on Securities Taken From New York.

SEARCHING FOR \$100,000

Memphis Attorney Said to Be Blameless—Inquiry Continues Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6.—From New York to Clarksdale, Miss., to Memphis seems to be the route taken by the \$400,000 worth of Liberty bonds stolen in New York and brought South for sale through banks and brokers. This is the latest theory of the local detective bureau. The names of certain leading financial and business men living at Clarksdale, Miss., were mentioned today as likely subjects for interrogation.

According to the authorities, the mysterious "Mr. Anderson," who first was mentioned as the owner of a large quantity of the bonds, lived in Clarksdale. Through W. L. Huntley Jr., former Vice President of the National City Bank of Memphis, he named several citizens of that place as references. These names are in the hands of the police, and they will be called upon to explain their alleged connection with the case.

Of the total of \$400,000 stolen in New York from Kean, Taylor & Co. only \$350,000 have been found to have been placed in Memphis. The remainder, amounting to about \$100,000, is believed to have been left at Clarksdale or to have been disposed of by Clarksdale men through Memphis concerns.

Referring to the stolen bonds tonight Detectives James P. McConaughy and Roddy of the New York Police Department, who arrived here on Saturday, said they were confident that the entire lot of securities was brought to Memphis either directly or indirectly by the two men arrested here on Jan. 7.

Two local attorneys, who are said to have represented Dugg Nolen, arrested in connection with the bonds in several cases lately, appeared for questioning. Their actions are not questioned.

PENNSYLVANIA BARS TRAIN GAMBLERS

Pullman Official Orders Gatekeepers and Conductors to Refuse Ride to Card Sharps.

Conductors and porters on Pennsylvania trains between New York and Philadelphia were directed yesterday to be on the lookout for professional gamblers by James P. Mitchell, District Superintendent of the Pullman Company, as a result of numerous recent complaints that they were making a regular business of fleeing unscrupulous passengers much as they formerly did on the transatlantic steamships.

An Englishman, who had just arrived in this country, reported that he had lost \$185 in the run from Philadelphia to New York. Mr. Mitchell began a personal investigation and discovered three well-known professional gamblers in a drawing room, apparently all ready for prospective victims. Their tickets were taken up and they were threatened with arrest if they were ever found on a Pennsylvania train again.

The gamblers were said to have traveled in pairs or trios and to have made it a business to invite passengers to a "friendly game of poker or bridge. Mr. Mitchell has issued directions for the conductors and porters to watch drawing room card parties particularly. The gamblers at the Pennsylvania station have been instructed to refuse transportation to known professional gamblers.

The Pullman Company formerly sold playing cards on the trains. This practice was discontinued to stop gambling. The gamblers were said to have made it a business to invite passengers to a "friendly game of poker or bridge. Mr. Mitchell has issued directions for the conductors and porters to watch drawing room card parties particularly. The gamblers at the Pennsylvania station have been instructed to refuse transportation to known professional gamblers.

HUNT WOMAN WITH THIEVES.

Police Warn Bronx Residents Not to Reveal Robbery Facts.

A woman is believed to be operating with a gang of burglars in the Bronx who have plundered several houses along the Grand Concourse under circumstances similar to the Riverside Drive apartment house robberies reported on Saturday. The police of the neighborhood and other stations in the Bronx have warned victims not to tell the facts of the losses.

Mrs. Bernard W. Lowenthal of 1425 Grand Concourse reported yesterday that she had seen a strange man and woman, carrying heavy suit cases, leave her apartment house on Friday night, shortly before Martin Winter and Mrs. Catherine Burns found their apartments had been looted of clothing and jewelry valued at about \$2,000. Mrs. Lowenthal said the woman was veiled and that the couple drove away hurriedly in an automobile that was waiting for them in front of the house.

The thief entered the Martin apartment on the fourth floor by swinging monkey-fashion from a fire-escape to a window above the door from the flat form. They barricaded the door and then entered the Burns apartment. Two pomeranian dogs in the Winter apartment were fed with food taken from the refrigerator so that they would make no noise.

HUMANITE EDITOR SEIZED.

Two Other Persons Also Arrested in Paris as Red Plotters.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Three arrests were made here yesterday in connection with a plot against the internal safety of the republic, which already has caused the expulsion of several Russian Communists from France.

Those taken into custody were M. Dunola, acting editor of Humanite; M. Griffluelles, former secretary of the General Federation of Labor; and Alfred Mignot, a commercial traveler.

The three have been asked to explain how they came into possession of checks for 10,000 francs each signed by Dr. Zelenak, alias Abramovitch, in the name of the Fore of Moscow. Mr. Griffluelles was released when he explained that he was acting for a third party, although the charge against him was not withdrawn.

CALLS PRISONER MURDERER.

Coroner Finds Husband's Friend Slew Mrs. Chernok During Robbery.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 6.—Coroner Mrs. Chernok's finding today on the murder of Mrs. Joseph Chernok, mother of six children, at her home in Milford last Tuesday. The Coroner holds John Kacerauskas of Bridgeport criminally responsible for the death of Mrs. Chernok. He is held in the New Haven County Jail on a charge of murder.

Kacerauskas had been employed in the factory in Bridgeport where Joseph Chernok worked but had been out for several weeks. He visited the Chernok home on the Saturday preceding the murder and went fishing with Chernok. "I find Mrs. Chernok's death was caused by blows inflicted upon her head and face by John Kacerauskas while perpetrating the crime of robbery," said the finding.



ADVANCE STYLES IN YOUNG LADIES' AND GIRLS' SPRING APPAREL

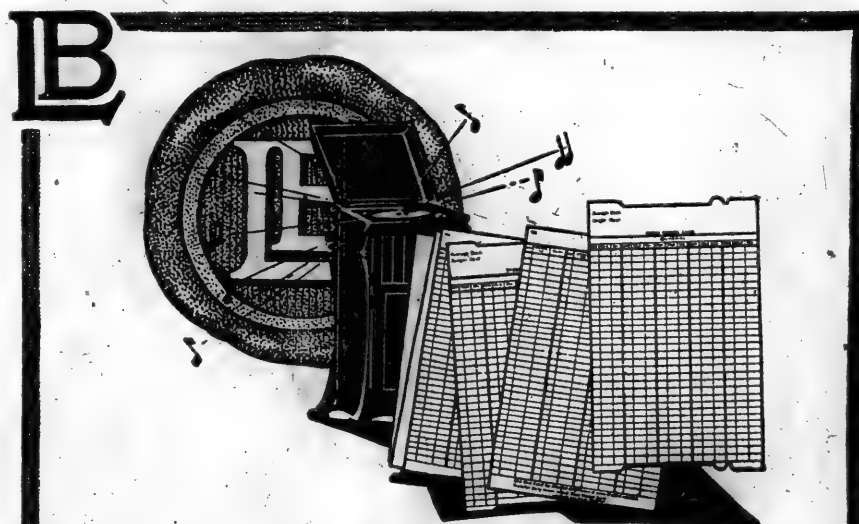
We have adapted the newest Parisian idea in our exclusive models in knitted dresses for young ladies from 14 to 20 years, and present also advanced styles in knitted sweaters and skirts appropriate for sports wear.

For our newest creations in dresses for girls from 4 to 14 years we have imported many distinctive patterns in gingham, Japanese crepe and English linens.

Our spring productions are being presented at much lower prices than have been available for a number of years.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street



A new record! (on cards)

Library Bureau's latest additions to the many kinds of card forms are the stock record cards for phonograph dealers. (Catalog numbers 30-5551 and 30-5552.)

They show sales by the day and month. They enable a dealer to tell instantly whether a record is in stock—without going to the bins. Inventory can be taken, as one dealer says, "in about two hours and a half, whereas formerly it took as long as five days, with three sets of people, and even then was not taken correctly."

Library Bureau carries cards in stock for stock records, mailing lists, credit lists, follow-up records, card ledgers, sales records, etc.—for every conceivable kind of business.

L. B. cards increase the usefulness of any card record. They are uniform in weight, quality and size.

Tell us your requirements and we will send you sample cards.

Write for catalog—"Card and filing supplies"

Library Bureau

Card and filing systems

Founded 1895

Filing cabinets wood and steel

O. H. RICE, Manager

316 Broadway, New York

Salesrooms in 49 leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France

"THE ONLY WAY FOR THE WAGE EARNER TO PRESERVE A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING IS TO HAVE SO MUCH CAPITAL INVESTED IN INDUSTRY THAT IT MUST COMPETE FOR HIS SERVICES."

Mr. Frederic W. LePorin, associated with the house of Henry L. Doherty & Company, 60 Wall Street, for several years, is in direct charge of the Thrift and Investment campaign which Mr. Doherty and I have been writing about for several weeks.

Last Saturday, Mr. LePorin brought to my attention a book entitled, "WHY MEN STRIKE," by SAMUEL CROWTHER, and from it he read the quotation which appears at the head of this column. It impressed me so much that I am writing today's Letter around this quotation, and so that this Letter will not be confused with the others I have been writing to you under the heading, "PERSONAL BUT NOT CONFIDENTIAL," in which I have set forth the message of Thrift for Thrift's sake, I want to give you a new angle on Thrift, which has a deeper and more powerful appeal than merely laying by money for the sake of accumulating it.

Don't you want to help to maintain the present high standard of living?

Don't you want to lighten, if possible, the standard of living?

Don't you want to do your share to abolish unemployment?

Don't you want to see the time come when employers will compete for your services?

If you do want to do these things, you have the means at hand in your own personalities.

Do you appreciate that, collectively, the wages and salaries paid in this great country of ours compromise the preponderantly larger part of all the earnings of all industry?

CONTENTMENT AND PRODUCTION, AND PURSES, TOO, WILL BE FULL IF WE DO OUR PART.

Only those who refuse to see the truth will deny that it is to the interest of the workers to lay by some part of their wages or salaries—which is merely intelligent practice of Thrift—and thus to carefully invest the proceeds of their Thrift.

If all workers will just apply common sense to the handling of the monies they earn, the aggregate sum they will be able to add to the capital already employed in this country will force expansions in industry, hardly dreamed of now.

The huge sum that workers collectively may invest, if they will, will impel the employment of many workers now unemployed, or only partly employed. They will have, in no time, every furnace roaring, every loom working, every spindle turning, every lathe and plane working day and night.

I repeat: CONTENTMENT AND PRODUCTION AND PURSES, TOO, WILL BE FULL IF WE DO OUR PART.

PATRIOTIC SELFISHNESS A CURE FOR DISCONTENT.

There is no question about it: "THE ONLY WAY FOR THE WAGE EARNER TO PRESERVE A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING IS TO HAVE SO MUCH CAPITAL INVESTED IN INDUSTRY THAT IT MUST COMPETE FOR HIS SERVICES."

Call it patriotic selfishness, if you will, but, nevertheless, it is the kind of patriotism that will cure discontent.

Samuel Crowther has given us in one paragraph in his book something that ought to make every one of us think, and I believe it will make all workers think.

He has pointed out the real way for us to practice Thrift so that we may get out of it the best in our lives.

It is the way for you and me to make for a better day for those children of ours—particularly those children growing up and now preparing for full citizenship and for the time when they themselves will become the workers of the country.

It is the only way to freedom from the fear of poverty and all its destructive elements in those days, in the autumn of our lives, when hard work is no longer possible.

MANY HONORABLE HOUSES WILL HELP YOU TO SELECT SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Any good house, which has earned its standing through moral responsibility, will help you to select safe investments, and right now you may secure safe investments at prices that were never before so attractive.

If you are not already in touch with some other house of financial and moral responsibility, Henry L. Doherty & Company, 60 Wall Street, will be glad to have you write to them or call at their offices, making any inquiries you like, and they will answer all questions carefully and fully, either by letter or in person.

Please read again the quotation from Samuel Crowther's book; get it into your mind and keep it there, because it is the foundation upon which must be built the permanent prosperity of our country and the happiness of all of our people.

Go to your library and get this book. Time spent in reading it will be well worth while. Spending one's time or money wisely is Real Thrift.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. FREEMAN,

117 West 46th St., N. Y. City.

(Letter No. 28)

IMPORTERS OBJECT TO DUTY ON PULP

In Brief Filed With Ways and Means Committee They Say It Will Mean Higher Paper Costs.

FOREIGN PULP IS NEEDED

Our Own Wood Supply Is Short, and Only 15 of 146 Mills Sell to the Trade, They Assert.

Opposition to placing any duty on wood pulp is expressed in a brief filed with the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington on Saturday by the Association of American Wood Pulp Importers, made public here yesterday by its secretary, L. W. Bowditch. It was contended that if a duty should be imposed, the price would be added by the American wood pulp manufacturers to their product and would then be added to the price of paper. The shortage of wood in this country was said to make the importation of a large amount of pulp necessary.

"Out of 146 mills manufacturing chemical pulps," the brief continued, "not more than fifteen manufacture pulp solely for sale. The other mills manufacture pulp for their own requirements and have more or less surplus quantities to offer the trade from time to time. As against the fifteen mills manufacturing chemical pulp exclusively for the trade, there are approximately 600 paper mills in the United States which do not produce their own chemical pulp and are obliged to buy it either from the surplus production of their competitors or in the open market."

The brief gave the amount of chemical pulp manufactured in the United States during 1920 as 1,664,574 tons and of imported chemical pulp as 602,502, and continued:

"The consumption and manufacture of paper in this country has increased to such an extent that it is impossible for the pulp mills in the United States to produce sufficient quantities of pulp for the requirements of the paper mills. The rapidly diminishing available pulp wood supply in the United States, and the large quantities of pulp imported from Canada and Europe, and this importation should be encouraged in every possible manner. It is incumbent upon Congress to do all possible to preserve our woodlands by encouraging importation. The economic effects of our woodlands being further diminished will be widespread and will affect many industries disastrously."

"In view of the admitted fact that there is not sufficient pulp manufactured in this country to meet the requirements of paper mills, it is very evident that a duty on pulp will encourage the American pulp manufacturer to advance his price to the amount at least equal to any duty which may be imposed. Any such duty will be maintaining or increasing the high cost of paper is a tax on education which should be distributed in every possible manner. It is incumbent upon Congress to do all possible to preserve our woodlands by encouraging importation. The economic effects of our woodlands being further diminished will be widespread and will affect many industries disastrously."

Letters from thirty-one paper manufacturers, objecting to the proposed duty, were filed with the brief. In the event of a duty being imposed, the association suggested that it be a specific one based on "air dry weight," 50 percent of "bone dry" pulp and 10 percent water, to conform with the custom of marketing wood pulp on that basis.

Harvey's Auto Companion Single.

The companion of William Harvey Jr. of 121 West Forty-second Street when his automobile was in collision with another car on the Jericho Turnpike on Friday night was not a young married woman. The woman in Harvey's car was unmarried, and the married woman, who was injured, was in the automobile which collided with his machine. The version of the accident was corroborated last night by Chief of Police Bacon of Rockville Centre. Chief Bacon kept her name secret at her request, as no charges were made in connection with the accident.

Wants President to Save Son.

OSSENING, Feb. 6.—Giving up the fight to New York State to save the life of her son, Jesse Walker, scheduled to be executed in Sing Sing Thursday night, Mrs. Anna Foster went to Washington today to enlist the aid of President Wilson and the United States Senators from Indiana. Mrs. Foster lives in Evansville, Ind. Walker and Guy Nichols, former navy seaman, were convicted of killing Samuel Waich, robbing his stationery store on Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn.

REALTY INVESTORS APPROVE MILLER PLAN

New Organization Adopts Resolutions Indorsing Governor's Stand on Transit Problem.

Resolutions indorsing Governor Nathan L. Miller's traction recommendations were adopted yesterday by the Board of Governors of Real Estate Investors of New York, a recently formed organization of which Jesse Sharp is President and ex-Judge Francis M. Scott counsel, and telegrams were sent to Governor Miller and the presiding officers of the State Senate and the Assembly. The telegram to Governor Miller follows: "Your action in dealing with the traction problem deserves complete approval and support by all. We have this day adopted resolutions indorsing your stand and urging the Senate and Assembly to enact at the earliest possible moment legislation embodying your recommendations."

The resolutions, which were presented by the Legislative Committee Jesse Sharp, William H. Dolson and Harold L. Silverman, follow:

Whereas Governor Miller has asked the appointment of a commission with plenary powers to solve the transit problem of New York City; and

Whereas this is a constructive step to remove the transit problem from politics and provide its solution with an adequate service at an adequate fare; and

Whereas it is essential that the transit problem be solved quickly and with equal regard to the benefit of the public and the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Governors of Real Estate Investors of New York, Inc., heartily indorses the action of Governor Miller in dealing with the transit problem as a public instead of a political issue; and be it further

Resolved, That no increase in fares will be authorized unless a thorough investigation by the said commission proves such a step necessary for better service, and the unwarrented and false propaganda that the creation of such a commission will result in 8 cent fares; and be it further

Resolved, That the telegram to Governor Miller and the President of the Senate and the Assembly, urging that legislation embodying Governor Miller's recommendations be enacted at the earliest possible moment.

SERBIAN BISHOP FOR UNITY.

"If Religion Perishes Europe Perishes," He Says in Plea to America. "Russia, today is like a flaming sword," declared Bishop Nikolai Velimirovich of the Serbian Orthodox Church, who arrived here ten days ago, in a sermon yesterday morning at Trinity Episcopal Church.

"And I feel like saying that this shows what will happen to European society unless it is spiritually and morally awakened to a reality of the teachings of Jesus Christ," continued the Serbian prelate, who made a plea for church unity.

Bishop Nikolai, as he is called, said that in Europe people were looking to America to give them a new unity.

"They expect you will bring about a reconciliation," the Bishop said. "You are in a position to think more clearly than we are. If religion perishes Europe perishes. In the crises of the world, when religion has died civilization has died."

PASSION PLAY OPENS.

First Performance of Season at Union Hill Auditorium.

The Passion Play of America gave its first performance of the season yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Church of the Holy Family at 545 Jefferson Street, Union Hill, N. J. The Rev. John Corbett bestowed upon the players the apostolic benediction, being authorized to do so by Pope Benedict XV.

The play will be given four times a week in Lent—Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday and Sunday afternoons. All of the actors serve with no compensation.

Dr. Jowett Recovering in France.

The Rev. Dr. James Palmer, associate pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has received a letter from the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett of London, stating that after his serious breakdown of last Fall he is now much better. Dr. Jowett wrote from Cannes, France, where, with Mrs. Jowett, he is on a six months' leave. He requested Dr. Palmer to tell his American friends that he was recuperating.

V O G U E



The Forecast of Spring Fashions Number is Ready for You Now

BEFORE you reserve time with your tailor or dressmaker, before you make that first delightful, tentative, look-about-you round of the shops, even to plan your color scheme—consult this Forecast Number of Vogue.



SIMPLICITY, says Paris, is to be the mode. But correct simplicity is the most difficult thing in the world to achieve. This number of Vogue tells you how to get it—the length of skirt, the shape of coat, the line of sleeve and neck, the choice of fabric and color. Never is exactness of line and color more important than in a season where simplicity is the keynote. Never is Vogue's counsel more essential.

ON the very first page of this issue are about a hundred concisely-stated fashion points simply invaluable when you're choosing clothes. Take capes, for instance. We've been wearing them a long while. Are they still good for street wear, or only for sports? Take the Florentine neck-line. Some women look charming in it; but if it doesn't happen to suit your shoulders, what else can you wear? Or if you're undecided about top-coats, Vogue tells you which are good and you know yourself that those which are not in Vogue are—well, not so good.

AS for fabrics, colors, hats, accessories—and these are all-important when frocks are plain—Vogue is full of what Paris says and the best New York makers are already beginning to show.



This is the

I-told-you-so-number!

It is full—this very minute—of the things that every smart woman will know, and wear, six months from now. If you like to be the first, rather than the last, to wear the new mode, consult this Forecast Number of Vogue.

At All News Stands... On Sale Now

CONRAD HART, Publisher

EDITH WOOLMAN CHASE, Editor

REYNOLDS CAMPBELL, Art Director



The Sale you've waited for

Finest custom-tailor wools—Special purchases from overstocked mills—offered to you at less than weaver's cost

YOU men who are tired of camouflaged clothing-clearances: Here, at last, is the real Sale you have been waiting for. A Sale where your clothes dollar is recognized at its old-time normalcy again

—where your fondest thrift-hope comes true in the price-tag

—where deflation means price-reduction—not a new escapage of selling talk.

Read and think!

A genuine made-to-measure suit or overcoat, built in the finest and most exclusive of custom-tailor fabrics

—the Michigan Avenue tailor's kind

—silk sewn

—hand felled

—lined in the highest quality custom trimmings

Yours for \$30.

Made to your order.

Guaranteed to your satisfaction. \$30.

A price only possible because the cloth has been billed to us at less than net weaver's cost—

because certain big Eastern woolen mills, anxious to dispose of their overstock, gave us carte-blanche to get what we could for it, but to move it at all hazards—and quickly.

You could not get a bigger bargain at a sheriff's sale. You could not get finer custom tailoring if you paid double and triple this price. It is the opportunity of the year. Act!

Mill Surplus Sale

\$30



Finest Quality Wools

Suit or Overcoat to Order

*A discount of 10% for very small sizes—light extra charge for sizes 45 inches breast or waist and above.
Hours: 9:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
Daily—Including Saturday

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Park Row and Beekman St.
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14th St. and University Pl.
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Overhead Post Building—Opp. Bklyn. Lb.



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In each of the three select sizes Van Dyck is a handsome, shapely cigar. Its elegant lines appeal to the eye. Its appearance is inviting.

More important still, Van Dyck appeals to the palate. The leaf used in Van Dyck is very choice. Especially selected choice Havana for the filler—high grade choice Connecticut shade-grown leaf for the wrapper.

The smoker who desires something very choice is likely to be attracted to Van Dyck. Such a very choice cigar commands a patronage equally choice.

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—New York City and State will be strongly represented in the National Convention of the National Woman's Party to be held in Washington Feb. 16-18 to decide the culture program of the party and whether the country will be organized as a political group. The convention will be preceded by memorial services at the Capitol Building and the presentation to the nation of a memorial statue to the pioneer suffragists.

The executive committee, of which Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia is chairman, includes Mrs. Warren G. Harding, the wives of the Cabinet members and more than a hundred Senators and Representatives.

The women of the State taking part in the convention will be:

New York City

Mrs. H.O. Havesager,	Mrs. Elma Howells,
Mrs. Florence Kelley,	Mrs. R. B. Newman,
Mrs. E. H. Loring,	Mrs. E. C. Newman,
Mrs. J. W. Brannan,	Mrs. Pauline Clark,
Miss Emerica C. Dillon,	Grass N. Pope,
Mrs. E. C. Loring,	Mrs. E. C. Newman,
Miss Madeline Dore,	Mrs. Robert Adamson,
Mrs. E. C. Loring,	Mrs. E. C. Newman,
Miss Eleanor Byrnes,	Mrs. Walter Ehrlich,
Mrs. Crystal	Mrs. E. C. Newman,
Miss H. L. White,	Mrs. L. L. Delafeld,
Miss Vida Milbolland	Mrs. M. Morganlund,
Mrs. E. C. Loring,	
Miss Cora Week	Mrs. E. B. Benjamun,
Mrs. H. E. Loring,	Mrs. E. C. Newman,
Mrs. E. H. Leach,	Mrs. E. H. Bowen,
Miss Isabel Kittredge,	Tunnell,
Mrs. E. C. Loring,	Mrs. E. C. Newman,
Mrs. Anna Phincher,	Miss Elliott,
Mrs. E. C. Loring,	Miss Wenona Martin,
Mrs. E. C. Loring,	Mrs. E. C. Newman,
Mrs. R. J. Caldwell,	Miss Lillian Ward,
Miss Marion May,	Miss Clara McKeown,
Mrs. E. C. Loring,	Mrs. E. C. Hooker,
Mrs. Inez H. Irwin,	

Brooklyn.
Miss R. Hourwich. Miss Lucy Burns.
Mrs. Talbot Perkins. Dr. Jennie Baker.

Buffalo.
Mrs. L. L. Kahle. Miss A. R. Juengling.

Jamestown.
Miss Edith Alnga.

Catskill.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray.

Hamburg.
Mrs. Frederick W. Kendall.

Schenectady.
Mrs. Edward Everett Hale.

New York State will be represented at the unveiling of the suffrage memorial by a committee consisting of Mrs. Luther Wright, Mott of Oswego.

Mrs. William Spencer Murray, and the following from New York City:

Mrs. O. H. F. Schneider	Mrs. Dorothea Mealy
Mrs. W. H. G. Gilder	Mrs. Bessie O'Day
Mrs. G. S. Forsythe	Miss Kate Schneider
Mrs. W. H. G. Gilder	Mrs. V. D. Mankiewicz
Miss A. W. Goodrich	Miss Clara B. Benson
Mrs. H. O. Harewood	Miss Elizabeth S. Wood
Mrs. Florence Kelley	Miss E. B. Black
Dr. Gertrude Kelly	
Mrs. A. W. Goodrich	

The funds for the statue have been raised by the National Woman's Party in small sums from the women of the whole country. Alice Paul, Chairman of the Woman's Party, has formed a committee of 1,000, each member of which is to give \$25 toward the memorial fund. On this committee are Mrs. John Jay Alden, Miss Elizabeth Benson, and Miss Clara B. Benson of New York City.

The final night of the convention will be given over to a celebration of the

victorious suffrage campaign and picket pins will be presented to the women who held banners in the picketing of the White House and the Capitol. Among the pickets to receive pins are these from New York State:

Mrs. George Elder Adams, Garden City,
I. I.
Mr. Ethel Adamson, New York City.
Miss Harriet U. Andrews, New York City.
Mrs. B. W. Baxter, Syracuse.
Mrs. M. Beatty, New York City.
Mrs. Louisa Bell, New York City.
Miss Clara Bennett, Liverpool.
Miss Dorothy Blake, New York City.
Mrs. Jerome Blum, New York City.
Mrs. Max Bodensheim, New York City.
Miss Lucy Brannan, New York City.
Mrs. John Winters Brannan, New York
City.

Miss Marion T. Burrill, New York City.
 Mrs. Henry B. Carpenter, New York City.
 Mrs. Philip Connack, New York City.
 Miss Mollie Conover, New York City.
 Miss Constatine, New York City.
 Mrs. George W. Cook, Mechanicville.
 Miss Ada A. Craft, Brooklyn.
 E. A. Eaton, Syracuse.
 Miss Janet Fotheringham, Buffalo.
 Miss Margaret Fotheringham, Buffalo.
 Mrs. Barth C. Fox, New York City.
 Elizabeth N. Daily, New York City.
 Miss Martha Davis, New York City.
 Miss Ella M. Deane, New York City.
 Mrs. E. F. Dwight, New York City.
 Miss Elizabeth D. Elder, New York City.
 Mrs. Emma B. Evans, New York City.
 Mrs. Hornaby Evans, New York City.
 Miss Dorothy Finelboard, New York City.
 Mrs. Frank F. Fisher, New York City.
 Mrs. Marie Gage, New York City.
 Mrs. Henry Gibson, Brooklyn.
 Miss Alice G. Goss, New York City.

Edith Glackman, New York City.
 Miss Pauline H. Gluck, New York City.
 Mrs. E. L. Guilford, New York City.
 Louise Hasso, New York City.
 Mrs. E. L. Hays, New York City.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Heath, New York City.
 Mrs. Sylvia Heller, New York City.
 Mrs. R. H. Hensard, Syracuse.
 Mrs. M. H. Hendricks, Buffalo.
 Mrs. Amy Jungsli, Buffalo.
 Mrs. Louise Lewis Kale, Buffalo.
 Miss Anna Katz, New York City.
 Mrs. A. L. Hopkins, New York City.
 Mrs. M. H. Kohn, New York City.
 Mrs. Harriet Krongau, Buffalo.
 Paul Krongau, New York City.
 Mrs. Edmund Kelly, New York City.
 Mrs. Pauline Kohn, New York City.
 Mrs. Agnes Leach, New York City.
 Eleanor Levine, New York City.
 Emily Levine, New York City.
 Miss Rose Lieberman, New York City.
 Mrs. M. L. Lippman, New York City.
 Mrs. Maud Malone, New York City.
 Mrs. M. L. Marshall, New York City.
 Mrs. Wenona Martin, New York City.
 Miss Vida Matthews, New York City.
 R. M. Miller, New York City.
 Mrs. Agnes Mulligan, Albany.
 Mrs. M. L. Myers, New York City.
 Blair Niles, New York City.
 Mrs. C. M. Niles, New York City.
 Mrs. Vivian Fierman, New York City.
 Mrs. M. L. Niles, New York City.
 Mrs. Boardman Robinson, Croton-on-Hudson.
 Mrs. Grace Needham, Pough, New York City.
 Dora Randall, New York City.

Mrs. Julia Batschewsky, New York City.
Mrs. John Rogers, New York City.
Bertha Rogovin, New York City.
Clara Long, New York City.
Mrs. Rose Reiss, Yerville, L. I.
Mrs. Joseph Seld, Larchmont.
Margaret Schuyler, New York City.
Mrs. Jacob Schuchman, New York City.
Mrs. Jane Herman Smith, New York City.
Mrs. Susan Granville Smith, New York City.
Katherine S. Smith, Rochester.
Mrs. H. T. Smith, New York City.
Florence Stumpff, Minira.
Mrs. M. T. Stumpff, Brooklyn.
Mrs. R. C. Swartz, New York City.
Mrs. Susanna M. Swing, Aspocher, L. I.
Mrs. M. T. Swing, Aspocher, L. I.
Mrs. Walter B. Thompson, New York City.
Mrs. Calvin Tompkins, New York City.
Mrs. Kitty N. Tomkins, New York City.
Mrs. M. T. Tomkins, New York City.
Eleanor Hill Wood, New York City.
Mrs. M. T. Tomkins, New York City.
Mrs. John Jay White, New York City.
Mrs. Rose Winslow, New York City.
Mrs. W. Winslow, New York City.
Miss Clara Wolf, New York City.
Miss C. Wolf, New York City.
Miss Emily Zales, New York City.

Charles J. Bonaparte Urges Young Men to Lead Old Organization.

Speculates The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—The Reform League is coming back. Charles J. Bonaparte, for many years the leading opponent of organized politics in the thick of many bitter political fights in Maryland, has taken an effort to revive the league, leaving it to former Judge Alfred S. Niles to work out the details. Niles, who has been somewhat impaired of late, but who now enjoys his daily exercise.

The Reform League needs young men to take the place of the "Plains" who are being worked out for reorganizing the league and placing the responsibility in younger hands. The league might resume its activity with great benefit to the state. It has been the cause of greatly improved elections and added somewhat to the honesty of the ballot.

There will always be needed an organization to guard against corruption, misconduct and to guard against corruption. The league is the only one to do some work right now.

a blend of wheat
and malted barley
with a particular-
ly pleasing taste
and nourishing qual-
ity that invites you
to eat it
Again and Again
Ready to serve
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Sold by grocers
everywhere



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SIMMONS COIL SPRINGS
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Built for Sleep

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Acqua heats all rooms on less fuel than a stove requires for one room. The complete system, installed by your local dealer, costs but little more than a stove for each room; and far less than old expense for a hot-water heating system.

Catalog has open views of houses, flats, stores, offices, with ARCOLA. Write Dept. 21

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Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Worcester, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Newark, Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Louisville, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Allentown, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Toronto, Montreal, (Can.)

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

New York, February 1st, 1921.

Klearflax Linen Rug Company,
Duluth, Minnesota,

After careful consideration we are warranted in a confidence that the industrial depression is gradually clearing, that conditions justify some courage in reinstating normal activity and that we propose the Klearflax Factory shall lead the way in testing this belief that the time has come for establishing reemployment. We believe American resourcefulness will early reestablish completely the orderly processes of life on which this enterprise and others must exist and in the belief that that development is near at hand, and every enterprise reestablished also assists that recovery, we desire you to immediately restore factory operation on basis of two eight hour shifts per day.

We have confidence that the daily necessities of one hundred million people will support our judgment in time to relieve us of accumulated product. We are influenced also in this by a sense of responsibility toward the employees dependent on this industry and we propose to them that they make their voluntary contribution in this venture by a reduction of ten percent in the wage scale formerly ruling.

At the same time we desire that you make clear to the employee organization that we are going to take our courage in our hands and run this factory for two months two full shifts, employment in all events and without wage reduction unless that action comes at this time voluntarily by the Employee Organization in recognition of our mutual interest and mutual risks in this course. There should be a further recognition on their part that final production costs will be determined not only by the nominal wage scale per hour but by the character of service given and we hope that they will enter upon this venture with the determination to produce finished goods in the utmost economy thus reducing the hazard involved and establishing our business on a firmer basis for future determination two months hence. Please present the matter immediately to our employees but at all events take steps to put the factory in operation and to produce with utmost economy on this scale immediately.

JULIUS H. BARNES, President, Klearflax Linen Rug Co.

And Here is the Reply—

POSTAL TELEGRAPH — COMMERCIAL CABLES

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164 NY MC 550PM 79 Filed DKE RUSH.RUSH.

DULUTH MINN FEB 2 1921

JULIUS H. BARNES
212 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

At a meeting of all employees this afternoon they voluntarily and unanimously stated a desire to do their part and through the medium of the Klearflax Employee Industrial Organization voted to reduce their wage scale ten percent. Foremen and assistant foremen's committees also voluntarily ratified the general reduction of their own wages ten percent. We go on two full eight hour shifts tomorrow. Everybody pleased and general satisfaction is expressed throughout the plant.

KLEARFLAX LINEN RUG CO.

These Messages are Significant to You

They indicate two important things:

1st. Another business going back to work, swelling the purchasing power of the country and enabling its employees to roll up business in ever increasing volume each day.

2nd. The attitude of labor is noteworthy as showing its response to the needs of business, when it appreciates all the facts.

THE big new building movement that merely awaits sufficient manifestations of confidence to get under way, receives a real impulse from action such as we and our employees have just taken.

All the factors of cost being right, there is every reason for business to go on.

Through right conditions—skilled and loyal labor, economical buying of raw material, efficient factory operation based on standardization of product and big production, this company is able to offer a pure all-linen rug at a price within the reach of all.

Goods rightly made are a sound purchase always.

Klearflax Linen Rugs may be seen at leading stores everywhere.

KLEARFLAX LINEN RUG CO.
 NEW YORK DULUTH, MINN. BOSTON

The New York Times

Published Every Day in the Year by
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down to figure something may be done.

Of course, the Germans will not talk business until they are forced to do so, but they ought to see that the present attitude of England makes a continuation of their present policy futile. That policy is pretty well understood everywhere; and the world understands, too, why France has a heavy bill against Germany. It is because the German armies were determined that France must be crushed; that her fields were to be laid waste and her factories smashed into junk for the future profit of an unwarlike Germany. The men who talked so complacently during the war of bleeding France while cannot expect that their words will so soon have been forgotten. There may be difficulties and even impossibilities in the present reparations arrangements, but they can be adjusted. The German protest against any reasonable reparations is merely a continuation of the Verdun offensive by other means.

AN INDISSOLUBLE CHANCELLOR.

MR. JUSTICE CHAMBERLAIN, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has not been credited with his father's talent for indiscretion, blinding or otherwise. Yet his blurring out of the fact that the British Government had approached our own with a proposal to cancel war debts all round is a pretty bad error for a public man to make. There could hardly have been a formal, official order to Washington. The thing did not in all probability go beyond a quiet sounding out of the Administration, and the British agent, far from being encouraged to proceed, was plainly told that it would be idle to go on with the project.

Now, when a Government makes a tentative suggestion of this kind and gets a distinct diplomatic rebuff it usually keeps still about it. It does not care to advertise its misstep. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN saw fit, for purposes not yet clear, to tear away the veil that hid a blunder of his own Government. This was doubly tactless, for it must have offended Englishmen to be put in the position of wishing to compound their debts. John Bull's way has been to pay up without whining; and he can scarcely like it to seem to have whined and then to be told that he must pay up just the same.

STANDARDIZED, MORAL CITIZENSHIP.

From the Banana Belt blows a warm wind of encouragement and hope to the New York Anti-Saloon League and all the friends of defined, restricted and compulsory righteousness. Into the South Dakota House has been projected a measure profoundly original, "epoch-making" in fact, destined, all the good will love to believe, to make that State and all these United States impenetrably moral. It is an act

to standardize the citizenship to individual responsibility under a legal merit system to stimulate morality as a basis for temperance. (This act is for the purpose of strengthening prohibition of the saloon and to stop the saloon from coming back and to eliminate the bootlegger, the illicit conditions, the needless expense and crime; and to preserve religious and personal liberty, by a better form of temperance law to reward the righteous by the management in the State Civil Service and eliminate the unrighteous as citizens and public officials.)

Noble objects, the attainment of which the South Dakota Justitia would put in the power of the Federal Government, too. His bill is "introduced as appropriate legislation for concurrent action by Congress."

Concurrent or non-concurrent, it is great.

Its purpose is "to encourage individual responsibility by standardizing the citizenship in this State to ordinary accepted morality in personal conduct, to wit: Temperance, good-will, self-respect, respect for the State and for justice in service."

All these terms are defined. Thus, "temperance" means "the practice of morality and service in all things." The sheep are to be separated from the goats. Immorality is evidenced not only by general violations of the prescribed standards of citizenship, but specifically by

habitual drunkenness, or lying, or dead-beating of creditors, or bribery, or cheating, or looting, or ill-will, or desertion of family and wilful failure to support a faithful wife and dependent children, or intemperance in anything to the extent of creating personal offensiveness, unclean, vulgar, obscene or indecent environment.

Nobody can trade in mild or strong waters for any use without receiving from his city or town a Municipal Moral Permit reciting that to him has been granted the public honor and moral confidence of entering into the "State Moral Civil Service." He has to keep for public inspection a Black List Record Book, containing the name of each "Moral Delinquent" whose citizenship has been forfeited upon conviction for immorality or creating an immoral environment. Each County Auditor must keep a Record of Moral Delinquents. Any person, not a physician, who wilfully gives or sells any stimulant to a Moral Delinquent who has lost his citizenship shall lose his own. Any person three times convicted of violating the State standard of morality is punished more directly than by the loss of his vote. He may not enter "the moral State Civil Service of officialdom," nor "make, buy, sell or use stimulants."

To the full moral grandeur of this

plan of standardization and stabilized moral citizenship a too cursory study can't do justice. Its shining merits, the Moral Permit, the Moral Delinquent Record, the Black List Record, protected environment, State morality, strike every eye. It is to be commended to our enthusiastic prohibitionists and censors of private and public morals suffering from their own.

PACIFICATION WITH VILLA'S AID.

The Oregon Government in Mexico is dealing with rebels and bandits, interchangeable terms at this stage of affairs, as was the wont of PORRINO DIAZ. On assuming power in 1916 the Dictator-Porter pronounced sentences of death upon such gentry and executed it ruthlessly. Hundreds of them were shot down in their tracks wherever found; but some were spared for a purpose, men who stood out from the rest for desperate courage and qualities of leadership. On the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief, Diaz drafted these hardy rogues for the Rural Guard, but he always knew his men. Tradition says that he appointed one of them, an ex-officer of regulars, who had made a plea to be spared, chief of the Rurales. In this instance, it is said, President Diaz made no mistake; the relieved bandit served him loyally and was to be depended upon to hunt down and exterminate the incorrigible. Such was pacification under Diaz, who has been quoted:

Often we were hard to the point of great cruelty. Yet it was necessary to the life and progress of the nation. The results have justified it. It was right that a little blood should be shed so that much blood should be saved. The blood we shed was good blood; the blood we saved was good blood.

President OASOON assumed office as the choice of the people by ballot, and did not impose himself upon them as a man on horseback. He has exhibited no traits of the dictator, but he must pacify the country or give place to another who is not infirm of purpose. He is using troops to make the highways safe and to obliterate "rebels." Thus the ARRIETA brothers, unconstructed and defiant, infamous in the State of Durango for crimes of violence, were attacked in one of their strongholds the other day by General MARTINEZ and two of the clan were captured, for what fate is not told. FRANCISCO VILLA, who made his terms with the de la Huerta Government and was supposed to have settled down as a ranchman, was conspicuous in the fight, to prove his loyalty and to wipe out a score with the ARRIETAS, formerly allies of his, but enemies while CARANZA's star was still in the ascendant. VILLA is the type of bandit and military leader who would make an efficient chief of Rurales, despite his lack of education, and it will be interesting to watch him in his new career as useful citizen and handy man in the campaign of pacification.

OXFORD PORTIAS.

Young women having been "admitted to all the privileges of members of the University of Oxford," they may now, like the historic male undergraduates, wear cap and gown. A correspondent of The American Oxonian is all in a twitter about it. To the young men "academics" do not appear in the light of a privilege. They don them under duress, and at most for roll-call, when reporting to their tutors, dining in hall, or for the greater convenience of the spying proctor—when abroad in the town at night. Even at that the gown is often carried in a bad beneath the elbow or wrapped around the neck like a muffler. Men have been known to use it to sweep crumbs from the tea table or to spread across the open fire in lieu of a "blower."

Not so the newly admitted sex, who rather parade their academics. Instead of the familiar mortarboard biretta of the sixteenth century, they wear a cap of medieval design, "most flexible and most ornamental"—like Portia's headgear, in short.

The cap is four-cornered; but, being of soft material, it is capable of folds and sage that suit and set off the individual who wears it. There are no two alike; some are tipped skyward at Neo-Platonic angles, some turn eastward and give a touch of natural grace, becoming in the younger wearers. Some are so "verily bristling with the owners' angular knowledge (or is it their culture?)" others droop with sheer femininity. On the Broad between Balliol and in the Corn where stands the Martyrs' Memorial, these new academics, sheering drooping with femininity or bristling with angular knowledge, are a familiar sight; the historic High simply swarms with them. Scandalous to relate, some of those admitted to privilege even don their over their hockey clothes as they bicycle to the Playing Fields! As yet they wear neither garments of dark color, which is approved; but imagination falters at what one may see when Winter war is doffed for the linen and organdie of the Summer term.

Beneath the stuffed calf, the calculated raffish, with which this new Portia is contemplated, there is an effort forbidding. The first instinct of the primitive Oxonian when contemplating this triumphant invasion is to see to Cambridge—"the blight has not fallen there yet, they say!"

Prophetic Jewels forces a university on the Isle which is wholly feminine, whereas the "gayer" university on the Cam will be a last, despairing citadel of the male. What will happen, then, to intermarriage, to football? Such prophets, mindful at once of Irish matters and of those drooping caps, have dubbed the invaders "Black and Tans."

Those who will may take comfort even from this initial reaction. Only a part of the tans bristle with angular knowledge such as exasperates the uneducated male. Others "droop with femininity"—appealing, and surely not in vain, to superior favor and protection. Whether or not women are, as has been alleged of late, "human beings," these Oxford women are quite demonstrably women. Whether their caps ride Neo-Platonically or tilt northeast by east half east, the most cloistered male sits up and takes notice of them.

THE TOWN DOCTOR.

The border town of West Stockbridge, Mass.—manufacture of lime and iron, population 1,200—has put into its town warrant this item for consideration: "To see what money will be appropriated to induce a doctor to settle in the town." West Stockbridge lies high, two miles from the New York line and seven north-west of aristocratic and opulent Stockbridge, which is a Summer-in-the-fall, an all-the-year-round-resort, well provided with physicians. Less than half an hour away by automobile in Summer, West Stockbridge may sometimes, when snows are deep, be almost inaccessible if medical aid is needed. On the other side of the border, a rather rough country, doctors are not too abundant.

Evidently West Stockbridge is ordinarily salubrious, or it would have a resident medic; but what a life he would lead in rude weather and after nightfall, subject to call from distant farms in New York and Massachusetts, turning out when the hens were frozen on their roosts and the watchdog's bark was smothered in his coat where his muzzle was buried. "Is there any life harder than that of the country doctor who treats all diseases; who is expected to be omniscient; but has leagues to go in all weathers and at all hours; who is specialist as well as general practitioner; who brings everybody into the world, and must be surgeon and dentist as well as diagnostician; who has scant time to study his books, such as he owns, because he is on the road so much; whose patients are poor; who must be philosopher and friend as well as physician, and whose best friend is the Recording Angel!"

Subsidies to doctors are not uncommon in New England. Remote districts would often get no medical attention if the town fathers did not vote a stipend to attract a speculative lover of country life to dwell among them as healer. In places that turn into vacation resorts—the transient pay city fees—the subsidized doctor often does well, as in coastal Maine. West Stockbridge, having advertised its great need, will doubtless obtain relief, although it seems to have a reputation for discouraging healthfulness.

SMOOT AND SMOKERS.

Many hard things have been said by advanced thinkers about Senator SMOOT, but so far as is known he has never been accused of being a moral crusader. He keeps his morals for his own use and does not attempt to impose them on others. But perhaps the epidemic of the time has struck him. Lately he introduced a bill to prohibit smoking in the executive offices of the Government. There was plausible reason for such a measure, since some valuable census records had just been destroyed by a fire which, like too many fires, originated from a cigarette stub; and after it was made clear that the bill would not prevent the President from smoking in his own living room there was widespread approval of what seemed a reasonable measure.

But out in Senator SMOOT's home State, where high heels have lately been put on the index expurgatorius, along with whisky, sword canes and extra wives, the Legislature is wrestling with a bill to prohibit all smoking in public and all cigarettes anywhere. What began as a moral issue has become a religious issue; a Mormon legislator spoke for the bill on the ground that it accorded with the religious principles of the Mormon Church. The question at once arises whether Senator SMOOT's activity against smoking in Washington may not have a similar basis. Personally, we do not suppose for a moment that it has. There are good arguments in its favor; but a religious element which has not yet been wholly reassured about the "Mormon menace," perhaps will see in this a new intrusion of religion into politics. And so once more we shall have the painful spectacle of the religious and moral forces of the nation at war with each other, while the sinful smokes like Apollyon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Only a much qualified approval is given by The Journal of the American Medical Association to the Sheppard-Towner bill for "the public protection of maternity and infancy." Indeed, the approval is limited to the announced

purpose of this advancing the pedagogue, which is to be done, by the diffusion of hygienic instruction throughout the country, the death rate of American mothers and babies, which is now higher than it is in several other countries, and bring it to the minimum made possible by the application of the available scientific knowledge.

It not infrequently happens, however, that people, including those with the best of intentions, attempt in a bad way the attainment of an excellent end, and the Sheppard-Towner bill is a case in point. It is what the friends of the Sheppard-Towner bill have done. The bill, which has passed the Senate and is now waiting action in the House, authorizes an appropriation of \$1,499,000 annually, to be distributed among the several States in the proportion of one dollar for each State, first of \$10,000 for administrative purposes and then of additional sums pro rata as each State provides more money of its own.

The Journal objects to this method as providing for people with no measures to advance an any means of carrying out plans which, though they may be good in themselves, should be executed by State or municipal officials, acting with the consent—and at the expense—of an enlightened and intelligent community. It regards the Federal aid device in such matters as economically unsound, and it

Deaths
Smith—Anna T., aged 84,
 died at her home, 6
 Carteret, N. J., on
 morning of a recent

SOMERBY—At his home, 304
Place, Toronto, Ontario.
L. Somerby, age 44, was
captured in 1942, and
James and he were later
sent to service Sunday
morning, Feb.

Arny, retired, beloved
son and father of Lawrence
Charles and Howard.
France, Feb. 5, 1923, age
52.

TURTON—Died suddenly of
a heart attack, Feb. 5, 1921,
Edgar Sands, brother of
Helen Thorne Turton, in
his own home, 1000 1/2
N. 1st St. Kindly sent flowers
to the family.

UCKELE—Feb. 5, 1921. A
widow (nee Caffrey).
William H. Uckele.

[illegible]

BRIDE, Leodora, also Jane
Williams, 1000 E. 12th st.
WILLIAMS—On Saturday,
Warwick, N. Y., George
beloved husband of Clara
Hanna. Funeral private.

WILLIAMSON—Feb. 5, 1918,
burgh, Williamson.
heart's Clarks, 1235 9th
st., Monday evening, 6 p.

In Remembrance

BARNET—in tender mem-
wife and a devoted in-
Lorenz, who left us Feb.
heart's child, Feb. 5, 1918.

ISRAEL—HARRY: In loving
beloved son and brother
away Feb. 7, 1918.

LUKACH—in memory of
Marie Lukach, who dis-
Feb. 7, 1918.

TOMBLIN—in sacred and
Edward W. Tomblin
Feb. 7, 1918. Mother was
TILANOV—in cherished

Ulanov, our dearly beloved sister, who passed away.

Card of Thanks

HEALTH—The family of Mrs. Ulanov wish to extend their thanks to relatives and friends for their attention during their recent illness.

Announcements of Death (insertion in The New York Times) until midnight.

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NEW YORK TENNIS PLAYERS VICTORS

Win From Bostonians In Indoor
Intercity Series by Six
Matches to Three.

WILLIAMS BEATS RICHARDS.

Former National Champion Displays
Fine Form in Upsetting For-
ham Star, 3-5, 6-3, 6-2.

New York was the victor over Boston
by a margin of three to one in the intercity
series at indoor tennis which was con-
cluded yesterday afternoon at the
Hightstown Casino, Brooklyn. Starting
the day with the score even at 2 to 2, the
New York racquet men won two singles
and two doubles matches, while the Bos-
tonians won one singles match. In the
singles, Williams, 24, former national
champion, defeated Vincent Richards, the
No. 1 player on the New York team, by
scores of 3-5, 6-3, 6-2.

The result of the Williams-Richards
match was expected, but there was a
good deal of surprise when Harold A.
Throckmorton, for New York, gained the
verdict over Nathaniel W. Niles at 3-6,
6-3, 7-5. Niles ranks No. 10 in the
national list and was the only one of
Dean Mather of the New York team
played superbly to defeat G. Colket
Carter in the singles, 6-1, 3-6, 7-5,
and later in the day, paired with Rich-
ards, vanquished Williams and Carter
in the doubles in three fast sets, scored
1-6, 6-3, 6-1. The remaining match
of the day went to Throckmorton and
Francis T. Hunter, who had the better
of a stiff argument with the veteran
Boston team of Niles and A. S. Dabney
at 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

The interest of a gallery that over-
flowed the club's seating accommoda-
tions, with many delegates to the U. S.
L. T. A. meeting included among the
spectators, was concerned chiefly with
the singles match between the No. 1
players of the two teams. Richards
started the match in the high-handed
manner of one intending to make quick
work of his opponent. Williams was
slower in getting his bearings. He
scattered errors all over the court. In
the opening set, he had not yet ac-
customed himself to the court condi-
tions and he was as philanthropic with
his net and out as only he can be
when he strikes an erratic shot.

Williams recovers quickly.
Williams makes errors mainly because
he takes too many chances and tries to
shave the lines too closely, and in the
first set he was not thoroughly ori-
ented. But in the second set, when the
things went differently. He began to
hit with his accustomed pin-point pre-
cision and pile-driver force. Williams
didn't need a target any larger than a
thin dime.

Wherever there was a ball, Rich-
ards countered with the former
champion sped the ball with the un-
erring accuracy of a machine gun. He
was a bullet. Richards had no real
chance in the last two sets against
the speed of his opponent. He was
Williams' strokes were working to per-
fection and the manner in which he
cross-court beyond the garden was
reach, as the latter hovered around the
net was as complete as a wall. Rich-
ards' strokes and volleying both, Williams
was his inimitable self.

Richards served out his game as
the first set opened, and then broke
through Williams' service. Williams
countered with another break, but Rich-
ards' service was too good. He served
at 3-2, the Fordhamite once more up-
set his rival's delivery and held the
advantage through to the end of the
set. In the second set, Williams made
almost as many errors, but more than
doubled his placement. He served
hard and held him even in the early
stages of this second set, but Rich-
ards played the better he became.
Williams either overpowering his op-
ponent by his speed or shooting the ball
to unprotected territory. He served
at 6-3, reversing the score of the
opener.

Wins as He Pleases.

Williams won almost as he pleased in
the rubber. Richards made but one
placement in this whole set, that being
a smashing kill in the third game.
Williams, on the other hand, made one
magical shot after another. One of his
unexpected volleys straight down the
sideline in the third game drew a
plaud of applause that such wizardry merited.
He won the final game on the match
on a service shot, a placement that
errors that Richards made off beautiful
volleys. He served the ball for the final
point shot to the sideline.

Point score and stroke analysis follow:

FIRST SET.
Williams..... 3 4 4 4 2 0 3 2-3-3
Richards..... 5 2 3 4 4 1 4 3-6-2
STROKE ANALYSIS.
New York Place. S. A. D. F.
Williams..... 17 8 9 10 1
Richards..... 11 5 8 5 1

SECOND SET.
Williams..... 2 2 4 4 0 7 2-6-3
Richards..... 4 5 4 0 0 4 0-2-3
STROKE ANALYSIS.
New York Place. S. A. D. F.
Williams..... 14 18 13 10 5 3
Richards..... 14 18 13 10 5 3

THIRD SET.
Williams..... 3 3 5 4 1 4 3-6-2
Richards..... 4 5 4 0 0 4 0-2-3
STROKE ANALYSIS.
New York Place. S. A. D. F.
Williams..... 11 8 11 0 1
Richards..... 11 8 11 0 1

RECAPITULATION.
Williams..... 11 8 11 0 1
Richards..... 11 8 11 0 1

Hard Hitting Big Factor.

Throckmorton's victory over Niles in
the singles was a triumph of sheer hard
hitting. The New Yorker, who was, but
when he was able to keep the ball inside
the court he crashed through for the
points by main force. Niles played as
though he were short of practice, flub-
bing many shots that would ordinarily
be easy for him. Mather was steadier
than Carter in the morning match in the
singles, and his sharply angled volleys
frequently found the Boston man out of
reach of the ball.

The doubles feature of the day was
the Richards-Mather victory over Wil-
liams and Carter. Carter supplied the
weak spots in the armory of the Bos-
tonians, and Richards and Mather re-
acted most of their fire toward his
part of the court. Carter's errors dis-
counted many spectacular shots of Rich-
ards and Mather. Both Richards and
Mather played hard and accurate tennis,
and all four demonstrated an interest-
ing overhead shots as well as a
rapid fire exchanges at the net. The
particular feature of the match was
the final game of the match, in which
Richards and Mather were winning
and effective by turns, but the New
Yorkers were the steadier in the final
stages.

The summaries:
Singles—Richard Williams, 24, Boston,
defeated Vincent Richards, New York,
3-5, 6-3, 6-2; Dean Mather, New York,
defeated G. Colket Carter, Boston, 6-1,
3-6, 7-5; Harold A. Throckmorton, New
York, defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston,
3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Doubles—Richard Williams and Dean Mather,
New York, defeated Richard Norris Wil-
liams and G. Colket Carter, Boston, 1-6,
6-3, 6-1; Harold A. Throckmorton and
Francis T. Hunter, New York, defeated
Nathaniel W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Bos-
ton, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

BASEBALL

The decision of Colonel Ruppert and
Huston, owners of the Yankees, to erect
a stadium far surpassing in seating ca-
pacity and elaborate detail anything
heretofore attempted in baseball, comes
as no great surprise to New York base-
ball followers. Since the two Colonels
took over the American League fran-
chise here six years ago they have
spared no expense in their efforts to
give New York the best to be had in
baseball, and the stadium plan is quite
in line with their progressive and lib-
eral policy of the past.

The site finally selected for the new
park could not have been improved upon
from the standpoint of being readily
accessible to the greatest number of
persons. It is of better location than
were the plots on the east side of the
Queensboro Bridge and at 157th Street
and Hamilton Place, the sites which got
the most consideration up to the time a
decision was made to purchase the
present site. Although situated in the
Bronx and easily reached from the va-
rious sections of the city, the new park
is in a more desirable location than
any of the sites previously considered.
The new park is easier of access
from downtown Manhattan than the
old grounds. The same elevated train
will provide all the service now pre-
vailing for the Polo Grounds, and the east
side of the city will have a direct con-
nection to the park faster than they
have with their present mode of trans-
portation.

A stadium seating close to 80,000 per-
sons will mean much to New York base-
ball fans. The stadium will add to the
city's prestige and will provide a set-
ting for the big games of the season.
The stadium will be a credit to the
city and will be a source of pride to
the American League and the other
league football clubs and other first
rank affairs. All the best features of
the stadium will be embodied in the
new plan, according to the plans of
the architect, Mr. John B. Thompson.
The grounds proved too small on some
occasions last year, and it will be inter-
esting to see what the limit will be in
baseball attendance in the metropolis.
All concerned in the new plan will
gladly welcome the new stadium. The
prestige which has been growing rapidly
under the Ruppert-Huston ownership
of the American League will be benefitted
and the city will reap certain advan-
tages with such a big stadium. The
same desire to give their patrons the
best as the Ruppert-Huston owners
of the American League has been the
policy of the New York Club owners
who have guided the New York Club
owners through the years of their high
mark in baseball expenditure.

TENNIS

Seldom, if ever, has there been a more
splendidly interesting annual meeting of
the United States Lawn Tennis Associa-
tion than that of last Saturday. This
was evidenced, among other things, in
the fine spirit of harmony that prevailed
with regard to national aspects of the
sport. Tennis men have the habit of
working together amicably, but there
had been rumors that on this occasion
the disposal of the championship events,
among other matters, might bring a
split in the tennis community. The
champion nation in tennis were in-
tentionally upon building upon the
prestige of the championship, even more
efficiently functioning national structure
for the future.
The sports of the wonderful growth of
the sport through the land, especially
in the case of tennis, the safeguarding of the pure
essence of the game, avoiding not only
the appearance of violations—these
things were fine to contemplate. The
high hand of the tennis was the most
radical, though the delegates did was to
change the system of ranking. The new
method of rating, but twenty players
in men's singles, and twenty in the
men's doubles, leaving the remain-
der of the rankings to the various sec-
ondary events.

From comment gathered among local
golfers, both amateur and professional,
it appears that the selections of dates
for the national golf championships this
year are quite satisfactory. The slight
changes from the time allotted to the
amateur and open events last year may
cause a bit of inconvenience here and
there, but the golf calendar is coming
to be doctored with so many tournaments
of varying calibre that this was to be
expected.
For instance, it would have suited the
metropolitan district a little better to
have had the open set a bit further
along, say about the time it occupied
last Summer—Aug. 8-11. This would
have permitted the metropolitan open to
be scheduled in advance of the national
open. It is doubtful whether this
can be done. However, owing to cli-
matic conditions at Washington, where
the open will be played, it was prac-
tically necessary to keep from setting
the date too far along in the Summer.
August is a very bad month for the
Columbia Country Club, so far as keep-
ing the course in condition for cham-
pionship play is concerned. Hence the
club wanted the tournament as far in
advance of the season as possible. With
the British open set for June 20-21 and
the French open following that, some
of the best players in the world who
who go over for either of both of these
events and for visitors from the
other side who plan to come over here to do
a little practicing. Hence the last week
in July was about the best that could
be arranged.

As to the amateur, the later along in
the season it is placed the better con-
ditions are likely to be. The heat of the
Summer will have begun to wane a bit
and the course will be in better con-
dition. The change from last year
ought to have been made and may prove
quite helpful.

Of course, the dates selected for the
women's championships are in keeping
with the precedent of the last two years.
The fair sex have agreed on the date most
acceptable to them, and that is enough.

BILLIARDS
Should the world's billiard cham-
pionship be decided by a short or a long
match? It is a contest of 1,000 points to
establish a sufficient test definitely to estab-
lish a superiority at billiard play, 3,000
or more points would be played? These
are the questions which claim chief con-
sideration in billiard circles at this time.
Willie Hoppe insists that a match with
Edouard Horemans be limited to 1,000
points. The Belgian is equally insistent
that at least 3,000 be played at 15-2 and
not less than 2,000 at 15-1.

To those familiar with the ability of
these two players it seems that a long
match would be the only medium
whereby the question of superiority
would be settled beyond doubt. When
competitors of the ability of Hoppe and
Horemans are playing, a short match
would be a waste of time. A long match
would be a test of the endurance of the
players. In a long match there would
be ample time for both contestants
to get into their stride and show their
true ability. While a short match would
be just as much a gamble with chance
as a long match, it would be a test of
the endurance of the players. A long
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WORK ON YANKEES' PARK STARTS TODAY

Plans for Grading and Drainage Will Receive Immediate Attention.

MANY FANS INSPECT SITE

Hundreds View Future Home of American Leaguers—Construction May Begin in May.

Work on the new stadium of the Yankees, at 181st Street and River Avenue, in the Bronx, will be started this morning. That gives a fair idea of how much time the Ruppert-Houston combination plans to waste in the plan to give New York the biggest and best in baseball architecture. Engineers will be on the scene early today to take up the problems of filling, grading and drainage, and this important preliminary detail probably will be completed in about two weeks. The drainage will be an important feature of the new park, owing to the proximity of the site to the Harlem River, which is tidal water, and the necessity of having the field as dry as possible for the game.

While the surveyors are doing their work at the field, the elaboration of the preliminary building plan is being going on under the direction of the O'Brien Engineering Company, which has been selected to design the stadium.

The plan for the stadium is a large, oval-shaped building, with a seating capacity of 40,000. It will be built on a hillside, and the main entrance will be on the 181st Street side. The stadium will be built on a hillside, and the main entrance will be on the 181st Street side. The stadium will be built on a hillside, and the main entrance will be on the 181st Street side.

FANS INSPECT SITE

The actual work of stand construction will depend upon the market prices of structural steel, concrete and lumber. At the present time all are quoted at figures which tend to discourage any building operations, but a drop is regarded as certain, and as soon as the price is "right" the contractors will be awarded. The owners have announced that all the work will be let to local contractors. In the event that these contractors do not submit bids which can be regarded as reasonable, Colonel Ruppert is prepared to take over the work of construction himself. Being well versed in this line of work, he insists that there can be no hold-up.

The interest which developed in New York baseball circles with the official announcement of the site on Saturday afternoon by Ruppert and Houston was manifest yesterday. During the day several hundred persons visited the future scene of the new stadium, and the general impression to be gained from the comment heard on all sides was that the Yankees had selected an ideal location. Fans of the Bronx are especially delighted that a major league club is about to make its home in the borough, and Manhattanites believe that the new stadium will make the field easily accessible from all parts of the island.

At an old feature in connection with the purchase of the property from the William Waldorf Astor estate by the Ruppert-Houston combination is the fact that it was the first property to receive their consideration for a ball park after they took over the New York franchise six years ago. They looked over the site early in 1915, but gave it up with the idea that Manhattan was too logical on which to build a park. The Lexington Avenue subway station, which was located at the site, was the only one of the kind in the city. The Lexington Avenue elevated road did not extend beyond 150th Street. With these two modes of transit lacking, the site did not prove so attractive as it has become since that time.

After considering the Hebrew Orphan Asylum site at 181st Street and Hamilton Place, the site on the east end of the Queensboro Bridge and other properties in various sections of Manhattan, Ruppert and Houston finally turned their attention to the Astor plot at 181st Street. It is much larger than the site at 157th Street and there was the added advantage of being able to do for it what was impossible for the site at 157th Street. The Orphan Asylum trustees were willing to sell, but could not guarantee delivery of their property until the new stadium was completed in the Bronx. Original estimates placed the price of the Astor property at \$500,000, but it was learned on good authority yesterday that the purchase by the Yankees owners entailed an outlay of about \$250,000.

No Uncovered Stands

The new stadium when completed will provide something entirely new in major league baseball, as there will be no uncovered stands. Even the section where the sun will shine on the fans during the late afternoon and evening games will be covered. Every other park in organized baseball has its uncovered stands. In the original construction there will be approximately 5,000 uncovered seats, but the additions to the stands, as provided for in the plans, will cover this section.

The main stand will be about ten feet deeper than the lower deck at the Polo Grounds and the mezzanine deck will provide room for about fifteen rows of seats all around the field. The new deck will add twenty more rows, making close to eighty rows in all. This is somewhat larger than that occupied by the Giants, which provides space enough for a stand of such magnitude and still leaves playing space for about the same as at the Polo Grounds. The difference in length of the lines to the stands, and from the plate to center field, will be of only a few yards when compared with the requirements of the playing field of the Giants.

The exact location of the main grandstand entrance to the park is yet to be decided. It will depend on the layout of the field and will be far enough from the playing field to avoid congestion. The problem of the main entrance will be solved by the fact that the main entrance will be at the Polo Grounds, and the main entrance will be at the Polo Grounds.

PLANT TO RESUME WALKING

Champion Will Return to Competition at Walker's Club Hike.

While Plant, national walking champion since the Olympic Games, will resume his activity at Washington, D. C., he will start from scratch. Plant started training for the test and exercise round in his usual form on the day of the race. In his first workout on the board floor of the Washington Hotel, Plant walked a mile in twenty minutes, closely approaching the record of 18 minutes set by the late George Horne.

Jim Barnes Stuns Gallery by Missing Ball on a Tee Shot

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 6.—Jim Barnes, who has the reputation of being one of the sturdiest golfers playing the game, startled the gallery here today by missing his tee shot at the seventh hole. Barnes barely topped the ball and it rolled a short distance to a bunker, some fifty yards beyond the green. The other pros playing with the Pelham club were astonished. They cannot remember when Barnes ever did that before. Except for that one misadventure, although a trifle wild at times, played wonderful golf.

ROBINS DRY DOCK ELEVEN DEFEATED

Losses National Soccer League Game to Babcock & Wilcox Team by 2 to 1 Score.

The sensation in soccer circles yesterday was the defeat administered by the Babcock & Wilcox eleven of the Robins Dry Dock in the National League championship game at Todd Field, Brooklyn. The Jerseymen took the game by the score of 2 goals to 1. The Brooklynites only a week before had won from New York, after New York had defeated the Erie.

The Robins led at half time by 1 to 0, Ratican taking a pass from Sweeney after half an hour's play. Ten minutes after the start of the second half a pretty shot by Campbell evened up the score, and, with only five minutes to go, Elliott broke through and scored the winning goal.

NEW YORK ELEVEN WINS, 6-3

Gotham Soccerites Down Diston A. A. Team in Handy Fashion.

The New York Football Club, which is slated to meet the famous J. & J. Dobson soccer team of Philadelphia at New York Oval on Lincoln's Birthday, encountered the Diston A. A. eleven of Philadelphia in a National League game on the same grounds yesterday, winning handsily by goals to 6.

The line-up:

BETHLEHEMS IN FRONT

Keep Lead in Soccer League by Blanking Federal Shipyard, 1-0.

Bethlehem Steel held its lead in the championship table of the National Football League by defeating the Federal Shipyard's soccer eleven by the score of 1 to 0 at Harrison Field, Harrison, N. J., yesterday.

The line-up:

ASTORIA CLINCHES PENNANT

Tie With British Veterans, 3-3, Insures Metropolitan Soccer Title.

By playing a tie game, 3-3, with the British Great War Veterans at Macomb's Dam Park, the soccer team of the Astoria Football Club yesterday made sure of first place in the championship series of the Metropolitan Football League.

The line-up:

HOREMANS IN TWO MATCHES

Belgian Gun Champion Signs to Play Schaefer and Cochran.

Two milliard matches that are second in importance only to championship bouts were arranged yesterday. Belgian Gun Champion figures in both of them. The champion of Europe has agreed to play both Welles Cochran and Jack Schaefer in 12.2. The Belgian will defeat Schaefer in 4,000 points match at Maurice Daly's Academy, beginning on Feb. 28 and continuing through March 1. He will play Cochran in 12.2. The match will be played at Detroit the following week. The conditions will be similar to those in both contests.

STARS SEEK CUE CROWN

Play Begins Today for National Class A. 18.2 Billiard Title.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 6.—The national amateur 18.2 billiard championship tournament will start here tonight after a week of preliminary play. The tournament will start here tonight after a week of preliminary play. The tournament will start here tonight after a week of preliminary play.

BARNES AND BRADY PLAY WINNING GOLF

Big Gallery at St. Augustine Sees McLeod and O'Hara Lose Best-Ball Match.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 6.—Jim Barnes and Mike Brady of Detroit defeated Freddy McLeod, North and South titleholder, and Pat O'Hara, Irish champion and the Richmond County Club pro, in a best-ball golf match here today by a score of 3 and 1.

A record-breaking gallery followed the players and saw some of the finest golf shown here this season. The new standard ball was used for the first time in competition, and this added considerable interest to the struggle.

Barnes was practically responsible for his team's victory. The big fellow was in perfect form, and, except for a few wild iron shots, played perfect golf. Particularly in putting did he shine, and it was due to his sharp-shooting on the greens that he and Brady were able to keep pace with the two little champions going out.

The Pelham representative got tremendous distance from virtually every tee. This was undoubtedly due to the new ball, for which Barnes has nothing but praise.

The new ball is by far the best I ever played with," he said after the match. "It has a longer carry and, although you do not get much roll from it on any shot, that is an advantage in playing the green. The ball will stand against the wind, is durable, and I feel sure that it will give general satisfaction."

McLeod and O'Hara are equally enthusiastic about the new ball and said that it enabled them to play better than they had ever done before. Brady said that he could not see much difference between the new ball and others he had played with, but nevertheless he said it suited him and he could find no fault with it.

O'Hara also played well, and had it not been that McLeod, who has been ill the last few days, was off his game, he and the Washingtonian would probably have won the match. Going out they set the pace, both holding to the main line all the way. Brady was very erratic, while Barnes had to put like a fiend to keep his side in the running.

The order of finish follows:

Pos. Name and Club. Handicap. Total Score.

1. J. Barnes, St. Augustine A. C. 4-30 22-35
2. M. Brady, Detroit 4-30 22-35
3. F. McLeod, North and South 4-30 22-35
4. P. O'Hara, Richmond County Club 4-30 22-35

CLAUS LEADS WAY IN RUN

St. Anselm's Runner First in Weekly Road Race Over Bronx Course.

Jacob Klaus of the St. Anselm's A. C. enjoyed the distinction yesterday of leading home the field of harriers who participated in the initial handicap road race of the newly organized Manhattan-Bronx Athletic League. The event was held under the auspices of the St. Anselm's A. C. over a course in the Bronx at first thought to be about five miles, but which proved, on the strength of the time, to be about six miles.

Klaus secured his victory after a long struggle with B. McCready of the Glenwood A. C. The winner enjoyed an advantage of about a yard as he raced past the judges at the finish, and his actual time was 22:45.

SINGER LEADS HARRIERS

Sets Pace for Field of 12 in Brooklyn A. A. Handicap Road Run.

James Singer of the home club showed the way to a dozen rival harriers yesterday in the Brooklyn A. A. invitation handicap road race, held over a course of about three and one-half miles. Singer, who was allowed a start of 4 minutes 30 seconds, set the pace over the greater part of the journey and finished with an advantage of about 400 yards on Russell (local clubman), who started off the 1:45 mark. The victor's actual time was 22:45.

MERCURY FOOTERS WINNERS

N. Y. A. C. Team Defeats Brooklynites in Metropolitan Handball.

Two New York A. C. teams and a combination Mercury Foot-unattached pair are included in the survivors of the Metropolitan A. A. U. doubles handball championship tournament as a result of the third-round play yesterday on the courts atop the New York A. C. Tower.

Who are the Customers for U.S. Tires

ONCE in a while even now somebody buys a car just to make the neighbors sit up and take notice.

But ninety-nine per cent of American families buy a car because they know of ten times more useful ways to use it than even car-makers themselves can think of.

The greatest thing that ever happened to the motor industry was when the motor car achieved the dignity of being an essential item in the family budget.

A fact just as wholesome in its bearing on the tire business.

DURING 1920 the makers of United States Tires had their chance to prove the mental good health of the average American citizen.

Nobody can find out anything about motorists by lumping more than 8,000,000 of them together as a mere mass of tire prospects. Nor by jumping into a free-for-all stampede for their tire-money.

But when you think of

them as individual, separate persons, surprising things happen.

It is the United States policy to make tires for the men and women who ride in the cars—not just for cars, no matter what price, weight or wheel-base.

It is this same policy that remembers that Americans were raised on quality ideas about merchandise. When was there ever any faith in job-lotters and price-dickerers?

ALL through 1920 every pressure was brought to bear to lower U.S. standards in order to get out more tires.

But the United States Rubber Company didn't in-

THIS is why the Company feels that it has more than a "market." It has a following. Independent-thinking, brass-tack human beings.

In 1921 this following will get fresh, live tires of current production.

There will be more and better U. S. Tires this year. And there will be many thousands more people added to the long nation-wide roll of customers for United States products.

United States Tires United States Rubber Company

Five-thirty factories The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World Two-hundred and thirty-five branches

DISCOVER A USEFUL PURPOSE FOR THIS POWDER AND REAP A RICH REWARD

A Suggestion to Chemical and Other Plant Executives.

A conference among your engineers and chemists may disclose the method whereby this powder will find its way into commercial channels with profit to your company.

The secret may lie in the separation of the various elements and disposal of them in the chemical market. These may be discovered in the mining or stone quarrying fields. There may be possibilities in the use of this material in other kinds of powder, in the manufacture of fireworks, or as a fertilizing agent.

Quick action is imperative, as the War Department must dispose of this material as soon as any part of this powder should be sold. Because of the injury it is in doubt if the Doherty-Ripley team will be able to participate in the fourth round.

The summary:

Metropolitan A. A. U. Handball Championship. First round. First round. First round.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Handball Championship. First round. First round. First round.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Handball Championship. First round. First round. First round.

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Metropolitan A. A. U. Handball Championship. First round. First round. First round.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Handball Championship. First round. First round. First round.

Use Cuticura Talcum To Powder and Perfume

An ideal face, skin, baby and dressing powder. Convenient and economical. It takes the place of other perfumes. A few grains sufficient.

Sample Book Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Sales Office," 150 Broadway, New York City. Where, Soap, Cream, Shampoo, etc., are sold.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

With what interest The Journal of Minneapolis, is read in 100,000 Northwestern homes may be measured by the 24,000 inquiries our Washington Bureau received in ten weeks for further information on special articles in this newspaper.

REIS UNION SUITS

Floy's Service, Inc. PLANNED ADVERTISING

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MILITARY DRAFTS
QUEENS WILL AID

Groups of Six Men Each to Be
Held Responsible for At-
tacks on Fixed Dates.

TOWN GUARD IS ORDERED

Drumbeats Civilians Called
Upon to Keep Order and Re-
port Ambushes to Authorities.

HOUSEBURNED IN REPRISAL

Lord Langford's Fine Residence Also
Destroyed—Much Firing Follows
Three Bomb Attacks in Dublin.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Feb. 6.—At

the termination of the Catholic
festival the churches here today
were surrounded by a mob of
men. Several hundred were
convinced to the barracks in the out-
skirts of the city. Here, before they
were released, they were required to give
their names and addresses.

Afterwards they were divided into
groups, six persons in each, and given
a specified number and a list. They
were informed that if any crown
pieces were ambushed within a radius
of two miles of Queenstown on any of
the dates assigned to the different
groups, the men in these groups would
be held responsible and required to fur-
nish necessary information to the au-
thorities.

Town Guard to Be Drafted.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—Major Gen. Strick-
land, commander of the Dublin Town
Guard, is reported to have visited Drim-
oleague, County Cork, after the shooting
of two constables, three weeks ago, for
the purpose of forming a civilian Town
Guard. The commanding Colonel at-
tended at Drimoleague to see the
constables who were shot, and to ex-
plain to them that he had received
orders for the organization of a Town
Guard of a dozen men between 17 and
45 years of age.

The Colonel said it was desirable that
the men should serve voluntarily, but if
a sufficient number did not volunteer,
the military would draft citizens. The
guard was expected to preserve order
and report to the authorities any in-
formation relative to ambushes or other
attacks on the Crown forces. If it
failed to do so it would be dealt with
by the military authorities.

Six houses were burned today near
Drumcree, County Limerick, in reprisal
for the recent ambushes. Dublin
Castle today has been ordered to
sentence John Connolly to fifteen years
of penal servitude for having in his pos-
session a bomb and revolver and six
rounds of ammunition, and that two
liveries had been given to him. Con-
nolly was also charged with having in
his possession a soldier's uniform and
other articles and a Government bicycle.

Heavy Firing in Dublin.

BELFAST, Feb. 6.—Dublin dispatches
today revealed that on Saturday night
that city experienced a sensation when
loud explosions were heard in the city
resembling the sound of a battle on a
small scale, became audible from the
distant suburbs. It turned out that three
ambushes had occurred, one of which
resulted in the killing of a 4-year-old
boy.

The first ambush was in the neigh-
borhood of Merrion Square, shortly before
8 o'clock. Explosions which shook some
of the older houses to their foundations
were followed by fusillades of rifle and
machine gun fire. The inhabitants sought
refuge in their cellars, while persons in
the street were stampeded by the firing.
What had happened was that three
bombs were flung at a lorry filled with
soldiers. This precipitated an exchange
of shots which lasted several minutes
without effect, except for the wounding
of two civilians by bomb splinters.

The second ambush occurred on the
east side of the city, where two mili-
tary lorries were being driven. A
small brick exchange of firing. A
child of six years was shot through the
head, and a woman was wounded and
taken to a hospital.

The third ambush occurred at 9 P. M.,
when two military lorries were attacked
at Rathmines. In the South suburbs, in
the vicinity of the Royal Canal, a
small party of men, who were armed
with revolvers and shotguns, fired at
the lorries. A woman was wounded and
taken to a hospital.

The fourth ambush occurred at 9 P. M.,
when two military lorries were attacked
at Rathmines. In the South suburbs, in
the vicinity of the Royal Canal, a
small party of men, who were armed
with revolvers and shotguns, fired at
the lorries. A woman was wounded and
taken to a hospital.

The fifth ambush occurred at 9 P. M.,
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the lorries. A woman was wounded and
taken to a hospital.

The seventh ambush occurred at 9 P. M.,
when two military lorries were attacked
at Rathmines. In the South suburbs, in
the vicinity of the Royal Canal, a
small party of men, who were armed
with revolvers and shotguns, fired at
the lorries. A woman was wounded and
taken to a hospital.

The eighth ambush occurred at 9 P. M.,
when two military lorries were attacked
at Rathmines. In the South suburbs, in
the vicinity of the Royal Canal, a
small party of men, who were armed
with revolvers and shotguns, fired at
the lorries. A woman was wounded and
taken to a hospital.

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small party of men, who were armed
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taken to a hospital.

Firmly Kill Greek Delegate
To Moscow Internationale

LONDON, Feb. 6.—An Athens
dispatch to The Daily Herald
(Labor organ) says that the Greek
delegate to the Moscow
Internationale, Demetrius Lo-
dopoulos, and two companions
have been murdered in their way
home.

The ship on which they were
voyaging was attacked in the
Black Sea by pirates.

BISHOPS DENOUCE
VIOLENCE IN IRELAND

Cardinal's Pastoral Letter Says
British Have Lost Respect
for Human Life.

CONDEMNNS AMBUSHES, ALSO

Bishop Cahan Denies Sinn Fein
Was Empowered to Preclaim
an Irish Republic.

DUBLIN, Feb. 6.—The lenten pa-
storal letter read today by the Usher
Catholic Bishop of Dublin, said that the
serious situation existing in Ireland,
that of Cardinal Logue, Primate of All
Ireland, dealt at great length with the
situation. The Cardinal declared that
he never had written under feelings of
anger and indignation, but under a
sense of his responsibility in the dark
prospects for the country's future.

"The cry of suffering Ireland," said
the Cardinal, "despite the efforts to
another by propaganda, has re-echoed
throughout the country, marking out a
course in history for the present rulers.
There has been no word of conciliation,
but repression, pure and simple, such
as has been unknown in Ireland since
the days of Cromwell and such as out-
right any example except that of per-
petrating the same crimes."

Cardinal Logue proceeded in scathing
terms to denounce the policy of the Gov-
ernment, which he said had robbed it
of all sense of sacredness of human life
and extinguished the instinctive horror
of bloodshed. He declared that the ac-
tual official reprisals were acts of
wanton oppression and injustice; that
men guilty of any overt act against
law and order were dragged out at dead
of night and shot under the eyes of
the people, and that the same policy
was being followed in the case of the
Irish Volunteers.

"Four people, who instinctively run
to the aid of the oppressed, are shot at
point blank, and the bodies are thrown
into the sea. Such is the value set on
life by the Government, that men guilty
of any overt act against law and order
are dragged out at dead of night and
shot under the eyes of the people, and
the same policy is being followed in the
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"The Cardinal declared the Cardinal,
dealing with the destruction of property,
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KEMAL'S TRYING
TO BLUFF THE ALLIES

Reports of His Strength and of
Greek Reverses Called Pure
Propaganda.

LITTLE ASIA MINOR FIGHTING

Greeks Scored a Minor Success After
Venizelos's Fall, but Lacked
Press Agents.

By WALTER DURANT.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Middle of Asia
Minor, as it has been called, has occu-
pied a prominent place in the French
press during the last few weeks. No
one seems to know what is the real
status of the Greek-Turkish military
situation, as the most conflicting ac-
counts are continually appearing.

Generally speaking, the French follow
the Italians in attributing success to
the Kemalists and disaster to the Greek
forces. The latter are said to be dis-
organized and dispirited, whereas Kemal
is reported to have assembled a great
host in the region of Angora and to be
contemplating an offensive that will
sweep the Greeks into the sea unless
his demands are granted by the Allies.

Obviously, much of this stuff is di-
rected toward the fever of the treaty
of Sevres, which the French hope to
bring about at the coming London con-
ference; but this explanation does not
fully clear up the mystery.

From the Paris dispatches of a great in-
ternational business concern which has
extensive interests in the Near East it
has received an account of what has
happened in the region of Angora. It
states that the Venizelos government
has been building up a foreign propa-
ganda machine, which is now being used
to the very day of the Greek elec-
tions, and that the result of the elec-
tions will be a complete reversal of the
situation. Under the new regime
the course of the conflict will be com-
pletely changed, and the Greek forces
will be able to carry out their plan of
practical purposes.

Kemal's Clever Use of Propaganda.

Meanwhile, Kemal, instructed by his
Bolshevik friends, who are past masters
of the art of propaganda, had estab-
lished his organization which, at the time
of the Greek-Turkish conflict, was hardly
less efficient than the Greek-Turkish
organization. When the Greek-Turkish
conflict began, the Kemalists were in a
position to influence the opinion of the
world, and the result of the elec-
tions will be a complete reversal of the
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Moorish Rebels Release Spanish Captain
But Hold His Young Son for Ransom

MELILLA, Morocco, Feb. 6.—Jose Sal-
lad, captain of the Spanish vessel San
Jose, returned to this port with his ship
today after having been held in cap-
tivity by the Moorish rebels for 20
days. The captain, who was released
without ransom, was accompanied by
Moorish rebels and sailed for the coast
of Ceuta. Captain Salgado was re-
leased upon condition that he send his
former captives a ransom of 4,000 pesetas
and a supply of modern rifles, on pen-
alty of having his son, Francisco, 13
years old, being sold into slavery by the
Moorish rebels.

The matter at the San Jose declared
the Madrid news agency, was a
paralytic well, because, among the
Moorish party was a native with whom
the captain formerly had traded. This
man intervened with his superiors,
pleading the prisoner's youth, and the
Moorish party at first intended to send directly
to the country. The entire cargo of the
San Jose was carried off by the tribes-

SAYS ANGORA MUST
BE TURKISH CAPITAL

Kemal Makes That a Condition
of His Faction's Entering
London Conference.

CRISIS IN SULTAN'S CABINET

Three Ministers Have Fled to
Angora—Venizelos Says Sevres
Treaty Must Be Kept Intact.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Discussing a message
from Mustafa Kemal Pasha, leader of
the Turkish Nationalists, giving Kemal
Pasha's conditions for the conclusion of
a definite accord with Constantinople
for attendance at the London conference,
the Constantinople correspondent of the
Times declared that the Sultan will be
required to publish an edict recognizing
Angora as the only Turkish Govern-
ment.

If Kemal's demands are conceded, he
adds, the Sultan may remain in Con-
stantinople, but the Government must
be transferred provisionally to Angora.
The Constantinople Cabinet will be abo-
lished and replaced by a specially ac-
credited Angora council. Angora sur-
viving the present crisis of the Sultan's
Government will be the only Turkish
Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—There
is a crisis in the Cabinet here, due to
attempts by the Nationalists to carry
out their old plan of removing the seat
of the Sultan's temporal power. Three
of the ministers, including the foreign
minister, have fled to Angora, and the
others are resigning.

The Armenian demand that they be
admitted to the Constantinople Govern-
ment, but the Government must be
transferred provisionally to Angora.
The Constantinople Cabinet will be abo-
lished and replaced by a specially ac-
credited Angora council. Angora sur-
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MEXICAN CONGRESS
TAKES UP PROBLEMS

Special Session Meeting Today
Will Consider Measures on
Oil, Banking and Indemnity.

MAY CLEAR UP ARTICLE 27

Administration Said to Want a
Clear-Cut Law—Obreros Party
in Complete Control.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 6.—The special

session of Congress called by President
Obreros for tomorrow will be confronted
with the task of solving several prob-
lems, the successful disposition of which
will favor the President. It is ex-
pected that President Obreros will
appear in person before the Congress in
the afternoon and deliver a message
urging the immediate passage of cer-
tain projects.

Among the measures to be submitted
are those concerning the petroleum and
agrarian questions, a new banking sys-
tem, new labor laws and indemnities.
In official circles it is said there is a
strong possibility that specific and defi-
nite action will be taken with regard
to Article XXVII, declaring as it is
being retroactive.

It has been rumored that the Ad-
ministration wishes a clear-cut, joke-
less law which will embody the Mexi-
can Government's stand on petroleum
rights, settling the drawn-out contro-
versy between Mexico and the oil com-
panies.

The agrarian question, which included
a project for expropriating the lands of
farmers and breaking up the large ha-
ciendas, is said to be one of the most
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Conservative Investments Well Diversified

To select conservative and well diversified investments is by no means a difficult procedure in these exceptional times, when there are available such a wide variety of sound securities to yield approximately from

6% to 8%

Our investment circular mentions numerous offerings from which to make conservative and diversified selections.

Write for List No. 1316

Spencer Trask & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

Bonds

Investors should ask for our February Bond Circular. It lists many attractive issues of Government, Municipal, Public Utility and Railroad bonds which we are recommending for investment.

Harris, Forbes & Co.

Pine Street, Outer William
NEW YORK

State of Washington 5 1/2%

Due 1941-1951
To yield 5.15% to optional date
and 5.50% thereafter

Cincinnati, O., Sch. Dist. 6s

Due 1923-1928
To yield 5.75% to 5.80%

Akron, Ohio, 5 1/2%

Due 1923-1928
To yield 5.40%

Yonkers, N. Y., 5 1/2%

Due 1923-1928
To yield 5.25% to 4.90%

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 4s

Due 1944-1946
To yield 4.90%

Circulars on request.

Estabrook & Co.

24 Broad St., New York
15 State St., Boston
Hartford Providence Springfield

Confidence in Canada's Bonds

The steady increase in savings deposits reported by banks in Canada is proof positive of the thriftiness and stability of the people of that country. This outstanding characteristic of the Canadian people inspires the confidence of investors throughout the United States, both private and institutional, in the security underlying Canadian Government Provincial and Municipal Bonds.

We now offer bonds of this class to yield from

6 1/2% to 7 1/2%

Principal and interest payable in United States funds.

Full particulars T-27 on request.

Wood, Gundy & Co.

Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Toronto London, Eng.

A Prosperous Utility

A Prosperous Territory

—largest electric and gas utility company in Oklahoma—supplies rich oil, agricultural and manufacturing regions including Oklahoma City, Sapulpa, Muskogee, etc., with a necessity.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.

First & Refunding Mfg. 7 1/2% Gold Bonds

Due February 1, 1941

Stable earnings, steady growth of company and strong safeguards surrounding these bonds are features which should appeal to the investor.

Price 95 and interest to yield about 8 1/2%

Circular T-31 on request

Chas. Wesley & Co.

52 Cedar Street, New York
Telephone, Reber 3301

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reserve Position at New York and Elsewhere—The Stock Market and the Railways.

If last week's reduction in reserve ratio at the New York Federal Bank, bringing the percentage to a lower figure even than that of a year ago, might have seemed of itself to point to tight money, the statement for the whole reserve system could not be so interpreted. The week's increase in the average reserve ratio of the twelve banks combined is not great; the percentage is now 40-1-3, as against 40 a week ago. But the increase has been continuous in every week since Dec. 23, when it stood at 45%. The system's present ratio is the highest since the end of September, 1919; it is 4 1/2 per cent. above that of a year ago, and the substantial recovery since the year began contrasts with an uninterrupted weekly decrease between Jan. 9 and Feb. 6 last year.

That this has occurred while the reserve percentage at New York alone is lower than at the end of December merely emphasizes the now well-known fact that interior banks have been strengthening themselves at New York's expense. Every other reserve district now reports a substantially higher reserve ratio than New York. When it is added that discounts of the entire system have decreased \$23,000,000 last week and \$368,000,000 since the end of January (New York alone showing increase for both periods) and that while New York's note circulation increased \$3,700,000 last week the note issues of the rest of the system decreased \$22,000,000, it is plain enough that the general credit situation is improving steadily. It remains to be seen when the interior districts which have been under special stress will again be able to stand on their own feet.

That the temporary and casual fluctuations on the Stock Exchange have indicated only the testing of the market by professional speculators and that the tests have proved nothing except the absence of any other buying or selling orders has been evident for several weeks. There are negative as well as positive inferences which may be drawn, however. One is that liquidation of real holdings through force of necessity has ceased. If, moreover, as most people of experience had to admit, the prolonged decline on the Stock Exchange between Election Day and New Year's week foreshadowed similar results later on in the business situation, then it is equally reasonable to assume that the recent halt in the downward movement indicates that the trade situation also will presently reach something like equilibrium.

The fact that commodity markets were still declining last week, unemployment continuing and distress in many agricultural districts increasing, proves nothing to the contrary. These are the very conditions which we can now see to have been foreshadowed by the "bear market" in election week which so greatly surprised and disconcerted Wall Street. For this reason some legitimate ground of reassurance as to the future course of things in general industry may be obtained even from the present purposeless stock market.

The action, or perhaps one should say the inaction, of the railway stocks is especially interesting from that viewpoint. Considering the many deficits even in the railway earnings reports for December, and the extremely pessimistic statements made last week by Mr. Arthur concerning the January results, one might on general principles have expected a severe decline in railway stocks. But there has been no such decline. Taken as a whole, the railway shares at the close of last week were higher than in the first week of January, and the low December prices represented no such decline in 1920 as had occurred with industrial shares.

This is a more striking fact than most people seem to realize. If railroads which are now not earning interest on their debt cannot do better in the next few months, it is quite possible to conceive of very grave consequences. Yet if a long series of defaults and reorganizations were to be taken for granted, then why is the stock market so indifferent?

It is a very remarkable situation. Gross earnings might increase sufficiently to change the situation; but we are confronted with nation-wide trade reaction, and trade reaction logically implies reduced traffic and therefore reduction in total transportation revenue. That revenue might be increased through the further raising of freight rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission; but this possibility raises the question whether, with prices of commodities so heavily reduced, the present rates are not all that business can pay and still flourish. There is a third expedient of reducing railway wages; which, in response to conditions in the labor market and rise in cost of living, were advanced on the average 7 1/2 per cent. between 1918 and 1920, and 25 per cent. further by the wage award of last July.

We are likely to learn before very long to what extent any of these possible solutions will appear in the railway situation or whether Congress and the commission will resort to a new though presumably temporary credit operation in order to bridge over an awkward interval. For the present the outstanding fact appears to be that Congress has formally pledged itself and its agent, the Interstate Commerce Commission, to a definite policy which infers the protection of any property capitalised railway from incurring disaster because the instructions of Congress were not carried out by the commission's first occupant in fulfilling them.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 5, 1921.

Total sales.....			Last Week.....			Year to Date.....			Average price 50 stocks.....			Last Week.....			Year to Date.....		
2,643,710			2,643,710			26,193,068			71.50 68.49 72.23 67.09			71.50 68.49 72.23 67.09			71.50 68.49 72.23 67.09		
Same period a year ago.....			6,538,762			26,193,068			Same period a year ago.....			Same period a year ago.....			Same period a year ago.....		
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Orders executed and
inquiries invited in
all listed stocks
and bonds

A. A. Housman & Co.

MEMBERS:
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange
New York Produce Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Associate Members of
Liverpool Cotton Association

20 Broad Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES:
33 West 33rd Street, New York City
Liberty Building, Philadelphia
Woodward Bldg., Washington
Amsterdam, Holland

Mississippi River Power Company

15 Year 7% Sinking Fund
Gold Debentures

Due November 1, 1935

Price to Yield About 8%

An obligation of one of the
largest and most efficient
hydro-electric power plants
in the world.

We recommend these debentures
for investment.

Circular upon request.

Stone & Webster

INCORPORATED
120 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 6020
Boston Chicago

Exempt from
Federal Income Taxes

\$500,000

State of Washington

5% Gold Bonds

Due 1941, Optional 1931

Price 102.70

Yielding 5.15% to optional

date

and 5.50% thereafter.

\$500,000

City of Toledo, Ohio

5 1/2% and 5 1/4% School

District Bonds

Due 1925-1960

Price to yield 5.60 to 5.15

\$500,000

State of North Carolina

6 1/4% Notes

Due Feb. 15, 1922

Price to yield 6%

Descriptive Circular

upon request.

STACY & BRAUN

5 Nassau Street

New York

Chicago Cincinnati Toledo

Exempt from all Federal

Income Taxes

South Carolina

Municipal Bonds

To Yield 6%

Due Jan. 1, 1923 to 1941 Incl.

These bonds are payable in gold

in New York and are secured

by a direct unlimited tax upon

property having over \$2,000,000

assessed valuation. The total

bonded debt is only \$80,000 (this

issue) and population over 12,000.

Legality approved by

Messrs. Reed, Dougherty & Hoyt

Further particulars upon

request for Circular T-14

BRANDON GORDON

AND

WADDELL

Ground Floor, Singer Building

88 Liberty Street New York

Closing Rates

Foreign Exchange

Current, Cable, Cheque

London 63.90 63.40 63.90

Paris 7.30 7.20 7.30

Switzerland 1.70 1.60 1.70

Italy 1.70 1.60 1.70

Spain 1.70 1.60 1.70

UNCERTAINTIES IN FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

European Judgment of Money
Market Situation Now Under-
going Some Revision.

THE GERMAN REPARATIONS

Financial London Relieved at Agree-
ment in Paris but Rerplexed
Over Manner of Payment.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A certain re-
casting of views regarding the mon-
etary outlook is in progress among
financial circles here. Until very re-
cently the feeling was one of growing
confidence that cheaper money was
not far distant. This was encouraged
to a considerable extent by the views
expressed in private and public by
certain leading American bankers and
by signs that the New York money
market position was becoming easier.

It is now apparent, however, from
the renewed advance of money rates
in America, that too much was read
into American bankers' statements;
also it is now evident, from cables
reaching international bankers here,
that there is little likelihood of im-
mediate reduction of the Federal Re-
serve's discount rates. Hopes of an
early fall in our own bank rate are
consequently diminishing, and they
received another blow this week when
bank returns disclosed fresh expansion
in the note circulation, renewed large
borrowings by Government and a
sharp drop in the ratio of reserve to
liabilities. The expansion in note cir-
culation was due more or less to
normal end-of-the-month require-
ments, but it is rather disquieting that
the Government should have been
compelled to borrow from the Bank
of England at a time when revenue is
flowing in at a rapid rate. The ex-
chequer has been placed in this position
by the tightness of money in the
open London market, which has al-
lowed Treasury bills to run off and
has restricted purchases of new bills.
It is noticeable that in recent public
speeches dealing with the financial
problems confronting Europe, leading
bankers here have carefully refrained
from attempting to forecast the
course of money rates in the near fu-
ture. As a rule they are not in agree-
ment with a "dear money policy,"
although it is doubtful whether the
moment is quite ripe for stimulating
trade by cheaper money; for our
market is once again threatened with
heavy demands for capital, and de-
spite the improvement which has un-
doubtedly taken place in the banking
and currency position, it is necessary
to keep some check upon private and
public borrowing.

Concerning the German Payments.

Financial opinion in this market is
under no illusions regarding the settle-
ment of the sum which Germany
must pay on account of reparations.
The payment is possible and there is
relief that an agreement has at last
been reached by the Entente powers
regarding it. But there is no jumping
to the conclusion that taxation will be
lightened soon as a result of it or that
Continental budgets will forthwith be
balanced and inflated currencies
quickly reduced to manageable propor-
tions. The course of the exchanges
since the new reparations plan was
announced indicates this. German
marks have naturally fallen in value,
but so have francs and lire. Conti-
nental and American orders to buy
francs poured in at first, but further
consideration of the Allies' plan showed
the rise in francs to have been over-
done and a reaction has since been in
progress.

The annual payments constitute an
alluring sum, but it is one thing to
fix such an indemnity and quite an-
other to enforce its payment. Even if
Germany pays, the allied markets
are in a dilemma as to the form in
which to accept payment. Specie pay-
ments appear to be out of the ques-
tion and payment in goods and ma-
terials is looked at doubtfully as in-
troducing dangerous economic prob-
lems. The negotiable bonds which it
is proposed Germany shall deliver to
the Allies to cover the first two annu-
ities will be acceptable, because such
bonds could be used by the allied Gov-
ernments as collateral for loans in
America and other countries. But this
only deals with the fringe of the prob-
lem. There is also an admitted dan-
ger of stifling Germany's foreign trade
by the imposition of the tax on ex-
ports. However, it is conceded to be

virtually impossible at the moment to
visualize the probable effect on her
export trade of the reparations con-
ditions as at present laid down.

The Fall in Silver.

Silver is now selling at the lowest

price since November of 1916. The

nearness of the Chinese New Year and

reported difficulties of a Philippine in-

stitution have brought the market in

close touch with the speculation in

Chinese exchange and heavy offerings

of the metal have come from the East.

American selling has also been en-
couraged by the more favorable con-
dition of sterling exchange, and Conti-
nental supplies are coming forward
steadily. The market is consequently
oversupplied, and only a large demand
for India has prevented an even more
severe break. With cash silver com-
manding a premium of two pence an
ounce over forward contracts, and a
large speculative position still open,
the probable movement of silver during
the next few weeks or months is ex-
tremely difficult to foresee.

Currency notes outstanding were

slightly reduced last week. They are

now £330,427,837, against £330,034,000

a week ago and £367,628,000 at the

end of 1920.

COURSE OF THE MARKETS.

CALL MONEY.

High. Low. Date.

Same week 1920.25 Feb. 4 10 Feb. 6

Year to date. 5 Feb. 2 8 Jan. 10

Last yr. to date. 5 Feb. 2 8 Jan. 10

TIME MONEY.

Same week 1920. 7 1/2 Feb. 1 8 Jan. 21

Year to date. 7 1/2 Jan. 3 6 Jan. 18

Last yr. to date. 7 1/2 Jan. 3 6 Jan. 18

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Last week. 7 1/2 Jan. 31 7 1/2 Jan. 3

Same week 1920. 5 1/2 Jan. 2 6 Feb. 2

Year to date. 5 1/2 Jan. 2 6 Feb. 2

Last yr. to date. 5 1/2 Jan. 2 6 Feb. 2

Open Market Discount Rates.

Prime eligible acceptances, on call. 6

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve

Bank. 60 to 90 days. 5 1/2

Non-member and private bankers, eli-

gible, 60 to 90 days. 5 1/2

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days. 8 1/2

DISCOUNT RATES OF THE FEDERAL

RESERVE BANKS.

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days

(including member banks' 15-day collateral

notes) secured by:

Federal (Treasury) Liberty Bonds. Unsecured.

Reserve Bank of New York. 5 1/2

Bank of America. 5 1/2

Bank of Montreal. 5 1/2

Bank of the South Atlantic. 5 1/2

Bank of the West. 5 1/2

Bank of the North Atlantic. 5 1/2

Bank of the Middle West. 5 1/2

Bank of the South West. 5 1/2

Bank of the North West. 5 1/2

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Bank of the North West. 5 1/2

Bank of the South East. 5 1/2

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investment the—

Ohio Power Company

First and Refunding Mortgage
Series "A" 7% Sinking Fund
Gold Bonds

DUE JANUARY 1, 1921

A direct mortgage lien on property

appraised at over \$35,000,000.

Company's net income equal to

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Sinking Fund 1 1/2% of outstanding

bonds from January 1, 1924

to 1936, and 2% thereafter to

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Price 95 1/2 and Interest

to yield 7.40%

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strongly entrenched cor-
poration which is the lar-
gest of its kind in this coun-
try and has an extremely
successful past record.

Further reasons why we selected
and are recommending this se-
curity are contained in our
Special Letter "A" which we
will be glad to mail to anyone
interested.

Tax Exempt in Connecticut

\$682,000

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Refunding 6% Gold Bonds

Due Dec. 1, 1924-1929, inclusive

FREE FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in Con-
necticut, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts,
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and other States. Eligible as security for Postal
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(Accrued interest to be added)

Amount Due Price Yield

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these of established Electric Light and Power Companies are surrounded with more fundamental investment protection than any other class of security.

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Business Reasonably Large in
Quantity, but Much Reduced
in Total Values.

WEAKENING GRAIN MARKETS

Competition of Our Wheat With
Argentina and Australia Now
Affecting Prices.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—While wholesale business last week showed a slight improvement over the previous week, the buying of dry goods is almost entirely to satisfy immediate needs, and orders for thirty to sixty-day shipments are an exception. The yardage trade compares well with last year, but the drop in prices makes a considerable showing in dollars and cents. This is best shown by the monthly reports of the mail order houses, indicating declines of 35 to 37 per cent. as compared with last year's business.

A somewhat larger number of buyers were here last week than last year and road sales are fairly satisfactory. Loadings of grain on the leading Western roads have fallen off materially, and whereas recently they were ahead of last year they are now about even with that period. A still further decrease is expected as the call for cars from shippers has slackened. Eastern roads have issued orders to store 80,000 flats and gondolas, indicating to what extent business has contracted. Coal loadings were now about even to slightly below those of a year ago.

Independent steel interests are operating at a slightly larger per cent. of capacity than last year ago due to accumulated orders, but there is still considerable doubt as to whether the improvement is temporary or not. The leading industry continues to operate at about the same capacity as of late. The weekly statement of the Chicago banks indicated that liquidation still continues in some lines of business, but that the situation from a financial standpoint is better.

May wheat and all deliveries of corn and oats sold at new low figures on the crop the last week, liquidation being active despite the heavy hedging of coarse grains and the slow export demand for wheat. Net losses as compared with a week ago were only 3% to 4% on wheat, while corn gained 1% to 1 cent and oats lost 1 cent, covering being responsible.

Competition between the United States, Argentina and Australia as sellers in the world's wheat market is becoming considerable keener, with the result that prices have been adversely affected and with a strained financial situation there is an opinion among some of the closest observers that lower figures than have generally been anticipated will be seen before the crop is harvested. It is probable that the crop damage talk will commence unusually early this season on account of the extremely mild weather. Green bugs have been reported in sufficient numbers to cause a little damage in Texas and Oklahoma, and if there is a cold and wet spring the overseas market become serious. Statistically the situation is regarded as strong in this country, but to offset this is the fact that Argentina has around 100,000,000 bushels to dispose of and Australia nearly a like quantity.

The entire future of general business is regarded as being bound up with the grain markets at the present time. Coarse grains are selling at figures that preclude agricultural sections from buying machinery or stock freely. Corn at 30 to 35 cents per bushel, the farmer is more inclined to hold than ever before, realizing that he has very little to lose and much to gain. The only grain being sold at present is that of tenants who are forced to dispose of their product in order to protect themselves.

GAME PRODUCED \$3,200,000.

State Conservation Commission Capitalizes Values at \$54,000,000.
ALBANY, Feb. 6.—George D. Pratt, State Conservation Commissioner, places a capitalized value of approximately \$54,000,000 on the birds and mammals of game birds, game animals and fur-bearing animals of the State. These birds and mammals, the Commissioner says in his annual report, are transmitted to the Legislature, return an annual dividend of more than \$3,200,000 and cost the State for their protection and increase only about \$182,000. The figures, Commissioner Pratt asserts, are based on definite reports made by hunters and trappers of the actual amount of game killed during the season.

"For fish and game protection in 1918 the Conservation Commission disbursed approximately \$200,000," says the report. "Fully one-half of this expense, however, was for the protection of game, which leaves approximately \$100,000 chargeable against other wild-life resources."

Two hundred and eighty thousand, nine hundred and forty-five hunters, paid \$1,526,960 game and fur-bearing animals, the report shows. Almost half a million hunters, the Commissioner says, were active during the year 1918. The demand for mammals for fur has been dropping, but the hands of trappers during the year. Skunks come third on the list, with a total of 187,763. They are followed with 115,013, after which the ducks are listed at 109,653. The deer and antelope are next, with 100,000 each. There was an average of more than seven animals or birds for each hunter.

PLAN TO AID CHILEAN LABOR.

Government Officials Stirred to Action by Fatal Nitrate Riots.
SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 5.—Measures to remedy the unemployment situation in the nitrate district, where thousands of persons are out of work, resulting in unrest and some rioting, are being discussed by Chilean Government officials.

It is said that at Friday night's conference with President Alessandri and the Ministers of Interior and War, at which the disorders and labor situation were discussed, it was brought out that the Congressional leaders had agreed to expedite the pending bills providing for public work, and that to relieve the unemployment. It is estimated that more than 20,000 men have been thrown out of work in the affected regions on account of the closing of nitrate plants and reduced production in the copper mines.

The guards at the plants in the vicinity of San Gregorio, where thirty-six workers and six nitrate men were killed and many thousands were wounded in rioting last Thursday, have been strengthened in order to prevent the possible spread of the disturbances.

BRITISH GRAIN PRICES FALL.
Decrease in Living Costs Expected as the Result of Marked Declines.
LONDON, Feb. 6.—A decrease in the cost of living in Great Britain is expected on account of the recent drop in grain quotations. After the decline in Argentine wheat home-grown grains declined sharply, and the provincial markets weakened, in Northampton and Canterbury wheat fell 15 shillings the quarter, and barley 10 shillings and in Nottingham wheat and barley dropped 10 shillings.

These reductions are counted upon materially to assist in lowering the cost of living, the official figures for which are expected to show a fall of 20 points for January.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 5, 1921.

Total sales, \$38,240,950
Same period a year ago 101,738,800

Year to Date, \$350,184,100
Same period a year ago 464,183,800

Average price 40 bonds, 70.38 70.32
Same period a year ago 70.61 70.01

High, Low, Last, Change

Range, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 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French Government Issues

French 4s, 1917
French 5s, 1931
French 5s, 1920
French 6s, 1920

German Municipal Issues

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Greater Berlin 4s
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Cologne 4s
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Bank of America

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4848 Receiver

LISTED SECURITIES

Bought and Sold
for
Investment or on
Conservative Margin
Accounts

B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
12 Broadway New York City
Phone Broad 6037

MILLER & GO.

Members
New York Stock Exchange
EQUITABLE BLDG.
120 Broadway New York

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

59 Wall Street.
New York

Investment Suggestions

Sent for list
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway, New York
57 St. Francisco St. Montreal, Canada

G'dear Tire & Rub. Com. & Pfd.
Northern State Power, all issues
Standard Gas & Elec., all issues

H. M. BYLLESBY & CO.
Private Office in Chicago
Telephone Chicago 878

SIFTS CITY'S SHARE OF B. R. T. EXPENSES

Delaney is Compiling Statement
Similar to One on I. R. T.
Operating Costs.

MAY FIGHT COUNSEL'S PAY

Will Protest Inclusion of the
Cost of Higher Fare
Propaganda.

A report showing what expenditures have been made by Lindsey M. Garrison as receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and charged to operation of the company's rapid transit lines in which the city has a financial interest, is being prepared by Transit Construction Commissioner John H. Delaney. It will be similar to the statement printed last Monday showing alleged improper charges to the cost of operation by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Delay in completing the report, it was explained, was due to the difficulties caused by the receivership. There was also some interference with the work by the committee of legislators who have been delving into the company's financial condition.

Among the principal expenditures to which Commissioner Delaney is reported to object is the salary paid to Carl M. Owen, counsel for Receiver Garrison, said to be \$25,000 a year. Mr. Garrison, according to information obtained by Mr. Delaney, receives a stated sum for his services. This amount, it was reported, is \$100,000 a year, or \$25,000 more than was paid to Colonel Timothy S. Williams as President of the company. If this additional \$25,000 is paid to Mr. Owen, Mr. Delaney may not object to the \$100,000 paid to the receiver, although he may criticize the failure of Mr. Garrison to use the large legal staff which the company regularly employs.

But Mr. Delaney, it was stated, would protest the charge of the cost of printing, or anything else made in the interest of increased fare propaganda, to the cost of operation. This charge, he was said to believe, should be made against the security holders of the company and not against any charges for which the city is partly responsible.

The what account the cost of the Malbone Street accident will be charged has not yet been determined, although it was said that Mr. Delaney is entirely satisfied that they should not be charged to operation. "Just what these costs will amount to is not known, but the guess that the total would be more than \$1,000,000 was considered conservative."

Mr. Delaney, it was stated, would have his report ready in about a week.

Johns Hopkins School Seeks Fund.
The alumnae of the Johns Hopkins School for Nursing, Baltimore, Md., are seeking an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 to carry on the work of the school.

Miss M. Adelaide Nutting, a graduate of the first class and later Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins School, now head of the department of nursing and health in Teachers College, Columbia University, is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

COMMODITY PRICES

The course of commodity prices in the wholesale cash market was again downward last week. Of the eighteen principal staples in the subject table, not one advanced last week. There was decline, more or less emphatic, in all of them except iron, steel, copper, printed cloth and beef, which closed the week unchanged. Furthermore, each of these eighteen articles except coffee, lead, copper, printed cloth, pork and beef sold last week at the lowest price of 1921, while wheat, corn, oats and cotton reached lower prices than any touched in 1920.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business at last week's close, a week before and a year ago:

Commodity	Feb. 6, 1921	Feb. 6, 1920	Feb. 6, 1921
Wheat, No. 2 red	\$1.80	\$1.85	\$2.40
Wheat, No. 2 white	1.80	1.85	2.40
Oats, No. 2 white	1.00	1.05	1.00
Flour, No. 2	1.00	1.05	1.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08	.07	.15
Sugar, granulated	.08	.07	.15
Butter, cream, 92 score	.40	.40	.47
Eggs, fresh, gathered	.47	.47	.40
Lard, prime	.28	.28	.22
Corn, No. 2	.30	.30	.30
Beef, family	.28	.28	.22
Iron, 2 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 2 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 3 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 4 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 5 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 6 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 7 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 8 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 9 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 10 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 11 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 12 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 13 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 14 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 15 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 16 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 17 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 18 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 19 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 20 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 21 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 22 1/2	.30	.30	.30
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Steel, 44 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 45 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 46 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 47 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 48 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 49 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 50 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 51 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 52 1/2	.30	.30	.30
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Steel, 55 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 56 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 57 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 58 1/2	.30	.30	.30
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Steel, 60 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 61 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 62 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 63 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 64 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 65 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 66 1/2	.30	.30	.30
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Steel, 68 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 69 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 70 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 71 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 72 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 73 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 74 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 75 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 76 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 77 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 78 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 79 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 80 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 81 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 82 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 83 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 84 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 85 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 86 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 87 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 88 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 89 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 90 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 91 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 92 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 93 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 94 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 95 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 96 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 97 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 98 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 99 1/2	.30	.30	.30
Steel, 100 1/2	.30	.30	.30

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business at last week's close, a week before and a year ago:

Flour	.....	16.25	Jan. 7	8.00	Dec. 2
Coffee	.....	1.64	Jan. 11	.064	Dec. 2
Sugar	.....	.23	July 12	.08	Dec. 1
Butter	.....	.77	Apr. 24	.514	Dec. 2
Eggs	.....	.80	Dec. 10	.424	Mar. 1
Lard	.....	.23	Jan. 2	18.55	Dec. 1
Pork	.....	47.00	Jan. 2	29.50	Dec. 2
Beef	.....	58.00	Oct. 19	20.00	May 1
Iron	.....	83.51	Aug. 31	38.00	Dec. 2
Steel	.....	65.00	July 23	43.00	Jan. 1
Lead	.....	9.80	Mar. 15	4.50	Dec. 2
Tin	.....	65.25	Jan. 11	24.50	Dec. 1
Copper	.....	65.50	Jan. 5	32.25	Dec. 1
Cotton	.....	43.75	July 21	12.00	Dec. 2
Printothela	.....	1.64	Apr. 13	.054	Nov. 3

Highest and lowest prices for principal commodities in the war period, Jan. 1, 1914, to date:

SCHACHNOER & SAG, 1200 1st AV.
meat and provision company, partnership
dissolved; proprietors, Mr. Schachnoer,
who assumes no responsibility for Mr. Hagg.

TURN BUILDING
BECOMING APPARENTTone of Instructions to Material
Sales Agents Indicates
Change.

CEMENT DOWN 40 CENTS

Prices Will Not Go Below 1919 Levels,
Nor Above 1920 Peak,
This Year.Building construction has turned the
point of its darkest depression, according
to interpretations of underlying factors
in the industry as made by The New
Service Daily Building Reports.Reasons for this conclusion are based
upon the changed tone of letters of in-
struction and policy being sent out
to sales representatives by large building
material manufacturers, by a turn in
volume from commercial to housing con-
struction and the growing consciousness
on the part of prospective building in-
vestors that basic building materials
prices have reached shrinking limits un-
der existing production costs.Probably the last notable price reduc-
tion for this year in the basic building
material list is the current one on Port-
land cement, down to 40 cents a bag, New
York, with the usual 25 cents a bag re-
bate to the consumer for the empty cask-
ons in the cement. At four bags to a barrel, this makes the net
cost of cement to the builder \$3.10. The
price for the cement in 1919, with a 15-
cent bag rebate, was \$3.25.Common brick at wholesale sell-
ing at \$14 a thousand, with a 15-cent
rebate, is only \$1.95 a thousand, which is
a thousand more than they were selling
for in 1919.These are symbols reflecting the ex-
tent of the basic building material price
drops since the beginning of the year. The
prices have reached a point where they
have dropped proportionately more. Yel-
low pine in the form of lumber has been
dropped, for example, has dropped in
wholesale prices from \$10.00 to \$9.00 a
thousand, or 10 per cent.Investors looking into the 1921 market
are faced with the fact that the spring
building season is only four weeks away.
Bringing with it an overwhelming
potential demand for building supplies.
Financial interests are conscious of con-
centrated public gaze in their direction
to note what they are doing to help
the housing situation without the
stimulus of a heavy spring building
season.Building material and contracting
interests have already shown a disposition
to insist on a continuation of the
building investigation unless the
cost of building loans is reduced pro-
portionately with the reduction in the
cost of building materials and of the
greater efficiency of labor which results
in a reduction in the cost of construction.
Building materials have already
dropped more than 40 per cent. in less
than six months.Without cheaper building money
there can be no hope of a continuance
of building material prices at their
present lowered levels. Already the
possibility of building materials
dropping to points below the 1919 level
is as remote as it is negligible. Under
present policies of the Federal Reserve
banks, the possibility of a further
reduction in the cost of building
materials is not likely to be realized.
Schedules of building material producers
cannot be prepared.Manufacturers will not lay up large
inventories only to have them used up
if the building market is not financed so
as to absorb them in reasonable degree.
Millers are still closed, many are still
operating at this time if anything like
building material price stability is to
prevail next autumn when the full pre-
pare for building material and supplies
will be required.Already sales representatives are re-
ceiving instructions of tone different
from what they have received for the
year. This is the language of one
typical of many:On purchases made after this date
the prices given are guaranteed against
further reduction on any stock on hand
or delivered up to the 15th of March, 1921.
Yest building material mergers are
being developed. The cement has
been consummated. In times like
these they symbolize the statement of
factors which make the building in time
of long-continued famine.

ADJUST TUNNEL PROBLEMS.

Committee Recommends Lights to
Regulate Speed Under Hudson.A possible solution to problems in con-
nection with the vehicular tunnel under
the Hudson River has been worked out
and submitted to the New York State
Bridge and Tunnel Commission by an
advisory transportation committee of
which E. E. Lashum is Chairman. Last
Winter there was a serious accident
involving the merits of the one, two and
three way roadways for the proposed
tunnel. Clifford M. Hall, Chief Engineer
to the Commission, recommended a
two-way roadway twenty feet wide,
and then upon the roadway a single
lane to study the engineering problems.
The committee recommended signal
lights similar to those in the subway
to regulate the speed of traffic through
the tunnel. The committee also recom-
mended that the tunnel be divided into
two sections, the first section to be
made repairs exceeding a minute
when traffic was stopped. The removal
of disabled vehicles should be provided
to haul them out of the tunnel. Another
made was that the tunnel should be "dry
cleaned" by mechanical sweepers every
twenty-four hours.

UPHOLD UTILITY BOARDS.

Governors of 35 States Find Their
Work Satisfactory.Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Governor Miller
has received from Governor Charles H.
Brough of Arkansas copies of telegrams
received by the latter from Governors
of other States whom he queried concern-
ing the usefulness of public service com-
missions.With one exception the chief execu-
tives told Governor Brough that they
had proved satisfied with the work of
their commissions. The exception was
Governor Campbell of Arizona, who said
that he could not commend the work of
his commission, but attributed this to its
inability rather than to failure of the prin-
ciple.Governor Smith, who preceded Govern-
or Miller in his message said that de-
spite "conflicts in jurisdiction between
the commission and localities" he felt
that the work of the system had been
worked "very satisfactorily." In this
State, Governor Miller had received from
Governor Clement of Vermont told Gov-
ernor Brough that they would recom-
mend the establishment of a public service
commission.In all thirty-five out of forty-eight
Governors contributed to this symposium
of opinion.

LIMITS RETURN OF GOODS.

Chicago Health Commissioner Issues
Order in Contagious Disease Fight.Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Declaring the step
should aid materially in fighting small-
pox and other contagious diseases,
Health Commissioner Hubert H. Searles
has issued a drastic order prohibiting the
return of certain classes of purchases
to dry goods and department stores.The order was directed to 840 business
houses shown to be handling the sort of
merchandise listed, and while there is
no penalty attached for failure to obey,
it is believed the stores will comply.It is estimated by merchants that the
return of goods at least 25 per cent.
The order is directed against the re-
turn of certain classes of purchases to
dry goods and department stores. Those
who were used directly in contact with
the skin and used directly in contact
with the skin and used directly in contact
with the skin.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The quotations of the outside will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES	When Payable	Quotation	SECURITIES	When Payable	Quotation
Ala. Power 1st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	City of Wash. 1st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. Southern 1st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 2nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 1st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 3rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 2nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 4th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 3rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 5th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 4th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 6th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 5th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 7th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 6th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 8th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 7th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 9th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 8th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 10th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 9th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 11th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 10th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 12th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 11th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 13th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 12th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 14th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 13th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 15th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 14th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 16th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 15th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 17th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 16th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 18th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 17th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 19th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 18th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 20th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 19th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 21st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 20th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 22nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 21st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 23rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 22nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 24th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 23rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 25th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 24th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 26th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 25th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 27th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 26th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 28th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 27th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 29th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 28th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 30th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 29th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 31st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 30th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 32nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 31st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 33rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 32nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 34th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 33rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 35th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 34th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 36th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 35th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 37th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 36th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 38th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 37th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 39th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 38th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 40th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 39th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 41st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 40th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 42nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 41st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 43rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 42nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 44th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 43rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 45th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 44th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 46th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 45th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 47th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 46th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 48th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 47th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 49th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 48th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 50th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 49th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 51st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 50th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 52nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 51st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 53rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 52nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 54th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 53rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 55th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 54th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 56th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 55th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 57th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 56th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 58th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 57th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 59th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 58th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 60th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 59th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 61st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 60th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 62nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 61st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 63rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 62nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 64th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 63rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 65th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 64th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 66th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 65th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 67th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 66th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 68th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 67th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 69th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 68th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 70th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 69th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 71st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 70th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 72nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 71st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 73rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 72nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 74th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 73rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 75th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 74th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 76th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 75th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 77th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 76th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 78th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 77th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 79th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 78th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 80th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 79th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 81st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 80th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 82nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 81st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 83rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 82nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 84th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 83rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 85th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 84th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 86th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 85th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 87th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 86th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 88th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 87th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 89th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 88th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 90th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 89th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 91st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 90th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 92nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 91st 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 93rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 92nd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 94th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 93rd 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 95th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 94th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 96th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 95th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 97th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 96th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 98th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 97th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 99th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75
Am. W. & N. 98th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75	Do. 100th 44	Mar. & Sep.	75 75

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

401	5	May	&	Nov.	80	35																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													</
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Star Drilling Machine Co., Akron, O.
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SAVE 30% ON YOUR ELECTRIC LAMPS

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All Lamps Sold New and Guaranteed.
Electrical & Engineering Corp.
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SMUGGLER TRAPPED WITH \$20,000 DRUGS

South, Disguised as Longshoreman, Made Friends With Suspicious Swedish Quartermaster.

FREIGHT SHIP RAIDED

Customs Squad Finds Revolvers, Whiskey, Silk and Perfumery on the "Pitt Bridge."

More evidence that international drug smugglers are running merrily into this city was obtained yesterday in the arrest of Frederick Sundlof, a Swedish quartermaster on the steamship Florence Luckenbach, now in repair at the Robins Dry Dock, Brooklyn, the police declared. Detectives made their second capture of \$20,000 worth of cocaine and heroin in less than a week.

The first intimation that narcotic runners from abroad were making New York their goal came several days ago, when Byron E. Newton, Collector of the Port, directed that special agents of the Treasury Department, investigating baggage examination had come across a drug trail. Both the Collector and Police Headquarters were quick to solve the customs men from participation in the scheme, the detectives declaring that sailors were the smugglers. According to Detective Boylan and Murphy, Sundlof walked into a carefully worked out police trap, leading the detectives to the cache of cocaine and heroin. The drugs confiscated, they added, were but a part of a great assignment which, apparently, by this time was in the hands of peddlers here. The capture of the quartermaster, the police said, was linked to the arrest of George Connors, a boatswain on the same steamship, who was alleged to have had \$20,000 worth of cocaine when he was arrested a week ago at 255 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Connors was taken to headquarters, where Dr. Simon personally cross-examined him. His replies caused the suspicion that other members of the crew of the Florence Luckenbach were engaged in the well-paid task of conveying drugs from Germany to America.

Difficult to Make Friends. Detectives working along the Brooklyn waterfront reported that certain seamen from the vessel made a sailor's rooming house their haunt, and Detective Boylan was assigned to get into this place. He fitted himself out as a longshoreman, took hook and all, and went to look there. He found it difficult to become friendly with frequenters of the house, and it was not until Friday that he became chummy with Sundlof.

They talked of ships and the sea and the skippers they had both sailed under. Through the interest aroused by Boylan's "chatting" of skippers the detective finally got to the point where he spoke of a wealthy friend who would pay any sum, even in the thousands, for a supply of cocaine and heroin sufficient to last a year. The wealthy friend's name, as the detective put it, eventually caused the quartermaster to make an appointment with Boylan to meet in a rooming house at Hamilton Avenue and Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

Yesterday the longshoreman and his friend appeared on time and so did Sundlof. The friend was "Joe" Murphy of headquarters, but to the Swedish sailor he was a resident being in a stony silk top hat, mustache, brown gaiters, canary gloves and malacca cane. Murphy appeared to be afraid of getting some longshoreman's grime on himself, but he said he got near enough for the quartermaster to produce seventy-five bottles of alleged cocaine and five pounds of what the narcotic squad said was heroin, all of which bore German stamps.

Commenting on Sundlof's arrest, Dr. Simon said he was certain that his staff faced the job of breaking up a smoothly working international system of drug smugglers, and he planned to keep the staff working on the system until it was broken up.

Big Haul as Ship. A raid on the American freighter Pitt Bridge, moored at the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, was made on Saturday evening by Inspector Hokeness. It resulted in the seizure of a quantity of lace, silk, revolvers and whiskey which had been brought over by members of the crew.

An intimation that the goods were on board was picked up by the Surveyor of the Port, Thomas E. Ryan, as he was riding on Friday in a Fifth Avenue bus and heard two men in a seat behind him talking how easy it was to get things off a ship in port. He discovered they belonged to the Pitt Bridge, which had recently arrived from Vigo, Spain, and the next day he sent Inspector Hokeness with his men to the ship.

In the port bunker forward, and hidden under several tons of coal, the customs men discovered twelve .44-caliber revolvers and seven small automatics, and in a water tank on the same deck they found fifty-one bottles of whiskey. On the tween decks some 100 boxes of goods were found, including a large quantity of lace, lingerie, table linen, bottles of perfume and silk stockings and underwear. These were all taken with the whiskey to the United States Barge Office.

\$102,425 FOR IRISH RELIEF.

Committee Gets Check for Sum Subscribed by New York Catholics.

On behalf of Archbishop Hayes, Mr. Dunn, Chancellor of the archdiocese, handed to Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Chairman of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland, a check for \$102,425 yesterday, the result of a collection taken up in churches of the archdiocese for Irish relief. Mr. Dunn said that it was the largest sum ever contributed by the Catholics of New York in any special collection.

The committee also announced the receipt of \$48,000 from the employees of James Watson & Co. and the entertainment recently given by them. The amount included \$10,000 donated personally by Mr. Butler.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Silk-lined Overcoats at Less Than Wholesale

It's a long time since good coats sold for so little. So, why not save a lot of money on a wonderful coat now, that will do you all next winter, and give you a fine change for the rest of this?

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Overcoats, made to sell for
\$85, \$90, \$95

\$47.50

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Overcoats, made to sell for
\$75, \$80, \$85

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Hart Schaffner & Marx
Overcoats, made to sell for
\$60, \$65, \$75

\$27.50

No Charge for Alterations

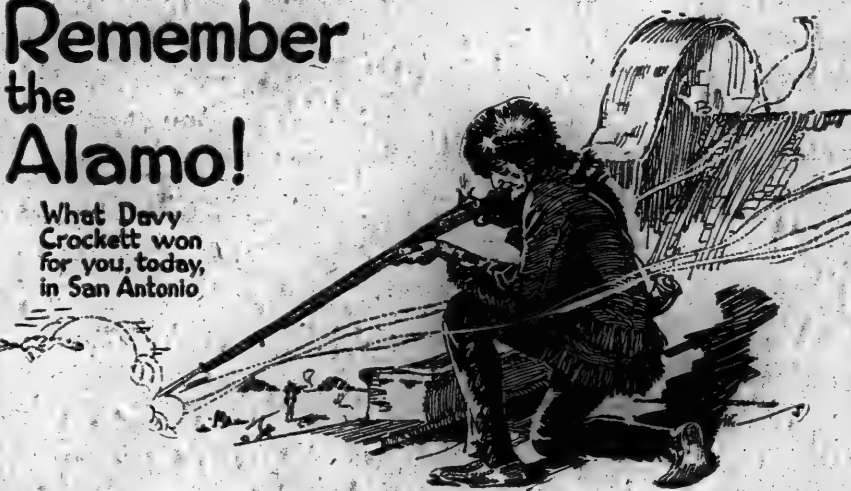
Wallach Bros.

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Remember the Alamo!

What Davy Crockett won for you, today, in San Antonio



WHEN Davy Crockett and his two hundred companions fell defending the Alamo in the bravest battle against odds that Americans ever fought, the winning of an empire began.

Fired to a patriotic frenzy by that cruel slaughter, in fifteen days Sam Houston had utterly routed Santa Anna and forever removed the Mexican menace from Texas soil.

Today the battle-scarred Alamo stands in San Antonio as a historic shrine which

every liberty-loving American delights to visit.

Not far from the Alamo is the greatest army post in the whole United States, whence flyer and doughboy went to France in conquering hosts.

You can see all these marvels as a part of your trip to California via the Sunset Route—historic shrines, magnificent hotels, brilliant social life—a delightful mingling of fascinating legend and modern hospitality.

Take the Sunset Route to California

Every mile a scene worth while

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A mild, sunny route all the way with Observation Car, Through Dining Car and other comforts of modern travel. Tri-weekly Sleeping Car Service to Globe, Arizona, for the Side Trip to ROOSEVELT DAM on the APACHE TRAIL. Daily Through Tourist Car Service between Wash., D. C. and San Francisco.

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Watts	Reg. Price	Our Price
10 to 25	40	32
25 to 40	45	32
40 to 60	50	32
60 to 100	100	70
100 to 150	120	87
150 to 200	140	104
200 to 300	180	132
300 to 400	220	160
400 to 600	280	208
600 to 1000	350	265

AMERICAN LAMP CO.
21 W. 12 St. Broadway Bldg.

BARGAINS IN BOOKS

During February

DUTTON'S

681 Fifth Avenue

Send for a Catalog

A Specimen Advertisement ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

(40 cents a line; six words to a line.)

TOWN NEIGHBORHOOD desirable well furnished room, bath, with reduced, congenial family, below 7th St. West; preferably where there are no other rooms; give particular references enclosed.

A similar advertisement in next Sunday's edition of The New York Times will cost \$2.25.

408

Your Bank

How much do you use it?

RECENTLY in analyzing our list of depositors, we were surprised to find how relatively few use the full range of business services which are at their disposal.

The fault may be our own in not making these services more definitely known.

If you use us merely as a place to keep your checking account, we suggest that the business counsel of our Credit Department is at your disposal. We are in constant daily touch with factors affecting the financial side of business such as markets, banking trends, credit, transportation and foreign trade conditions.

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How you can use us

1. Investment Information

We hold ourselves ready at all times to submit investment facts to our depositors. Having no securities of our own to sell, the information we give is free from self-interest.

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Being in close touch with markets, business trends, credit and transportation conditions—factors affecting the financial side of business, our depositors often find our advice of practical value.

3. Credit Information

Business men among our depositors often find our Credit Department able to supply credit information difficult to obtain promptly elsewhere.

4. Information on Foreign Trade

Our Foreign Department aims to advise and accommodate our depositors on almost every side of their business dealings overseas.

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Those whose business or pleasure takes them out of the country find marked advantages in our letters of credit. Our foreign representatives cover the principal points throughout the world.

THE above advantages, available at our nearest office, are at the disposal of our depositors and others seeking a sound banking connection.



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COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

HOUSTON ADMITS ONE NATION ASKED LOAN BE ANNULLED

But Secretary of Treasury Declines to Give Name of Ally to Senate Committee.

BRITAIN MADE PROPOSAL

New York Times Special Dis-
patches Gave This Informa-
tion Nine Months Ago.

SOME CREDITS STILL OPEN

\$98,699,000 Available to Four Countries, Houston Shows—Read Opposes Further Payments.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary of the Treasury Houston, testifying today before the Senate Committee on Judiciary, admitted that one nation had pro-

posed a cancellation of the loan obtained by it from the United States, but he declined to say what nation had made such a request.

"One nation," he said, in response to a question on the subject, "made the

"What nation?" asked Senator Reed.

"I prefer not to say," was the Secretary's reply, and he was not further pressed.

Mr. Houston informed the committee that it was not his intention during the short time he remained in office to make any additional loans or to establish any new credits for foreign nations. It was possible he said that payments would

be made under commitments already entered into. There was no indication that requests for these advances would be forthcoming by the nations concerned but "it would be very unfortunate

Secretary Houston said that the approximate balances existing were 100,000,000 Czechoslovakia, 25,000,000, France, 25,000,000.

496,000; Greece, \$83,236,000; Italy, \$3,921,000, and Liberia, \$4,974,000. Possibly further payments that might be made before the Administration went out of office the Secretary estimated at about

Secretary Houston was called as a witness by the committee to testify on the resolution offered by Senator Reed of Missouri, which seeks to prevent further payments on foreign credit.

ances. In answer to questions by Senator Reed and other Senators, the Secretary contended that Section 3 of the Second Liberty Loan Act authorized the Treasury Department to accept such

time obligations from foreign Governments in lieu of permanent securities as security for loans made them by the United States.

Smith Takes Different View.

Senator Smith of Georgia said he could not agree with the Secretary, and his argument was that the law as passed by Congress contemplated the depositing by foreign Governments of securities

with maturities and interest rates the same, approximately, as the maturities and interest of American bonds, and that these foreign securities so deposited should be marketable.

The Secretary declined to answer

question as to whether any nation had asked the United States to cancel its war debt to the Allies. When Senator Reed insisted that the Secretary answer the question, the Secretary

Secretary Reed said, basing his remarks on the Secretary's statement that further payments might be made on com-

commitments already made, that while the Secretary had informed the committee that he would make no further loans and continue refunding negotiations, this would not bind Mr. Houston's successor.

who might, he added, take a different view of the situation. Senator Reagan urged that Congress pass a law to prevent further payments, even on commitments already made.

Secretary Kelley said it was true that many of the foreign Governments owe large sums to the United States had not paid interest as yet on those advances.

Senator Reed, "to pay money out on these credits to Governments that already owe us large sums of money?"

Mr. Houston did not reply directly to the question, but explained that he did

not feel justified in making public contract involving Great Britain, France and Greece under which it had been suggested each Government was to receive 250,000,000 francs.

"I do not think that it should be made public. I am to appear before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations executive session and at that time so-

of these matters may be disclosed. But I think it would be unfortunate to make them public," Secretary Houston answered.

Senator Smith wanted to know

"They did not," replied Secretary of War George B. Houston. "It was contemplated originally that France and Italy had given their permanent securities for money loaned them by this country."

nally that their securities should be permanent form, but this could not be done, and we accepted short term obligations with the understanding that they were to be converted into long term obligations. This is one of the reasons

Welch's
THE NATIONAL DRINK

THE Welch Hi-Ball is a most popular social drink today. A hearty drink with rich color and grapey-tang. In an ordinary tumbler or soda glass with charged water—or ginger ale if you prefer—it does satisfy.

Welch's is sold by grocers, druggists, and confectioners; 95c quart; 50c pint.

Have you tried Welch's Apple Juice?

WELCH—Westfield, New York

6% Prudence-Bond

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When your favorite speculative securities have run their course and carried you far behind in the race for financial independence, when that time comes, Prudence-Bonds will still be paying six per cent, regularly, uninterrupted, year in and year out, to the last hour of maturity!

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 to New York means a trip
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 they find almost everything
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AVOID the long trip and the strain of downtown shopping. It is easy to reach our store.

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Mahogany Foot Stool
Cushion top
Covered in choice tapestry
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OUR location in the Singer Building, convenient by subway from all parts of the city, is especially so for those men and women whose business connections bring them to New York's downtown business district.

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Be Sure Your Refrigerator's Right Then "go ahead"

A regular supply of pure, clean Knickerbocker Ice will keep it right. A good refrigerator insures insulation so perfect as to provide against the escape of the cold air—so perfect that ice melts slowly. This means the refrigerator is more effectively chilled, that less ice is used, food is kept dry and fresh and its flavor preserved.

Knickerbocker Ice is made from 4 times filtered water, frozen in sanitary containers and delivered in clean wagon—with such regularity you can almost set your clock by the driver's arrival.

Knickerbocker ICE Company



WAISTCOATS

THOSE WHO DRESS WITH CARE AND TASTE LOOK UPON A WELL-CUT WHITE WAISTCOAT AS A MEANS OF SECURING A HIGH LIGHT EFFECT FOR RELIEVING THE DARKNESS OF FORMAL EVENING CLOTHES.

FINCHLEY WAISTCOATS LAUNDER NICELY AND OTHERWISE GIVE EXCELLENT AND CORRECT SERVICE.

TWELVE DOLLARS

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRIP-ON
READY-TO-PUT-ON
TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

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DAY BEDS & THEIR ACCESSORIES IN EVERY STYLE AND COLOR—AN UNSURPASSED SELECTION IN VARIETY, PRICE & QUALITY.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
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Desks—Chairs and other

OFFICE FURNITURE

In Oak and Mahogany Finish

Manufactured by Cutler Desk Co., Milwaukee, Chair Co. and other Leading Factories

WORTH WHILE REDUCTIONS

U. S. DESK COMPANY, INC.
119 East 34th Street New York City

Also a quantity of shopworn and used desks, etc., at drastic price reductions.

SALE

Men's Shoes

Including our finest grade of Cordeans, Bostons, Oxfords, all sizes.

Banister Boots
Broken Sizes

All Reduced to
\$9.95

PARKER & DIEMER
137 Broadway at 37th St.

CLOSING SCENES AT FUMER.
D'Alessandro making his last appearance at the Fumer Picture Palace, 119 East 34th Street, New York City, at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow.

MISSING GIRL BACK, DISAPPEARS AGAIN

14-Year-Old Grace A. Anderson Returns to Home After Week, Leaves With \$10.

FAMILY FEARS ABERRATION

Wide Search for School Student Extended After Strange Appearance and Departure.

An aunt, three brothers, a number of friends and a few policemen were searching yesterday for Grace Elva Anderson, Brooklyn schoolgirl, who disappeared last Tuesday leaving no clue but the name of a small town in Ohio and another in Pennsylvania, penciled on the margin of a newspaper. With almost a week having elapsed since the fourteen-year-old girl disappeared, relatives were apprehensive that some misfortune had befallen her.

In the last place they had thought to look, Grace appeared. She strolled calmly into the apartment at 92 Sterling Place, where she lived with her aunt and three brothers, about 10:30 yesterday afternoon. No one expected her there, no one was there to receive her. Mrs. William Dooley, who occupies an apartment in the same house, saw the girl come in, questioned her, found her reticent and made no objection when she started for her own apartment, where Mrs. Dooley supposed that she would be in safe hands.

No one knows whether Grace came back intending to stay, but she didn't remain. There was no one there to welcome her, so she left her suitcase, filled with soiled apparel, and wandered away again, not bothering to take a fresh supply of clothes.

The only thing in the place that seemed to attract her was a ten-dollar bill in the family purse. Either she had spent the \$10 she took from the same source when she left the first time, or she thought it would be well to add her store for the bill was gone when the family returned, disheartened at the failure of their hunt.

Grace left no word behind her, and last night her three brothers, George, Harold and William, went on a renewed search of all the places in Brooklyn and Manhattan where they thought she could possibly be.

No reason for her behavior had been conjectured up yesterday, except that she was known to have been upset because she had been accused at Manual Training School of taking an examination in lieu of another pupil less well equipped mentally to undergo the test.

After she came home yesterday and went away without leaving any word, the aunt, Miss Grace L. Cole, a teacher, asserted that she feared the child either was suffering from an aberration induced by drugs or that she had come under the domination of some controlling mind. She explained that the girl was an immature child, well behaved and happy in her home and eager to remain at school.

In reaching her conclusion as to why the girl had left mysteriously and thrown the family into turmoil, Miss Cole took into reckoning the disappearance of the \$10, from which she inferred that some persons might have got Grace under their control.

LOST BABY WAS WITH GIRL.

Child Wheels Infant Away, Thinking It Her Cousin.

While the police of the West 123d Street station, the Missing Persons Bureau at Police Headquarters, and nearly every available detective in Harlem were looking for Catherine McHugh, the ten-month-old baby of Mrs. Sarah McHugh of 314 West 123d Street, yesterday afternoon, following the disappearance of the child and her go-cart from in front of a Harlem store, Josephine Vestoli, 8 years old, of 2,229 Eighth Avenue, was proudly wheeling the baby about Harlem in the belief that it was her cousin.

Mrs. McHugh, when she found the baby gone, was frantic. A crowd of women accompanied her to the police station, where Lieutenant Malcolm Ray assigned several detectives to the supposed kidnapping and sent an alarm all over the city.

Patrolman Cox later encountered the Vestoli child with the baby and took both to the police station, where Mrs. McHugh was waiting. Josephine was permitted to go after her explanation.

GET WHISKY STILL AND \$40,000 DRUGS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

been inhaling, the seven men rushed the raiders. A fight followed, but the blackjacks of the raiders prevailed.

The seven prisoners, charged with smoking opium, were hustled to a patrol wagon and taken to Headquarters. The thirty thins of the drug joined the increasing heap of narcotics piled in Dr. Simon's office for evidence.

Two Italians were arrested yesterday and \$40,000 worth of drugs seized in an old cemetery in Second Street by agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Soon after the two Italians had been held in \$10,000 bail each by United States Commissioner Edward J. Collins, customs guards and Federal detectives watching the waterfront made two arrests. One of the men seized, a Chinese fireman, put up a hard fight. He was accused of having opium. Last night two more men were arrested, and a raid netted \$15,000 worth of drugs.

Dr. Simon said that about \$100,000 worth of drugs was sold illegally in this city every day and announced that he would ask for a Federal law to enable a check on foreign sailors.

Samuel Di Miere, an undertaker, who lives above his shop at 348 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, and Alfred Lottario of 80 Second Street, Manhattan, were the men arrested by five revenue agents after months of negotiation for the purchase of drugs in quantities.

As the Federal agents told the story to Commissioner Collins, their investigation brought them into touch with men they named as Salvatore Facetta, who agreed to aid them. Yesterday they said that Facetta told them Di Miere had agreed to sell him forty-four ounces of drugs for \$800.

Shadowed in a Taxi cab. The agents said that they gave Facetta the money in marked notes and instructed him to go to the Brooklyn undertaking establishment of Di Miere. The agents shadowed him, and when he and Di Miere left the shop they followed in a taxi cab to 80 Second Street, where the drugs were alleged to have changed hands.

The agents went upstairs to the apartment of Lottario. The door was locked, and demands to open it brought no response. They broke open the door and found Lottario, who denied knowledge of the drugs.

Agent William J. McCormick decided to inspect the abandoned cemetery at the rear of the apartment house. He said that back of a footstone he found a Gladstone bag containing \$80,000 worth of smuggled drugs. McCormick told the Commissioner that a search of Lottario disclosed the \$225 in marked currency. Something about the walk of Antonio Lopez, Spanish employed on the steamship Woonsocket, docked at the foot of Bayville Avenue, Jersey City, aroused the suspicions of customs guards. They told United States Com-

NITROGLYCERIN KILLS TEACHER AND 7 PUPILS

Boy Finds It at Noon Recess and Tosses It in Play to a Schoolmate.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—Emmett Bunyan, school teacher, and seven of his pupils were killed when a can of nitroglycerin exploded today near the Cross Roads School, about two miles west of Lawrenceville.

The explosion occurred at the noon recess, when one of the boys found the can near the school. Not knowing it contained an explosive, he playfully tossed it to a companion, and the blast followed.

One wall of the schoolhouse was crumbled and Mr. Bunyan and eight boys were hurled about fifty feet in the air.

Several girls who were on the other side of the schoolhouse at the time were knocked down and stunned by the blast but not seriously hurt.

Officials of Lawrence County expressed the belief that the explosive had been inadvertently left by workmen in the oil fields near here, as nitroglycerin is used in "shooting" wells.

The boys killed ranged in age from 12 to 16 years.

The dead are Emmett Bunyan, 30 years old, the teacher, and the following pupils:

Raymond Groves, 9; Howard Lett, 7; Thomas Lett, his brother, 12; Charles Welton, 6; Robert McCasland, 12; Edmer Mellett, 10; and Richard Peters, 7.

Lester Groves, 11, a brother of Raymond Groves, is expected to die. Several other children received minor injuries in the explosion, which occurred when one of the boys attempted to cut the top from the can with an axe.

Bunyan and five of the boys were killed instantly and the other two died several hours afterward. The injured were taken to their homes and to hospitals in Vincennes, Ind.

Those whose injuries were slight were the victims of flying glass, every window in the school house, a one-story frame structure, being broken by the explosion. The structure was otherwise undamaged.

THINK BUILDER A SUICIDE.

John W. Auer of Brooklyn Is Found Dead from Bullet Wound.

John W. Auer, a prominent Brooklyn builder, died yesterday, in St. Mark's Sanitarium, 673 St. Mark's Avenue, from the effects of a bullet wound, supposed to have been self-inflicted. His wife died about two years ago and he had grieved deeply over her death. Lately he grew despondent, his friends say.

Mr. Auer lived with his son and daughter at 170 New York Avenue, an apartment house owned by Commissioner of Public Welfare Bird S. Coler, who also lived there. Yesterday morning when Mr. Auer did not appear at breakfast, his son, John W. Auer Jr., went to his room and found his father unconscious on the bed. Mr. Auer had a bullet wound in the right temple and near him lay a revolver. Dr. J. Mac Munn Holly of 488 Nostrand Avenue, who was called, had Mr. Auer removed to the St. Mark's Sanitarium, a private institution.

Mr. Auer had been in the building business for many years with his father, John Auer of 19 Linden Street.

CAPTIVE 3 YEARS IN INDIA.

Cleveland Woman, Whose Husband Was Murdered, Reaches Home.

Special to The New York Times. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The memory of unrepentant sufferings while a prisoner of the wild native tribes of India, although now many thousands of miles behind her, still is poignant in the mind of Mrs. Sophie Badal of Cleveland, who, with her three small children, landed here last night from the British freighter Kingsbury.

After the murder of her husband, a graduate of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Pennsylvania, by inhabitants of India who considered him an evil sorcerer, the widow and her little family were forced to live for three years among the natives of the interior.

The family crossed to India in 1917. Two years later the husband, a druggist, was murdered near the coast. Finally escaping and making her way with great hardship over the rugged country, she reached Bombay, and sought aid from the American Consul there. He induced Thomas K. Ellis, Captain of the Kingsbury, to board the Badal family as supercargo on his ship.

Mrs. Badal left this morning for Cleveland.

missioner Stanton in Hoboken that a search of Lopez revealed three bottles of cocaine.

Federal operatives watching the crew of the Dutch steamship Venedyk, tied up at South Brooklyn pier, observed Yung Sang, a fireman, come down the gangplank. Yung Sang wore Occidental trousers, but to his credit he wore a blouse. When one of the detectives started to search him, he resisted. The officers overpowered him and charged that they found four cans of opium hidden around his waist and another concealed in the Occidental trousers.

Simon taking office, said Commissioner Stanton: "I have been aware of the quantity of drugs brought into New York by smugglers. Some of this is sold here, and much of it is shipped to distant points. Most of the drugs are in containers with the imprint of Italian or German houses. Wherever drugs have been confiscated it was found that there was a trail which led to a ring, international in character, and apparently to have considerable money backing. No matter how large the bond, the vendor who is arrested seems to find no trouble in being promptly bailed out.

Smuggling Is Widespread. "It was not long after taking charge of the Narcotic Division before I realized that something was wrong with the examination, not only of incoming passengers on steamships, but with seamen and officers. Soon we had knowledge that the narcotics sold on the streets were smuggled in on foreign vessels. I am going to recommend a Federal law whereby all seamen from foreign countries will be subjected to a more thorough examination before they are allowed to go ashore.

"The seamen who make a business of smuggling have regular markets. The narcotics that they bring in net them a huge profit, and as the drugs are in such compact form the business of detecting them is made exceedingly difficult.

"The Commissioner quoted figures showing that about \$500,000 worth of drugs recently had been seized by the Narcotic Division.

Approximately \$100,000 worth of drugs are sold daily on the streets of New York and almost the whole quantity is smuggled into this port," he said. "I believe that there is one effective remedy, that is, to finger print and photograph every smuggler and every seaman arrested for smuggling, and put the finger prints and photographs on international record. Every steamship company would get a set and be warned not to employ these men. I think that would deter many of them."

Last night members of Dr. Simon's staff and Federal agents co-operated in the arrest of two other drug peddlers. Police Sergeant Mooney and ten men from Headquarters made a descent on two steamships. Sergeant Mooney reported that on one of the vessels, a freighter which arrived on Saturday from a Russian port, several hundred empty drug cartons were found.

Detectives Moog and Irving Higgins arrested Raymond Coppolaro of 18 East Sixtieth Street, charged with selling narcotics. The detectives said that they went to a small store in West End Avenue, near Sixtieth Street, and contracted with Coppolaro for \$1,500 worth of heroin. They also seized drugs, canned shells and liquor, all allegedly smuggled, which Commissioner Simon valued at \$10,000.

Detective Moffett and several policemen went to Cortlandt and West Streets, where they arrested Nicholas Dadona, newsdealer at that corner, charging him with selling heroin. The police said that Dadona had pled a surviving trade with commuters.

TIFFANY & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

SILVER TABLEWARE

J.M. Gidding & Co.
564 565 and 566 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th STS.

IMPORTATIONS OF HATS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER FROM THE LEADING MODISTES OF PARIS

ARE NOW ON DISPLAY

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MODELS OF UNUSUAL DISTINCTION
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ALL ATTRACTIVELY PRICED

Imported Table and Decorative Linens in Various Sizes. Also matched.

Luncheon and Tea Sets in Madeira, Mosaic, Italian Cut Work, Venice Needle Point and Italian Filet Lace in carefully selected Variety of Exclusive Designs.

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels

Special purchase of fine quality, Pure Linen full bleached Hemstitched Huck Towels, Damask Borders 20 x 36 inches. A Splendid Value, per dozen \$15.00

STORE OPEN 9 A. M. TO 5:30 P. M.

McGibbon for Quality

February Sale of Lamps

Discounts of 10% to 50%

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

312-314 Fifth Ave. Near 32nd St.

WITH the distinction and quality of these lamps in mind, it seems incongruous to urge their purchase because of their price.

But the fact that they have been reduced in price does not lessen their distinction or reduce their quality one whit!

Furniture, too, on the same plane of quality yields to discounts of 10% to 25%.

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THE LIBRARY OF A WELL-KNOWN PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTOR
AND
A LIBRARY FROM ENGLAND

THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

KAYSER'S GENUINE ITALIAN SILK UNDERTHINGS

VESTS 3.50
KNICKERS 4.75
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For Women and Misses

The prices of their duplicates would be double, based on to-day's replacement costs

"ITALIAN SILK" is the consummate expression of quality supported by service, in underthings of meticulous workmanship, excellent fit and irreproachable taste. This collection includes both tailored and lace trimmed models. . . .

Flesh Color or White

GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR SHOP—Street Floor

Cutler Desks

"They Express Success"

The desk that looks so thoroughly neat and trim and efficient that it is impossible for you or any man or girl in your entire organization to sit down in front of it without getting an inspiration to hustle. And hustle is the watchword that will get business back into stride. To everyone it is the desk that says, "Let's go." It promotes success. It expresses success. It's a Cutler Desk.

The design, the finish, the size and arrangement of the drawers, the smoothness of the writing bed, the facilities for card files, the ease with which the typewriter desks open and many other features are all considered with the one idea of making better work possible in shorter time.

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will handle one more store or chain of stores requiring sales stimulation by means of judicious advertising.

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Original Spring Tailors \$65

AGAIN WE ASSESS THAT INITIATIVE IN TAILORING WHICH GAINED US SO MANY FRIENDS LAST SEASON AND NOW AT A PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION, WE PRESENT SIX SPRING SUIT MODES THAT ARE THE WONDER OF THE AVENUE, AT

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Sir Philip Gibbs

is now making his second lecture tour here. Now is the time to read this great work corresponding to the great books. The first is the best non-fiction seller of its time, the second—what he thinks of us. Get both of them, today.

Now It Can Be Told

Heywood Brown says, "It seems to us that Gibbs has written a book which is so scrupulously fair and convincing that it should serve to inspire in people the common and passionate purpose to stand forever against the possibility of another conflict."—New York Tribune. \$3.00

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PICK GERMAN SHIP FOR BOMBING TEST

Daniels Asks Baker to Join in Experiment of Airplanes vs. Capital Ships.

MONDELL FOR DISARMING

He Urges America to Lead in the Movement, and Attacks Naval Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Participation by the War Department in a series of experiments to determine the value of aircraft against major naval vessels was invited by Secretary Daniels today in a letter to Secretary Baker.

The first of the tests will be conducted within the next ninety days, Mr. Daniels said, and conditions approximating as closely as possible those of battle will be simulated. The captured German battleship Oosterschelde, of 26,500 tons, will probably be used for the first experiment.

Admiral R. E. Conant, Chief of Naval Operations, prior to the making public of Secretary Daniels' letter had told the House Naval Committee that within the next three months the Navy Department would bomb a large warship from the air in the open sea in an effort to test the theory urged by Brig. Gen. Mitchell of the Army Air Service that airplanes had made capital naval vessels useless.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican floor leader of the House, who preceded Admiral Conant on the stand, told the committee that unless expenditures for military establishments were cut down, the large nations of the world would be driven into bankruptcy. He characterized the Navy Department's estimates under Secretary Daniels as "a notice to the world from peace-loving America of the official announcement that the American Administration, accepted abroad as a mandate for peace, is not an anti-war, or the will of the American people."

Secretary Daniels said that the Government of Japan, stirred and spurred by the impetuosity of the minority opposition, was compelled to act and did make an announcement of a plan and program of naval construction which, while small compared to ours, was practically impossible of accomplishment in the condition of the Japanese economy, the trade and the finances of the nation. But this remains as yet, in the main, merely an announcement, a promise to build for our monumental Oliver.

As to England, her statesmen and her people have had sense and sense declines to be carried off their feet or impoverished in their resources by an effort to imitate or outdo the American program outlined by the Administration.

"I have no disposition to destroy the navy," said Mr. Mondell after he had finished reading his prepared statement. Representative Britten, Republican of Illinois, took vigorous issue with Mr. Mondell several times, and particularly challenged the House leader's statement that the best naval judgment of the world had declared that in the World War the British battle fleet "hovered cowardly" at its base because of fear of airplanes and submarines.

Representative Tower, Republican of Iowa, followed Mr. Mondell. He also urged a disarmament agreement but viewed a continuation of the present building program as a waste of money. The drastic expenditure to destroy the country since the end of the war was not equalled anywhere abroad, he said, and was evidence to the world of America's desire to reduce her military establishment to the minimum consistent with safety.

Committee Plans for Naval Building. Discussing disarmament, Admiral Conant said that disarmament talk had appeared after "we have waited all our lives for a navy of importance and equality" and "now when realization seems at hand." He advised against adopting any part of the 1919 building program so far as big ships were concerned.

Secretary Daniels, in making public his letter to Secretary Baker, pointed out that by allied agreement the United States was obligated to destroy the Oosterschelde and other former German naval vessels given to this country as soon as they were no longer under way. He concluded, "He could think of no more fitting or useful method of destroying them, he said, than by using them as test ships for aviation bombing experiments. The Secretary intimated that the old battleship Iowa, already fitted with radio control apparatus, would be used for a similar purpose later.

Bronx Lawyers Dine.

Association Honors Newly Elected Members of Supreme Court.

The Association of the Bar of Bronx County held a dinner last night in the Hotel Commodore, with the newly elected members of the Supreme Court as guests of honor. John F. Donnelly presided, and the speakers included District Attorney Edward J. Glennon, Edmund C. Mooney and the Rev. Daniel J. Quinn. District Attorney Glennon spoke of some of the difficulties by encountered in the past. Discussing his office, he said he had requested Grand Jurors not to return indictments unless the evidence indicated clear guilt. It was very easy, he said, to blast a man's reputation.

Mr. Mooney talked on the amenities of the bench and the bar, dwelling on some of the shortcomings of lawyers. He believed they should avoid what he termed topfiness and censorious attitude toward the bench.

Reserve Bank Auditor Freed. Elmer S. Dodd of East Orange, an auditor for the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City, who was held last Friday for extradition on a charge of stealing three \$10,000 Illinois Central bonds, was released yesterday when the bank officials refused to press the complaint.

PERSHING TURNS DOWN INVITATION TO TESTIFY

Says Allegations Against Conduct of A. E. F. Affairs Have Already Been Refuted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Critics of the American Expeditionary Forces "have been completely answered in each instance" by competent witnesses, and it seems unnecessary "further to consume the time" of war investigating committees, General Pershing wrote to Representative Flood, Democrat, Virginia, today, declining an invitation to appear.

While ready to respond to a committee subpoena, the General said he could "see no reason why I should appear at this time to answer allegations that have already been refuted."

Referring to his conversation on Saturday last regarding his appearance before the sub-committee of which he is a member, I do not believe it would serve any useful purpose. Having followed to some extent the proceedings of this committee, I am of the opinion that the charges and allegations, so far as they relate to the affairs of the American Expeditionary Forces, have been completely answered in each instance by the testimony of witnesses with an intimate knowledge of the facts.

"Moreover, the achievements of the American Expeditionary Forces speak for themselves. The record of our overseas is so well known throughout the country that it would seem unnecessary further to consume the time of the committee."

"Of course, I am entirely willing to appear if so desired, but I can see no reason why I should appear at this time to answer allegations that have already been refuted."

BIG NAVAL SHAM FIGHT NEAR

Atlantic and Pacific Fleets in Battle Line Off South America.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. PENNSYLVANIA, Feb. 7 (By Wireless to The Associated Press).—Warlike routine was being observed today on board the battleships and cruisers of the United States Atlantic Fleet.

The warships, which left Callao late on Saturday, are headed southward along the Peruvian coast to meet the United States Pacific Fleet, which left Valparaiso, Chile, on Saturday, headed north. The two squadrons are expected to meet at a time in a sham battle, which would closely approximate conditions encountered in wartime on the high seas.

Augusto B. Leguia, President of Peru, has sent to Admiral Henry H. Wilson, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, a message expressing his gratification at the visit of the fleet to Peruvian waters, and the Admiral, upon the good impression made by officers and men and the beneficial effect which the call of the fleet at Callao will have, he believes upon relations between Peru and the United States.

BASAAN STRANDED AGAIN.

Unlucky Wooden Ship Likely to Be a Total Loss Off Miquelon.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, Feb. 7.—The United States Shipping Board steamer Basaan, stranded in the harbor here during a northeast gale today and will probably be a total loss. Her crew is safe.

The Basaan was on her way from St. John's, N. F., for Norfolk in tow. She was leaking badly when she put in here on Jan. 26.

The wrecking of the Basaan, one of the wooden-hulled vessels built by the United States Shipping Board during the war, marks the end of a troubled trip and of an ill-starred career.

The steamer set out with coal from Norfolk, Va., for Botwood, N. F., last September. A storm off Cape Race loosened her sides and she sprung a leak. Help was asked by radio and she was taken in tow.

At the point of sinking the Basaan was beached. After repairs she was refloated and started for St. John's, only to ashore again at Trepassay. The Basaan was floated with difficulty at that time and taken to St. John's, where she was patched up.

Tugs that were to take her back to Trepassay ran into trouble. The tug that was to tow her back to St. John's, where she was to be repaired, was delayed by a storm that delayed her departure, but she was eventually able to start, only to develop another leak when she left the Newfoundland port.

WANTS CURB ON DANCING.

Michigan Judge Censures Resultant Neglect of Homes.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. DETROIT, Feb. 7.—Censuring persons who neglect their homes and families to enjoy the frivolities of dance halls, Judge Harry Tappin of Port Huron, who is sitting in Wayne Circuit Court, said today:

"There is too much neglect of families by those who attend dances. It is no crime to dance, but it raises hell with our families when people pay more attention to dance halls and moving pictures than to their homes."

The Judge's remark was made at the hearing of a suit for divorce filed last week by Vera L. Hoover, Robert L. Hoover's wife.

Mrs. Hoover's ground for action was set forth in her bill that she was compelled to "live with her husband in an inhuman degree. Robert charged neglect of her home. He said his wife attended too many dances."

INCENDIARY GETS 39 YEARS.

Judge Sends Ex-Soldier Who Fired Three Houses to Sing Sing.

John J. Tanner, 21 years old, a laborer of 30 Waters Street, in the Laurel Hill section of Long Island City, was sentenced to thirty-nine years in Sing Sing yesterday by Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court for setting fire to three tenement houses in the district where he lives. He pleaded guilty.

Tanner served abroad with the American Army and said in defense: "Since I returned home I have been dull, and I wanted some excitement."

"You are a most dangerous man," said Judge Humphrey. "I am going to give you the longest sentence I can."

EXEMPTS PRESIDENT'S PAY.

Bill of New York Congressman Eliminates Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The first move to exempt the salary of the President from income taxes was made in the House today by Representative Pell, Democrat, of New York.

A bill by the New York member would exempt not only the \$75,000 salary of the President, but also the salary of the Vice President, from provisions of the income tax law.

CONFEREES GATHER TO MEET HARDING

Three Senators, Hillis and Brisbane Are Scheduled, the Editor to Urge Hammond.

LATTER CHANCES ARE GOOD

Hays Accepts Postmaster Generalship—Still Doubt About Secretary of Labor.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. ORMOND, Fla., Feb. 7.—President-elect Harding and his cabinet members gathered today for a round of golf over the Ormond course.

He had expected to return tomorrow to St. Augustine to prepare his inaugural address and resume the conference interrupted by his cruise along the Florida Coast, but today's delay makes his arrival there uncertain. Among those who will see the President-elect within a few days are Senators Watson, Philbin and Wadsworth, Charles D. Hillis, Samuel M. Felton, President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and the Rev. John Wesley Hill and Arthur Brisbane.

Dr. Hill and Mr. Brisbane are understood to be acting in behalf of friends of John Hays Hammond, who has been brought to the front in the last few days as a candidate for Secretary of Commerce. There are no signs that Mr. Hammond is a party to the suggestion that he enter the Cabinet, but some of his friends here say that he could be persuaded to accept.

Business men now in Florida take more interest in the Department of Commerce than possibly any other. They believe that a man who had vision and was familiar with foreign and domestic conditions could make this department one of the most important branches of the Government. A man with an international viewpoint, they say, is needed if this country is to retain the foreign trade it won during the war.

To build up the Department of Commerce, business men hope to see Mr. Harding will select a Secretary with executive experience. Some of these men favored the candidacy of John Hays Hammond, but in view of the political opposition to Hoover and Dawes's voluntary withdrawal no hint of opposition has been heard concerning Hammond.

Mr. Harding has not sought "prima donna" for his cabinet, but rather men acceptable to all factions of the party. Those who have in mind the net developments since Mr. Harding's election have seen several prominent men killed off by factional opposition.

The President-elect, with his desire for a common ground of understanding, has been more favorably disposed toward candidates whose friends have been more active than their enemies. Lack of opposition to Mr. Hammond is thought to make him a formidable candidate for Secretary of Commerce.

From all indications the rest of the tentative cabinet remains unchanged. The apparent certainty are Hughes for Secretary of State, Secretary for Attorney General, Weeks for Secretary of War, Wallace for Secretary of Agriculture and Fall for Secretary of the Interior.

The contest between Will Hays and A. T. Hirt as to which should enter the Cabinet seems to have resulted in Hays becoming a certainty as Postmaster General. Mr. Hirt is thought to be eliminated from consideration for the Cabinet.

While Andrew G. Mellon of Pittsburgh appears to be the leading candidate for Secretary of the Treasury, the matter is thought to be undecided until after Mr. Harding's conference with Charles D. Hillis, whose appointment to the Treasury has been urged by various New York leaders.

Ex-Governor Lowden appears to be the present choice for Secretary of the Navy. John J. Davis, former labor union man and now head of the Order of the Moose, is still most frequently mentioned as a candidate for Secretary of Labor, but his selection is by no means certain. It has been reported that Mr. Davis has been identified with labor affairs.

SAYS HAYS HAS FORMALLY ACCEPTED.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senators members of the Senate have been definitely informed that Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has received an offer of the office of Postmaster General in the Harding Cabinet and has accepted.

Statements in dispatches from St. Augustine that Mr. Hays had accepted the office of Postmaster General are being backed by business men for Secretary of Commerce led Senators to think that Mr. Hammond was a strong probability. His selection, according to the dispatches, would finally and completely eliminate Hoover from the President-elect's list.

It was reported today that Major Gen. James G. Harbord was sure certain to be chief of the General Staff, succeeding Joseph M. Wheeler.

President-elect Harding is being urged by Senators to call the extra session of Congress not later than March 21, instead of early April. The legislative blockade in Congress, with the danger of throwing over to the new Congress several important measures, including some of the supply bills, has alarmed the President-elect.

His selection, according to the dispatches, would finally and completely eliminate Hoover from the President-elect's list. It was reported today that Major Gen. James G. Harbord was sure certain to be chief of the General Staff, succeeding Joseph M. Wheeler.

DENIES EXCESSIVE BUYING.

Garrett Holds Army Right in Acquiring Plenty of Leather.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Denial of the Republican majority charges of excessive leather purchases by the Army during the war is contained in a report made public tonight by Representative Garrett of Tennessee, Democratic minority member of the House committee which investigated War Department leather purchases and surplus sale.

The majority report, signed by Chairman Graham and other Republicans, asserted that the department bought an excessive amount of leather goods, necessitating sales of the surplus after the war.

The question whether purchases were excessive, Mr. Garrett held in his report, depended on the point of view. The majority's conclusion on this point, he added, would have been correct, had anybody known when the war would end.

"Since, however, this could not be known," he said, "it was the duty of those charged with supplying the Army to anticipate the needs of the future and furnish the requirements without which the Army itself would have been worse than useless."

URGES HERNDON DIVORCE.

Pittsburgh Master Finds for Wife of New York Oil Man.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7.—A divorce was recommended today by Joseph H. Blais, reporting as Master, for Alice Herndon of Pittsburgh, wife of Hugh Herndon, a New York attorney and oil man. The Master found that charges of infidelity and cruel and barbarous treatment made by the wife were sustained by the evidence.

Mrs. Herndon separated from her husband on July 6, 1919, and has been a resident of Pittsburgh a year. Herndon did not contest the case.

The chief witness for Mrs. Herndon was a nurse and a chauffeur, who testified as to the misconduct of Herndon. The wife introduced into the evidence a clipping from a New York paper headed "Cork Leg Hays Gay Auto Party," which related the arrest of Herndon on 10th Street for not stopping his machine when a policeman told him to do so. After his arrest, according to the clipping, Herndon told the officer that he did not stop because his companion's cork leg had got caught in the machine lever.

KIRMANSHAH Carpets and Rugs

IN AN UNUSUAL SALE!

KIRMANSHAHS have not been plentiful of late—weaving and transportation difficulties in the Orient have resulted in a real shortage of these rugs. Prices, as a consequence, have mounted.

Several weeks ago a shipment of Kirmanshah Carpets and Rugs arrived consigned to a merchant who was pressed for funds. He came to us. As a result we are able to offer these beautiful Orientals, at remarkably low prices.

The collection includes the usual wonderful color and design effects in a complete range of sizes.

43 carpets, average size 12.0 x 9.0.	\$568.00 to \$728.00
21 carpets, average size 14.0 x 10.0.	\$796.00 to \$928.00
11 carpets, average size 15 to 16 ft x 11 to 12 ft.	\$1018.00 to \$1186.00

Other Kirman carpets and rugs in large sizes:

19.5 x 16.0 average size.	\$1762.00
21.0 x 10.5 average size.	\$1328.00
23.5 x 15.5 average size.	\$1814.00
24.5 x 15.0 average size.	\$2052.00
Hearth Size, approximately 6 x 4 ft.	\$118.00 to \$168.00

Fourth Floor, Center.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.

HERALD SQUARE. NEW YORK CITY.

Revision of Prices

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

for Men and Women

Of particular interest to you are these four points that we are making relative to the downward revision of prices.

1. Prices now that you had not reasonably looked for until late Spring.
2. Regular stock Dr. Reed Cushion Shoes—no sale goods.
3. Every shoe in the store included in these broad reductions.
4. Style that is correct; Wear that is extraordinary; Comfort that is known to wearers of Dr. Reed Cushion Shoes only.

We are able to make all four of these points solely because of lower costs to us. A timely offering that is greatly to your advantage; make the most of it.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

SOLD ONLY AT 1372 Broadway, at 37th Street 12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

A Name That's a Pledge: Brill Brothers

A Clothing Sale That Plumbs All Price Depths

THIS Thirty-fourth Annual Sale is truly a noteworthy epoch in price history. The entire regular stocks of our five stores—you know them—are being cleared away at prices verily sunk to an artesian depth. Bedrock is reached. It's now or never if you want utmost quality clothes at prices you can really jot down in your diary and recall with delight. These are final reductions.

Overcoats and Suits	That were \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90 and \$100—Now
\$50	
Overcoats	That were \$65, \$70, \$75 and \$80—Now
\$40	
Suits	That were \$55, \$60, \$65 and \$70—Now
\$30	

Most of them by The House of Kuppenheimer

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

SOLD ONLY AT 1372 Broadway, at 37th Street 12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Send for Illustrated Booklet.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway 125th St. at 3d Ave. Broadway at 49th Street 44 East 14th Street

Which is the nearest Brill Brothers Store to you?

RAILROAD RELIEF BLOCKED IN HOUSE

Resentment Against Suspension of Rules Results in Failure to Get Two-thirds Vote.

IT COMES UP AGAIN TODAY

As Only Majority Vote Will Be Needed Under New Rule Its Enactment Is Believed Certain.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House blocked today the passage of the bill to clarify the Transportation act to permit partial payment to the railroads under the guarantee clause. It failed by two votes to command the necessary two-thirds required under a suspension of the rules, which method was employed to effect its speedy passage and prevent amendments. The vote was 220 to 111.

Eighty-six Democrats, 23 Republicans and 2 Independents registered their opposition, which actually represented a protest against Republican leadership to some degree, and reflected, so far as most of the Republican antagonism is concerned, ill-will to the legislation itself by men representing constituencies regarded as radical and favoring Government ownership of railroads.

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, a new member, failed to understand the bells, and rushed into the House too late to be recorded under the rules, which require a member to be present when the first rollcall is in progress.

Representative Harold Knutson, Republican whip of the House, after performing his duty in marshaling his colleagues, disappeared and was not allowed to vote by the Speaker, who ruled that he was not in the Chamber when his name was called. So his failure to vote of Representative Fish brought defeat to the party.

Certain to Pass on Second Attempt.

Republican leaders immediately summoned the Rules Committee, which tonight reported out a rule giving the right of way tomorrow. It will be considered tomorrow, under a rule which will permit a half-hour debate on each side, with opportunity for amendments. This will satisfy much of the opposition, and as only a majority vote will be necessary, there is no doubt of success in the second attempt.

So when the House came to consider the bill it was very plain that the voting was not going to be on the legislation.

Representative E. C. Rosten, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee and co-author of the Transportation act, briefly explained the amendment. He said that it was the plain intent of Congress that the roads should be paid what the railroads were owed more than \$300,000,000, and it was the duty of the Government to make the payments promptly.

Estimates Loss at \$851,000,000.
The loss to the Government under the six months guarantee will be about \$851,000,000, of which \$31,000,000 is due the American Railway Express. Mr. Rosten said, "Of this amount the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that there is no doubt that \$340,000,000 will be due the roads when the final settlement is agreed upon."

It has ordered this amount paid, but the Secretary of the Treasury has decided he does not have the power to honor the vouchers. It was the intention of Congress that this amount should be paid in part payments and that it is all that this bill does.

GOING BACK TO RUSSIA, RICH

800 Immigrants of Seven Years Ago Returning With \$750,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—With a total of nearly \$800,000 in their purses and \$250,000 worth of jewels, 200 Russians, who arrived here seven years ago as poor immigrants, are about to return to their native land and expect to spend the rest of their lives in ease. They will sail for Libau and proceed on horseback to the interior, where their families await them.

For several years the Russians have been employed in Lynn industrial plants, and their property is the result of wartime wages and profits. All the cash is in American gold or gold certificates. At the present rate of exchange they will leave their savings of \$2,000 to \$3,000 each will entitle them to be called rich in their home circles.

\$10,750 FOR EGG SHOWER.

Mississippi Jury Awards It to Labor Leader Driven From Town.

SUMRALL, Miss., Feb. 7.—A rotten egg shower is worth \$10,750 to the man showered. In the opinion of a jury here, it returned a verdict for that amount today in favor of Charles H. Francis, former Vice President of the Mississippi Federation of Labor, who was bombed with ancient eggs and other missiles last August as he was forced to leave town after trying to organize a union among heavy employees of the J. J. Newman Lumber Company.

The jury held the company blameless, but its three Superintendents, Thomas Ballard and Lott, responsible and levied the penalty against them.

CRUEL TO HER PET LIONS.

When Neighbors Complained They Didn't Know What Cried at Night.

Mrs. Adgis Castillo was fined \$25 by Magistrate Tobias in the West Side Court yesterday for cruelty to lions. Between engagements Mrs. Castillo kept her trained lions in shipping cases in a garage at 800 West Forty-sixth Street. At night they roared the neighborhood, but residents did not identify the cries as the roaring of lions. Some of them went to the garage to remonstrate, and a complaint was made to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Head Keeper Coyne of the Central Park zoo reported that the small transportation cases in which the lions were housed did not permit them to get sufficient air and light. Mrs. Castillo went to court over the imposition that she had been cruel to her pets and explained the difficulty of finding suitable quarters for them.

DECRIES BOARDING DIET.

Doctor Tells Ministers to Eat Fruits and Cereals.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The man who lives on the proverbial boarding house diet of white bread, potatoes, meat occasionally, prunes and skim milk looks pale, but he lacks vitality and tone. Dr. Martin Edwards, a specialist in dietetics, said in an address to the Methodist Ministers' Association today, "Dr. Edwards recommended fruits and cereals as the things that give mineral salts and vitamins."

RAIL UNIONS' REPLY AGAIN POSTPONED

But Independents Cause a Lively Scene With Charges of Conspiracy Against Them.

CUT SHORT BY CHAIRMAN

Brotherhood Chiefs Hold Wilson Upheld Them by Refusing to Intervene.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Although the presentation of the railroad brotherhoods' case in rebuttal against the railway executives' requests for immediate abrogation of the national agreements was postponed again today till Thursday by the Railway Labor Board, there were lively scenes before the board as leaders of three independent labor organizations presented their pleas for continuance of the agreements. Sharp arguments between the witnesses and the board marked this session.

P. F. Richardson, President of the American Federation of Railroad Workers, charged violation of the Transportation act and sought relief from "these tyrannical conditions." An attempt to read an American Federation of Labor bulletin denouncing Richardson and his organization was stopped by the Chair, who reiterated the board's declaration that it was not interested in a fight between organizations for jurisdiction.

President Wilson's reply to the pleas of railroad unions and managers to take action on their controversy now before the Railroad Labor Board at Chicago is regarded by union leaders as a declaration in favor of the brotherhoods, according to H. M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, who issued a statement here yesterday.

"The telegram of the President is a complete vindication of our position," said the statement. "He has made it perfectly clear that the Labor Board should confine its jurisdiction strictly to controversies as to wages and working conditions, leaving financial matters to the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Mr. Atterbury made a serious mistake in applying to the Labor Board for financial assistance. We do not consider the facts warranted his prediction that the transportation industry was threatened with immediate bankruptcy. Evidently the President did not think so, either."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Wilson's refusal to intervene in the question of railroad wages sustains the position of the employees that the matter is one for the Interstate Commerce Commission and Congress, said William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, today.

ATTAINS "WEEDLESS LAWN."

Rhode Island College Finds Ideal Fertilizer for Grass.

KINGSTON, R. I., Feb. 7.—Discovery of the long sought fertilizer that will grow grass and kill weeds is announced by the experiment station of Rhode Island State College as the result of twenty years of research. The realization of the dream of gardeners the world over, a weedless lawn, is possible without trouble or expense, according to an official college statement, merely by the use of ammonium sulphate instead of nitrate of soda in the annual application of fertilizer.

"Slowly but surely the weeds will disappear and the lawn will become the even, velvety green that is the envy of every neighbor," it is said in the statement.

"Gardeners have almost universally advised supplying nitrogen, the chief element in the plant food of grass, in the form of nitrate of soda. This gradually tends to create an alkaline condition of the soil which is especially favorable to the growth of weeds. Soon the grass is crowded out and the lawn has an uneven appearance."

By using ammonium sulphate, which is not more expensive, in the same quantities as the nitrate of soda, the required amount of nitrogen is furnished and the soil kept in the acid condition under which the grass develops best, but the weeds are so weakened that they are crowded out.

BANKER A SLEEP VICTIM.

G. T. Lippincott Stricken With Strange Sickness Aboard Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 7.—George T. Lippincott, a wealthy Philadelphia banker and one of the largest realty holders here, was discovered to be suffering from sleeping sickness by a Philadelphia specialist, called to his bedside here today.

Mr. Lippincott was brought back from Florida three weeks ago supposedly suffering from uremic poisoning. He was taken aboard his yacht while cruising in Southern waters. Since then he has been semi-conscious at the home of his brother-in-law, former City Commissioner William Bartlett, his business partner. His condition was reported very grave tonight.

SCHOOLBOY A SUICIDE.

Playmates Thought His Hanging Threat Only a Joke.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—If I've got to keep on going to school I'll kill myself," Walter Werner, 15 years old, told his playmates last week, and they thought he was joking.

The boy's body was found last night hanging from a rafter in the attic of his home. He had used a clothes line to hang himself. Walter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Werner, are prostrated and could not discuss the tragedy today.

The boy's parents had gone downtown last evening, leaving Walter home with two brothers, one 10 years old and the other 13. He went upstairs, saying he was going to bed early. The older brother went to Walter's room later and found the bed unoccupied. With the other brother he began a search that led to the discovery in the attic.

Hays Talks to Jersey Editors.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 7.—Will H. Hays, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, addressed the New Jersey Press Association here today. He thought it possible to vision with hope and assurance the Administration moving out immediately to make certain an honest, efficient and economical business administration and immediate development and execution of a plan to reduce and equalize taxes.

Woman Constable Elected.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7.—The first woman constable in this part of the State is Mrs. Avis Churchill, elected in the annual town meeting at Charlemont today. Two men constables also were chosen. Mrs. Churchill is about 35 years old, is prominent in social and fraternal affairs and is the mother of four children.

Woman to Be Chosen Speaker.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 7.—For the first time the history of Canadian Parliament a woman will be elected Speaker tomorrow when the first session of the Fifteenth Legislature of British Columbia is opened. The nomination of Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith is to be made by the Premier, and seconded by the leader of the opposition. This will insure unanimous election.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

Men's Clothes Shop
Second Floor

35th Street

TO-DAY—THE LAST DAY

Semi-Annual Clothing Event

Offering

Unrestricted Choice of Our Entire Stocks of

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

Regularly \$38 \$40 \$26.50
\$43 \$45

Regularly \$50 \$55 \$38.50
\$60

Regularly \$70 \$75 \$48.50
\$80 \$85

Due to These Exceedingly Low Prices There Will Be a
Slight Charge Where Alterations Are Desired

No 'C. O. D.'s, Approvals or Returns

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

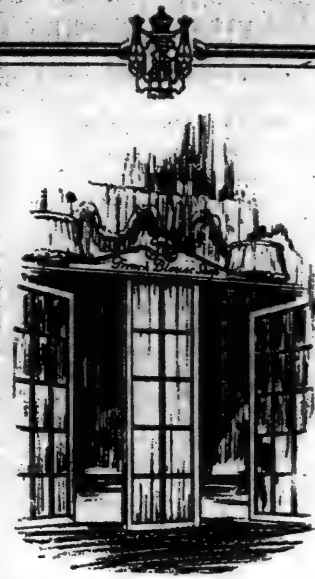
All-silk Canton Crepe Afternoon & Dinner Gowns

will be made to individual requirements

at \$135.00

This luxurious crepe is shown in a wide assortment of the wanted shades, including beige, brown and the new metallic grays, as well as all-white and all-black

(Special Costumes Department, Third Floor)



ANNOUNCING the opening of the FRENCH BLOUSE SHOP

THE French Blouse Shop—a salon within the Individual Blouse Shop is now open for the exhibition of original Paris Blouses, their copies and adaptations (also originations from our own Fifth Avenue Workroom), ready for immediate selection or made-to-order.

FRENCH BLOUSE SHOP—Third Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

The Tailored Woman

A Shop of Tailor-mades



Wooltex camel's hair coats are sold exclusively by this shop in New York City.

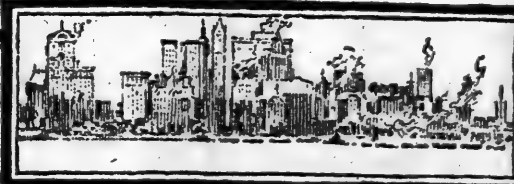
The Wooltex label assures you that your coat is made from pure camel's fleece, that it is silk lined, that it is tailored throughout by man tailors and that it is guaranteed to give satisfactory wear for two seasons.

Wooltex camel's hair coats are shown at The Tailored Woman Shop in many attractive English sports models and their style permanency endures for many seasons.

On account of lowered costs, these standard quality coats are now being offered for less than one half of last year's price. No woman's wardrobe is complete without one.

\$48.00 \$68.00 \$78.00

622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street



METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
60 WALL STREET 716 FIFTH AVENUE

"I'll make assurance doubly sure"

—SHAKESPEARE

ASSURANCE

THOSE men who have made wills and in addition have named this Company as executor have doubly assured themselves as to the future of their families.

This Company as your executor will give your heirs permanent service, unbroken by absence, illness, or death. It will also give you the benefit of 40 years' experience in handling trust estates.

We invite you to consult our officers.



The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World.

Madison Avenue and 45th Street, New York

Cocolobo to Quebec



Amberjack, sailfish, and wahoo to the South of us.

Toboggans, bobsleds, and skis to the North of us.

Opposite zones of sport, each busy as a beehive, which now more than ever make the Abercrombie & Fitch store their equatorial center.

One important fishing outfit from this most complete tackle department in the world was recently shipped on order to Cocolobo.

Another—a tarpon outfit—is being made up to be presented to one of the nation's most enthusiastic fishermen in Florida on his seventy-fourth birthday.

Surf Riding and Golfing at Palm Beach



Keeping perfect pace to sport's quickstep from the Bahamas to Lake Placid is one of the exhilarating duties of this establishment.

Surf mattresses, surf boards, aquaplanes and motor-scooters for the Southern beaches.

Travel and golf clothes adapted to the land of parakeets, for every member of the party.

Bathing suits, swimming suits, riding clothes—and silks and flannels for the racetrack at Havana.

Steamer necessities and conveniences for those bound across the Atlantic or the Pacific—from traveling bags and trunks to steamer chairs and rugs.

Travel coats, motor coats, polo coats, for women and men—with hats, caps and boots for every outfit.

The True Spirit of Winter Sports



Snow-proof and wind-proof suits for women, new this year at St. Moritz—sturdy as they are picturesque.

Coats, caps and boots—sweaters and hosiery, crisp with the smartness of the great Northern outdoor season.

Winter sports clothes for men, from head to foot—and the full Abercrombie & Fitch selection of skates, skating shoes, skis and snowshoes.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

EDNA H. FITCH, President

Madison Avenue and 45th Street, New York

"Where the Blessed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

LINKS OUR DESTINY WITH ENGLAND'S

Dr. Slocum Tells Montreal Women of Nations' Joint Responsibilities.

PLEADS FOR CO-OPERATION

"Essential if Peace and Higher World Civilization Are to Dominate" This Century.

Special to The New York Times.
MONTREAL, Feb. 7.—Very grave responsibilities and obligations have come to England and the United States because of the new epoch that, for good or evil, is facing the world, said William Frederick Slocum, President Emeritus of Colorado College, addressing the Montreal Women's Club today.

"The new international movement must not primarily be for profit, but to create a world of democracy that will conserve liberty and happiness for all people. Not only must we do this, but more be put on the souls of men, those which are in iron must be freed. It is well that the United States should be linked with the British Empire for a world spiritual emancipation."

"The secret of the greatness of the British Empire is her sense of responsibility for the peoples over whom her Government extends. This has been also the dominating principle of action of the United States in its administration of the Philippines and its relations with Cuba. It is why these two nations-speaking peoples have a mutually sacred international trust resting upon them, with responsibilities of world importance to all mankind. It is the reason of all other why there must be no discord and friction between them. Their joint task is too far-reaching. Their opportunity has the future of civilization in its keeping. The destiny of the next century is locked up with that of England and the United States."

"Relations of constructive co-operation between America and Great Britain are essential if peace and the higher world civilization are to dominate human history in the twentieth century. The recognition of this fact is of supreme importance, and it clearly indicates the unshakeable bond of the crime of creating discord and antagonism between these nations. The men and women who are seeking to bring trouble between them should be regarded as criminals. The nation which by lying propaganda seeks to estrange them should be ostracized from the brotherhood of civilized States. For this reason, too, it is absolutely essential that both of these nations should take great pains to protect and cultivate their international relations, which must not be left to themselves. The troublemaker is abroad seeking to destroy institutions, friendships and confidence. The agitator with his passion for destruction is much in evidence, and the anarchist is pounding with his bludgeon on the doors of every government. Prejudice, suspicion, hatred and jealousy, with their cruel and darksome menace, threaten the very life of individuals and nations. Only deliberate and well-thought-out plans for creating good-will will avail, especially in times like these. It requires great skill and persistence as well as wisdom to meet the machinations of hating men and women. Canada, England and the United States must deliberately cultivate every tendency for better understanding of each other, and this can only be done on the highest planes of thought and action."

"The world should recognize the international political scrapheap the idea that progress and success come by one nation or a group of States destroying or belittling others. Then will the new principle of constructive statesmanship bring liberty and happiness as all nations accept as working law that the prosperity of each State is locked up with the prosperity of all States, and that the greatness of each nation produces the greatness of all nations."

SENDS SIDE CARS BACK TO CATCHING BURGLARS

Mayor Acts After Court Hears They Were Used to Deliver Summonses.

That police motorcycle side cars, bought to aid in the suppression of crime, are being used by the police to serve summonses was brought out in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday following the arraignment of twenty-five butchers on the east side. After charges of violation of the Sabbath ordinance for selling meat on Sunday had been dismissed, Alderman Louis Zeitner gave Magistrate Nolan the information.

Patrolman Ecker, who had served the summonses on the butchers, admitted he had used a side car for the purpose and that he had been authorized to do so by his captain. Alderman Zeitner said he would take the matter up with the Mayor.

Twelve other shopkeepers, barbers and blacksmiths, summoned for violation of the Sabbath ordinance, were fined \$5 each. Addressing the offenders, the Magistrate said:

ORDERS SEAMEN TO WORK.

Mayor of Newport News Warns Idle Will Be Treated as Vagrants.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 7.—Mayor Hixon supplemented the recent "work or jail" edict to unemployed here today with a notification to idle seamen that those refusing work at wages paid on laid-up ships at Claremont would be treated as vagrants if they applied later for help. For men they agreed to go to work, but others agreed to go under oath. Those said they would not seek alms from the city. The Mayor informed the seamen he was not fighting the union, but that the city could not support them in idleness. Arrangements to furnish charitable institutions with descriptions of men who refuse work have been made.

EXONERATES BLUEBIRDS.

Ornithologist Says Same Always Spend Winter in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Ten Weymouth bluebirds that recently led unofficial weather forecasters to predict the earliest of Springs were entirely innocent of any intent to fool the public. Edward H. Forbush, State ornithologist, said today that some bluebirds spent every winter in New England, and that their presence in seemingly large numbers this year meant only that with the mild weather "they had taken it into their heads to fly about a little."

Wild geese, he said, had been flying north for some time, and might go as far as Maine.

Final Week of Manhattan Shirt Sale

50% Reductions

Complete line of Manhattan Shirts for Men, including both Negligee Shirts and Shirts for Evening Wear at 1/2 the regular Fall Selling Prices.

Department for Men: 33d Street Entrance
Just East of Fifth Avenue

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

The Shop Original

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE
Between 34th and 35th Streets

Service—

TO CREATE, DEVELOP AND TO SERVE—IT IS OUR HOBBY AND OUR ART... IT IS ALL THE MORE REASON FOR OUR LEADERSHIP IN THE PRESENTATION OF THE NEW MODES FIRST. SEE THE STYLE—AUTHENTIC FROCKS AT RUSSEKS.—"THE SHOP ORIGINAL."

Original Spring Frocks
49.50 to 250.00
PRINTS OF AUTHENTIC MODES ON REQUEST

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN says:

"Want of care does more damage than want of knowledge."

WHY A CORPORATE EXECUTOR?

VII. The accounts of individual executors are often loosely kept. They depend upon their memories.

Our Trust Department—a machine without a memory—must keep full and accurate accounts.

These accounts are audited periodically.

This Bank having more at stake must be more careful than the individual.



THE BANK OF AMERICA

ESTABLISHED 1812
Manhattan & Brooklyn

J.M. Gidding & Co.
344 346 348 350 352 354 356 358 360 362 364 366 368 370 372 374 376 378 380 382 384 386 388 390 392 394 396 398 400 402 404 406 408 410 412 414 416 418 420 422 424 426 428 430 432 434 436 438 440 442 444 446 448 450 452 454 456 458 460 462 464 466 468 470 472 474 476 478 480 482 484 486 488 490 492 494 496 498 500 502 504 506 508 510 512 514 516 518 520 522 524 526 528 530 532 534 536 538 540 542 544 546 548 550 552 554 556 558 560 562 564 566 568 570 572 574 576 578 580 582 584 586 588 590 592 594 596 598 600 602 604 606 608 610 612 614 616 618 620 622 624 626 628 630 632 634 636 638 640 642 644 646 648 650 652 654 656 658 660 662 664 666 668 670 672 674 676 678 680 682 684 686 688 690 692 694 696 698 700 702 704 706 708 710 712 714 716 718 720 722 724 726 728 730 732 734 736 738 740 742 744 746 748 750 752 754 756 758 760 762 764 766 768 770 772 774 776 778 780 782 784 786 788 790 792 794 796 798 800 802 804 806 808 810 812 814 816 818 820 822 824 826 828 830 832 834 836 838 840 842 844 846 848 850 852 854 856 858 860 862 864 866 868 870 872 874 876 878 880 882 884 886 888 890 892 894 896 898 900 902 904 906 908 910 912 914 916 918 920 922 924 926 928 930 932 934 936 938 940 942 944 946 948 950 952 954 956 958 960 962 964 966 968 970 972 974 976 978 980 982 984 986 988 990 992 994 996 998 1000

Clearance Sales

Fur Coats and Separate Pieces

At Clearance Prices

\$1450 HUDSON SEAL WRAPS.....\$595
(48" length, beaver or skunk collars)
\$1250 SMART MOLE WRAP.....\$500
\$895 HUDSON SEAL and NUTRIA DAY COAT.....\$325
\$650 HUDSON SEAL WRAP COAT.....\$295
(Toupe Lynx Collar)
\$450 FRENCH SEAL DAY COAT.....\$250
(36" length)
\$495 SHORT MOLE CAPE.....\$225
(Kolinsky Squirrel trimmed)

Scarfs

\$295 DARK FISHER SCARF.....\$145
\$295 DOUBLE SKIN FISHER SCARF.....\$125
\$175 SINGLE SKIN FISHER SCARF.....\$75
\$295 DYED HUDSON SABLE SCARF.....\$165
\$175 HUDSON BAY SABLE SCARF.....\$95
\$95 DYED BAUM MARTEN SCARF.....\$55
\$75 NATURAL STONE MARTEN SCARFS.....\$38

Gowns

FOR DINNER and EVENING

Dresses

FOR STREET and AFTERNOON

Handsome styles in chiffon, lace, net, tulle, satin, taffeta, tricot, duvetyne and velvet.

Formerly to \$295. at \$85—\$110

Street, Afternoon and Dance

Styles—of chiffon velvet, velvet, crepe de chine, tricot, velour, duvetyne, taffeta, net, lace and chiffon.

Formerly to \$195. at \$45—\$65

Beautiful Evening Wraps

Of rich chiffon velvets and metallic broades in plain or combination effects with ermine, mole, fox and other fashion furs.

Formerly to \$850

at \$125—\$165—\$195 to \$450

Rich Fur Trimmed Suits

Tailored and dressy effects of the season's most desirable materials, with mole, squirrel, seal, opossum, beaver and caracul. Also several smart models in tricot, without fur, suitable for early Spring.

Formerly to \$275

at \$75—\$95—\$125

Handsome Day Coats

Smart straight-line effects of duvetyne, bolivia, veldyn and other rich fabrics, with deep trimmings of the most luxurious furs.

Formerly to \$275

at \$95—\$125

The Wanamaker Store
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway at Ninth, New York Business Hours, 9 to 5.



Annual Sale of Sterling Silver

The annual Sale of Sterling Silverware begins today. It affords a choice of carefully selected artistic designs at substantial reductions from established prices.

This Wanamaker Annual Sale of Sterling Silverware is a service of which advantage has been taken for many years.

Those who have wedding gifts, birthday remembrances, or souvenirs of importance to purchase will find many suggestions here.

Those who are planning to begin housekeeping will find here rich treasures that give the home that unaccountable charm called personality.

Tea and Coffee Sets

and other table pieces

\$255 to \$780 tea sets, 5 pcs.

—\$191.25 to \$585.

\$35 to \$275 coffee sets, 3 pcs.

—\$33.75 to \$206.25.

\$32 to \$75 sandwich trays—

\$22.50 to \$45.

\$22 to \$145 bowls—\$14.50 to

\$95.

\$25 to \$110 compotes—\$18.75

to \$72.

\$27 to \$55 bread trays—

\$17.50 to \$39.

\$12.50 to \$25 bon-bon dishes

—\$9 to \$17.

\$45 to \$325 baskets—\$29 to

\$243.75.

\$90 to \$185 water pitchers—

\$67.50 to \$115.

\$20 to \$32 sauce boats and

trays—\$12.75 to \$24.

\$100 to \$185 meat platters—

\$75 to \$130.

\$84 to \$48 sugar and cream

sets—\$26.50 to \$36.

\$54 to \$80 centre pieces—

\$40 to \$64.

\$80 to \$120 chop dishes—

\$56 to \$80.

\$275 to \$850 waiters—

\$206.25 to \$487.50.

Knives, forks, spoons, etc., 25 per cent. less.
Sets, trays, plates, bowls, etc., 25 to 40 per cent. less.
Desk ware at 25 per cent. less.
Also—modern English service sets in cases, at 25 per cent. less.

Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.

\$18 tea spoons, 11 1/2 h. weight—

\$18.90 dozen.

\$28 tea spoons, medium weight—

\$17 dozen.

\$30 tea spoons, heavier weight—

\$21.50 dozen.

\$39 dessert spoons, medium weight—\$29 doz.

\$50 dessert spoons, heavy weight—\$37 doz.

\$50 table spoons, medium weight—\$37 doz.

\$60 table spoons, heavy weight—\$44 doz.

\$41 soup spoons, heavy weight—\$30 doz.

\$50 dessert forks, medium weight—\$37 doz.

\$80 dessert forks, heavy weight—\$44 doz.

\$60 table forks, heavy weight—\$44 doz.

\$42 dessert knives—\$31 doz.

\$59 table knives—\$36 doz.

\$39 fruit knives—\$29 doz.

\$28 3-pc. carving sets—\$20 set.

\$3.75 2-pc. steak set—\$4.50.

\$29 butter spreaders—\$21.50 dozen.

\$25 bouillon spoons—\$18 doz.

\$12.75 coffee spoons—\$9.50 dozen.

\$35 orange spoons—\$25 doz.

\$36 ice cream forks—\$27 doz.

\$41 individual salad forks—\$30 dozen.

Sterling Silver Desk Ware

\$49 to \$88 letter racks—

\$38.75 to \$51.

\$15.50 calendars—\$11.50.

\$50 ink well and tray—\$37.50.

Miscellaneous

\$8 to \$35.50 letter openers,

coupon cutters, etc.—\$6 to \$39.

Main floor, Old Building.

IN THE MEN'S STORE, TO-DAY



6,000 Earl & Wilson Shirts at \$2.95

\$3.50 to \$12 Shirts.

EARL & WILSON shirts seldom find their way into sales. But changing conditions suggested closing out all that were left of these fine shirts. That is why the price is \$2.95.

1,742 \$3.50 shirts

658 \$5 shirts

1,421 \$6 shirts

679 \$8 shirts

943 \$10 shirts

557 \$12 shirts

All at \$2.95

These grades indicate the exact prices that Earl & Wilson made the shirts to sell for. Many large retail stores had them on sale at the above prices.

Every man who wears good shirts knows something about the EARL & WILSON standard, as it applies to both fabrics and workmanship.

And in this sale there will be about 100 different kinds of fabrics, imported and domestic; and so many patterns and colorings that we can't begin to describe them.

In fact, a collection so large and so good that men will come from all over New York to profit by the chance.

Ready this morning. Sizes 13 1/2 to 19.

\$2 to \$3.50 Silk Ties, 95c

An added attraction. About 4,800 four-in-hand ties, made of imported and domestic silks.

Made originally to sell at \$2 and \$3.50.

But conditions have changed. Burlington Arcade floor, New Building.

MUSICIANS ACCLAIM VIOLIN INVENTION

Ohlhauser's Success in Giving Any Instrument the Stradivarius Quality Is Tested.

BERLIN AUDIENCE LISTENS

Van der Berg Plays to Show Results Gained—Orchestra to Use New Method.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Heinrich Ohlhauser's invention for giving any violin the qualities of a genuine Stradivarius was received with great honors today before a large audience of musicians, critics and musical enthusiasts, their general verdict being that the invention was of inestimable value for future musical art.

The well-known Dutch virtuoso, Maurits Van der Berg, played four pieces, first a genuine Stradivarius, and then on a violin treated by Ohlhauser's invention, with the result that most persons present were unable to tell the difference in instruments. Van der Berg played the Ave Maria by Schubert and compositions by Kreisler and Tchaikovsky. His Stradivarius was a time-worn, almost black, instrument.

Repeating each number of the program, he used three different violins furnished by Ohlhauser, which he intended to be brand new, two being varnished and one devoid of any coating. By performing on these it was intended to disprove the impression which had got abroad that the secret improvement lay in the method of varnishing.

There was no difference between the timbre of the varnished and unvarnished instruments, which in the masterly hands of Van der Berg peeled forth such an extraordinary flood of harmony that the audience gave the artist and the inventor an ovation, the like of which has been seldom witnessed in Beethoven Hall.

Ohlhauser had to appear on the stage and address the audience. He said that Germany's expression of his efforts had led to results never dreamed of by the enemy. The need of the times would inspire German genius, he said, to search and find new resources and he hoped that great things would happen in the near future. His was only a modest effort in that direction, but musicians would appreciate it, seeing that in these times a genuine Stradivarius would cost 1,000,000 marks or more, while his instruments, "serving the same purpose," cost only about 1,300 marks.

Among the audience were Dr. Karl Muck, recently returned from America; Herr von Schilling, Director of the State Opera House; Arthur Nikisch and many other noted artists and musicians. All seemed charmed and enthusiastic.

Nikisch told THE TIMES correspondent afterward that Ohlhauser's instruments surpassed his highest expectations in the hands of Van der Berg.

"I will not say they rank with the best Stradivarius," he said, "but they are so much better than my own instruments and so equally rich in timbre that I am determined to furnish my whole orchestra with them. My contrabasses and cellos will also be replaced by instruments treated by Ohlhauser's method. So far, as I am informed, Ohlhauser's improvement seems to be based on the position of the strings of the violin, but whatever it may be it is an undeniable success."

The State Opera will also be furnished with Ohlhauser's violins.

RECORD FOR PICTURE RIGHTS

\$784,012 Paid for Half Interest in "Turn to Right," Says Golden.

John Golden announced yesterday that he had sold a half interest in the motion picture right to "Turn to Right" for \$784,012, making the total valuation of the rights, before anything has been done on the production of the picture, \$1,568,024. D. W. Griffith was reported to have bought the picture rights for \$1,568,024 for \$175,000, which was considered a record until the announcement of the Golden figures.

"Turn to Right" is the 452nd performance at the Gaity Theatre years ago, before "Lightnin'" came in to occupy the house. The picture will be made into a picture by a new organization formed by Mr. Golden, Marcus Loew and the Metro Picture Corporation, and Winchell Smith, co-owner of the play with John E. Hays, will direct its production. The picture, which has already directed "The Saphead," will be shown to the Capitol Theatre next week.

HAS PLAY PRODUCING PLAN.

Miss Marbury Would Employ Contractors for Theatrical Ventures.

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"Today most of the theatrical business is done without a system," she said. "What confusion exists in the management of a few days before a play is to begin. Instead of having assistants who should have the services of contractors to estimate expense and supply materials such as scenery and properties, reason for existence as general contractors for building hotels and skyscrapers. To what purpose? To save a few dollars here and there, while the manager wastes money in saving thousands of dollars in saving to start the ball rolling."

LAWYER CLAIMS \$150,000.

Ex-Surrogate Ketchum Petitions for His Fee in Braisher Will Case.

An echo of the unsuccessful attempt of Mrs. Louis Marion Bain, 119 Henry Street, Brooklyn, to break the will of her mother, Mrs. Martha M. Braisher, in which the latter left an estate of more than one million dollars to friends and charitable institutions, was heard yesterday, when Ex-Surrogate H. T. Ketchum, who represented the executors of the estate, petitioned Surrogate Wingate to approve his claim of \$150,000 for his services in the case.

The executor of the estate of Mrs. Braisher opposed the claim of Judge Ketchum on the ground that it is excessive. The judge said that he decides what is a fair fee. Lolo M. Lyman, 701 Madison Avenue, a beneficiary under the will, said that the sum shall not exceed \$150,000.

"The White Villa" at Matinee.

Matinee of "The White Villa," by Edith Ellis, will be given at the Edgington Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Friday afternoons, beginning next week. The play is a dramatization of "The Dangerous Age," by Karen Michaelis, and will be presented by the Players' Fellowship, in association with A. H. Woods. The cast will include Edwina Lewis, Lucille Watson, Edward Reegan, Kenneth Ellis, Frank Morgan, Olive O'Brien, Doris Kenyon and others.

OPERA

By Richard Aldrich

Mme. Sterchi in Madame Butterfly.

The Chicago Opera Company gave a performance of Puccini's opera of "Madame Butterfly" at the Manhattan Opera House last evening that was in most respects excellent. It was carefully prepared and conducted by Mr. Martini, though there were spaces when the orchestra had something of undue vigor and it had much of the spirit of the composer meant it to have.

The performance was the occasion of the first appearance in New York of Mme. Rosina Sterchi, soprano, who sang the part of Cio-Cio-San. Mme. Sterchi is a singer of distinction in Italy, from which country have come in recent years many more fine than singers than women. She has had a brilliant career, and it was a matter of interest in connection with her appearance last evening that she was the original representative of the part she then took at the first performance of "Madame Butterfly" in Milan in 1904.

It was at once obvious that Mme. Sterchi was an actress of ability and resource, and that she had a definite and sympathetic conception of the Japanese heroine and the power to realize it. The voice is apparently not all that it once was, but it is of a quality that throughout its range, there were times when Mme. Sterchi did not command the true pitch.

She soon attracted the interest of her listeners, though they gave her not a hand on her entrance, but a cordial applause before the performance was ended. She sang with expressive-ness and feeling, and her impersonation as a whole had real distinction.

The Italian and engaging presence of Mr. Hilop did what could be done for the distasteful part of Lieutenant Benjamin Franklin Pinkerton. Mr. Pinkerton had the business-like and gentlemanly aspect of an American consul, joined to the voice and style of an artist. Miss Dorothy Francis sang the music given to Suzuki better than she represented the character of that faithful serving maid.

Repeating each number of the program, he used three different violins furnished by Ohlhauser, which he intended to be brand new, two being varnished and one devoid of any coating. By performing on these it was intended to disprove the impression which had got abroad that the secret improvement lay in the method of varnishing.

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THE WINTER GARDENS

Greatest Laughing Hit

PASSING SHOW OF 1921

Willie and Eugene Howard

MAINE SPECIAL

THE AMBASSADOR 49TH ST.

OPENS THURSDAY NIGHT AT 8.30

THE ROSE GIRL

PUROCELLA

LYDIA LOPEZOWA in a new play

THE ROSE GIRL

PLAYHOUSE 40 ST. E. of E. 4th St.

MARY NASH

"Thy Name Is Woman"

MAJESTIC TODAY

GRACE GEORGE

"THE NEW MORALITY"

48TH ST. THEATRE

BROKEN WING

SEE THE GRABING AIRPLANE!

BIJOU THEATRE

JOHN GALSWORTHY'S

GREATEST PLAY

THE SKIN GAME

FRAZEE

"The Woman of Bronze"

COMEDY THEATRE

HOLBROOK BLINN

THE BAD MAN

REPUBLIC THEATRE

DEAR ME

THEATRE 48TH ST.

THE 1st Year

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE

MACK & JOEL

"NEAR SANTA BARBARA"

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE

What the Critics Think of

"Eyvind of the Hills"

Miss Margaret Wycherly

"A PLAY WITH NO ENDING"

"A GREAT PLAY" - N. Y. Tribune

"MISS WYCHERLY WAS SEARCHING"

"MISS WYCHERLY PROVED HERSELF ONE OF OUR FOREMOST AMERICAN ACTRESSES" - N. Y. Tribune

"MISS WYCHERLY ROSE TO NEW HEIGHTS OF TRAGIC ACTING" - Coll.

Miss Dorothy Fox in Song Recital.

Miss Dorothy Fox gave a song recital in the Times Square Theatre yesterday afternoon, beginning with old French songs, followed by a group of English songs written on words from Robert Burns, and ending with a group of songs written on words from Robert Burns, and ending with a group of songs written on words from Robert Burns.

Marinus de Jong Plays.

Marinus de Jong, a Belgian pianist, made his first American appearance last evening in Aeolian Hall. He appeared in a varied program, comprising, among other things, a "Chopin" and a group of Russian pieces. Beethoven's Appassionata sonata and pieces by Debussy, Chopin and Liszt.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Edna Burroughs, a descendant of the Louis Bourbons of France, appeared for the first time last night as Queen Elizabeth in "The Prince and the Pauper." Clara Edwards has retired from the role to create the title part in "The Prince and the Pauper." Queen of Scots, Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne appeared at the Palace Theatre yesterday in a sketch entitled "Poor Little Girl." Shields and Lew Dockstader were also on the program.

The Strand Theatre will open at 10:30 A. M. daily this week, and begin its last performance of "The Kid" at 11 P. M. The reason for the change is that the theatre is to be used to accommodate the waiting crowds Sunday evening, and the early opening yesterday morning found a long line of people waiting at the box office.

MOTION PICTURES.

44TH ST. THEATRE

"WAY DOWN EAST"

PLAZA

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG in "MID-CHANNEL"

Also Harold Lloyd in "NUMBER PLEASE"

1497 BROADWAY

(TIMES SQUARE WEST)

SILENCE may be golden

Sen, but this advertisement will save some theatre-goers money.

For it is to repeat that McBride's service fee is never more than 50c

a ticket over the box office price, although it offers the largest choice of the better seats.

Hotel McAlpin, Waldorf-Astoria

71 Broadway 165 Broadway

PHONE 1100 BRYANT

McBRIDE'S

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K

OF course we can't tell all we have done for clients in this space, or even in a page—but we can tell you in an interview.

We go anywhere to talk or do business.

Walter Kidde & Company
Incorporated
Engineers and Constructors
460 Cedar Street, New York

CATERPILLAR TRACTORS

—provide the most modern, efficient and in many cases the only means of

logging
roadbuilding
freighting
snow removal
power farming

For military work the exclusive choice of the United States and Allied Governments.

Booklet: "Caterpillar" Performance on Request

The Holt Manufacturing Co.
50 Church Street, New York City
Factories: Peoria, Ill.; Stockton, Cal.
There is only one "CATERPILLAR".
—HOLT builds it.

ADVERTISEMENT



Aspirin

Then It's Genuine

Aspirin is trade mark Bayer Manufacturing Monocentricadester of Salicylicacid.

TYPHUS INCREASES; ALIEN CAMP ASKED

Copeland Would Send All Immigrants to Dix to Be Cleansed and Sterilized.

SAYS COUNTRY IS MENACED

Health Officials Confer After Sixteen Cases of the Disease Develop on the Presidente Wilson.

Following the development of sixteen cases of typhus among the passengers of the Presidente Wilson, Federal and city health officials here have asked the Government to set aside Camp Dix or another nearby army camp, wherein all immigrants would be subjected to a thorough cleansing and delousing.

The request, forwarded to Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service, followed a conference attended by Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, and representatives of the steamship companies.

Dr. Copeland said the country was confronted with a real menace, and declared that unless conditions were improved the Health Department would forbid the landing of a single alien from Ellis Island within the city limits.

Meanwhile the Presidente Wilson lies off Quarantine, her steerage quarters being stripped and the mattresses and other articles used by the passengers destroyed.

Dr. Copeland said there was "something wrong" with the system of medical examination that allowed aliens from plague ports to come ashore after cursory inspection, bringing vermin-infested baggage. He said the menace was now so great that individual comfort should give way to public welfare.

Wallis Recognizes Defects. "Is it not feasible to take over Camp Dix, or some other army camp, so that we may be given protection?" Dr. Copeland wrote to General Cumming.

Commissioner Wallis recognized the defects in the system of medical examination on Ellis Island and agreed with Dr. Copeland that it was neither thorough nor safe. Recently, in describing the examination to the Allied Patriotic Societies, he said the immigrants passed along a line. One doctor looked them over for general symptoms, another for tuberculosis, a third for scalp diseases and another for trachoma. Although the Presidente Wilson was passed by the Health Officer of the Port at Quarantine, it was the contention of the Health Department that the doctors of the Public Health Service were remiss in their inspection of two pneumonia cases that proved to be typhus.

"Since the Presidente Wilson returned to Quarantine twelve to sixteen cases of typhus have developed among the 1,600 steerage passengers," said Dr. Copeland. "This situation indicates the weakness of the method for protecting this country against infectious diseases. As regards typhus, the Government is not providing proper facilities for delousing the clothing and baggage of arriving passengers. This applies to cabin as well as to those coming in the steerage."

When we contrast the delousing process demanded of the returning soldiers, it is a shame to think how easily a traveler can enter this city and bring with him, perhaps, germs of diseases now decimating Europe. Our soldiers were deloused in the camps then at the port of embarkation, and still again at camps near this city. Even then some found lice on their persons after discharge.

Prescribes Bath for All Arrivals.

"Under the present system the suspect is held at Quarantine for a time, then put on a boat, which may be lousy, and taken to Ellis Island. There a casual medical inspection is given. I do not believe a single person should be permitted to enter this country until his clothing and baggage have been sterilized and he has had a sterilizing bath."

Commissioner Wallis is trying to get Washington to put a system of baths in at Ellis Island and to make it obligatory on every alien to take a bath.

The Health Department received a copy of the passenger manifest of the Presidente Wilson giving the name and destination of every cabin passenger. A corps of nurses and inspectors under the direction of Dr. Louis I. Harris, Director of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, visited as many of those that landed here as could be reached. Each one will be placed under observation. Many that came in the cabin have scattered throughout the country. The health authorities in each place have been notified and all information forwarded.

The Presidente Wilson arrived from Trieste and Italian ports last Tuesday. She went to the Bush docks in Brooklyn, and Thursday, after her 400 cabin passengers had been allowed to land, four passengers believed to be suffering with pneumonia were sent to the Long Island College Hospital. Two of the patients were found to be suffering from typhus. All four were taken back to the vessel and she was ordered to Quarantine. On Saturday a cabin passenger was taken from a steamer in First Avenue to Harlem Hospital. Dr. William L. Somerset diagnosed the case as typhus.

PEABODY GIVES HOME IN HONOR OF HIS WIFE

Residence in Saratoga Springs Will Be Devoted to Women's Welfare Work.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 7. —George Foster Peabody, Vice Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, announced today that as a mark of honor to his wife, who was Mrs. Spencer Trask, he will give his residence on Circular Street for women's welfare work, the place to be designated Katrina Trask Hall.

Details of the plan will be worked out later by the donor and local citizens. The property adjoins Congress Park.

Mr. Peabody and Mrs. Trask were married on Saturday. They are living at Radio, Mrs. Peabody's estate.

Wilson Honors Italian General.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—By direction of President Wilson, a Distinguished Service Medal has been presented to Major General De Angellis of the Italian Army for exceptionally meritorious distinguished service while in command of the 31st Italian Division to which the 32nd U. S. Infantry was attached during the final battle of the Italian front.

PLANS EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR PALESTINE

Government to Establish Schools in 300 Villages—Zionist Leader Coming Here.

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7.—Education for all children in Palestine with the exception of those belonging to the nomadic tribes or living in outlying districts is sought in a plan that has been launched by the Government.

Speaking at a meeting at which the scheme was put forward, Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner, said that in Palestine there were about 184,000 children between the ages of 6 and 15, about 100,000 of whom had no opportunity for receiving education, while there were at least 300 villages without schools.

The Government had decided, he declared, to ask the villages to provide the school buildings and the Government would then undertake to maintain the buildings. The grants the Government proposed to make to the existing non-Government schools, he continued, would be distributed without any religious restrictions to any Moslem, Christian or Jewish school which fulfilled the conditions laid down, and no distinction would be made between town or country schools.

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—Professor Chaim Weizmann, the noted Zionist, who is expected to return here from Palestine during the latter part of this week, will head a Zionist delegation which will visit the United States. The delegates will tell the American Jews of the urgent needs of Palestine and will aid in the campaign for the Palestine Foundation Fund.

Sweden has accredited a permanent representative to Palestine, and he landed recently at Jaffa from a Swedish cruiser, says a dispatch from Jerusalem today. In presenting his credentials to the High Commissioner for Palestine the Swedish agent said the chief purpose of his Government in sending him was to develop extensive and binding commercial relations between Palestine and Sweden.

Sweden's representative is the first foreign agent to be accredited to the new Palestine Government.

Police Capture Seventy-five Dogs.

About seventy-five dogs have been gathered in during the last few weeks by the police of the Clason Avenue, Brooklyn, Police Station as the result of a crusade started by Captain Thomas Palmer to rid the district of stray animals, some of which, half-starved because their owners have suffered hard times, have been biting children and horses.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BUILDING



MENGELBERG

THE celebrated Dutch Conductor, whose brilliant orchestral direction has aroused the admiration of the musical public and earned the high praise of the foremost musical critics, is now preparing to record his pianistic art for

The AMPICO

Of this Marvelous Instrument he writes:—

*Il s'agit de reproduire des pianistes
autour d'un instrument qui est un
artefact qui fait grand honneur à
l'humanité. Godowsky, une si bonne
étude en rétrospective, qui est de
connaissance musicale pure, est
un chef d'œuvre de l'instrument.*
Willem Mengelberg.

TRANSLATION

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WILLEM MENGELBERG.

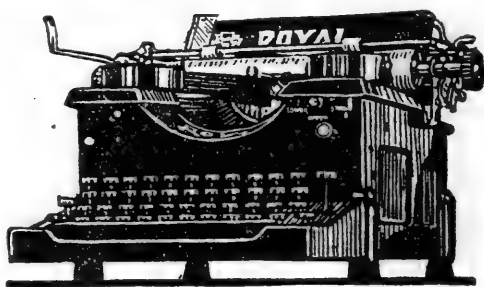
You are cordially invited to hear the Ampico reproduce the playing of the great pianists in the Ampico Studios. We will be glad to present an impromptu recital at any time you desire.

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THE EXHIBITION WILL OPEN TO-MORROW AT NINE

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CONSISTING OF
RARE AND BEAUTIFUL CHINESE PORCELAINS
WITH IMPORTANT SPECIMENS OF THE
J. PIERPONT MORGAN AND OTHER FAMOUS
COLLECTIONS

MAGNIFICENT PIECES OF
JADE, ROCK CRYSTAL AND OTHER HARD STONES
CHINESE EMBROIDERIES, FURNITURE AND GLASS
AND A SUPERB COLLECTION OF
THREE HUNDRED CHINESE SNUFF BOTTLES

¶ We believe this sale to be unique in respect that the owner gives a three months' guaranty of the genuineness of all articles.

¶ Mr. Bauer's collection of Snuff Bottles is the finest large collection ever sold at auction in America, and has been the subject of many articles in the magazines. Bidders on these treasures will have the additional satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing to the Chinese Famine Fund, of which Mr. T. W. Lamont is Chairman, which has accepted Mr. Bauer's offer to donate ten per cent of the proceeds of their sale to the Fund.

¶ The collection will be on exhibition (Week-days, 9—6; Sunday, 1—5 P. M.) until Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, February 17, 18, 19, when it will be sold at auction.

THIS COLLECTION IS NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET

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Announce
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(between 68th and 69th Streets)
Fine Old English panelled rooms
of the 17th and 18th Century
Antique Furniture

FIRST

The New York Times in January printed 1,811,694 agate lines of advertising, an excess over the next New York morning newspaper of 606,290 lines.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Twenty-ten per cent. for the best names.
Twenty-five per cent. for the best names.
Twenty-five per cent. for the best names.

They Will Fight It Out Again.
The struggle for leadership in the textile industry is not over. Although the war is over, the struggle for leadership in the textile industry is not over. Although the war is over, the struggle for leadership in the textile industry is not over.

Canton Crepe for Millinery.
Canton crepe, a fabric which has been in considerable vogue in the dress trade this spring, has invaded the millinery trade. It is a light, airy fabric, with a fine, wavy texture, and is well adapted for the construction of hats.

Still Taking Narrow Belts.
One of the interesting things about the business of the millinery trade is the fact that it is still taking narrow belts. This is due to the fact that narrow belts are well adapted for the construction of hats.

Plaid Back Women's Coatings.
The plaid back feature of women's overcoats for next fall will appear also in women's coatings. This is due to the fact that plaid backs are well adapted for the construction of coatings.

Garment Business Spotty.
While there is a fair amount of activity at present in most lines of women's ready-to-wear, the business is still very much spotted.

Men's Stores and Sporting Goods.
It is considered quite likely that the large manufacturers of sporting goods will be able to distribute their products through retailers of men's wear.

Deliveries of Dress Goods.
The slack trade in men's wear fabrics is having something of an effect on the deliveries of dress goods. This is due to the fact that the slack trade in men's wear fabrics is having something of an effect on the deliveries of dress goods.

Mode May Help Suit.
Consideration has been taken in the women's suit trade in the prospects in the mode which has been taken in the women's suit trade in the prospects in the mode which has been taken in the women's suit trade in the prospects in the mode.

Ocean Differential on Bag Cereals.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The establishment of an ocean rate differential on bag cereals is being considered by the shipping board.

BUYER'S WANTS.
CRISP DE CHINESE—Wanted—Good quality, cheap, cash. Goldman, 100 Broadway, 2nd floor.

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COTTON GOODS—Good quality, cheap, cash. Goldman, 100 Broadway, 2nd floor.

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BUSINESS RECORDS

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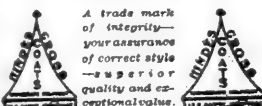
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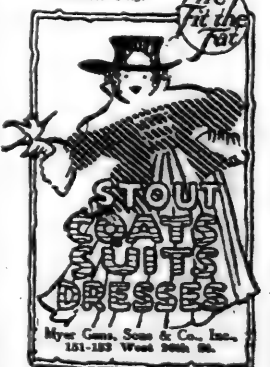
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Spring Coats in a variety
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Of Varied Charm
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Every conceivable style,
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Individual models.
Finesse in trimming.
Striking silhouettes.
All at moderate
prices.

COMPARE!

KARP BROS.
45 West 27th Street, N.Y.



Office and Commercial
FURNITURE
At Greatly

Reduced Prices

We offer new but slightly imperfect
Oak and Mahogany desks, chairs,
filing cabinets, card cases, etc.
Inspection invited.

Jacob Barsky
1 Beaver Street, N. Y.
Tel. Broad 3045

WHOLESALE ONLY

SPERLING
& SPERLING

151 WEST 26th STREET NEW YORK
Near Seventh Avenue



We Are Known

throughout the trade as a
house that can be depended
upon to provide—

—styles that sell
—quality that satisfies
—at prices that are right.

This is your guarantee that
we can please you.

COATS
for Children, Girls, Flap-
pers, Juniors and Misses.

SUITS
for Juniors and Misses.

In
SUITS
too
SPERLING
means
"Sterling"

A. I. NAMM & SON
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Announce the formal opening of their new building Monday, February 26th,
comprising 200,000 Sq. Ft. of additional floor space, making a total area of
600,000 sq. ft. (approximately 12 acres of selling space.)

Every department in the store has been enlarged and many new departments
have been added, including a bargain basement.



Preparatory to This Event

A. I. Namm & Son are open to buy for cash immediately large quantities of
seasonable merchandise, not only to augment present stocks, but to emphasize
thru a series of great sales the principles to which this new building is dedicated,
namely: Greater Service and Better Values.

Enlarged Sample Rooms Open Daily Except Monday and
Saturday, 9:30 to 12 A. M., until Feb. 25

Submit Samples

Extra Elevator Space

Wholesale Only

GRAND
OPENING SALE
CALERO MILLS—CALEF BROS.
COTTON GOODS
628-630 BROADWAY

GINGHAM DEPARTMENT: Of-
fers all brands, patterns and
widths in gingham.
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT:
First quality cambric, main-
sack, muslin, gins and long-
cloth. Also an assortment of
remnants, shorts and seconds.
PERCALE DEPARTMENT: Has
a large stock of Columbia,
Bradford, Scout and Bolmar
percale to select from.
All merchandise is marked at
particularly attractive prices
to acquaint you with our new
business house.
We shall be glad to see our old
customers as well as the new.
LET US SHOW YOU
CALEF BROS.

Wholesale Only

TIP TOP
Canton Crepe, Minuette Taffeta,
Georgette, Serge
DRESSES
at the usual low prices.
In stock for delivery.
35 West 32nd Street

WHOLESALE ONLY

COTTON VOILES
In all grades—white and colors
—immediate or future delivery
—at prices below the market.
POTTER TEXTILE CO., Inc.
72-74 Madison Av., N. Y.

WHOLESALE ONLY

HOLSTEN YOUNG
AND COMPANY
34 West 27th St., New York
NEW YORK COATS
Auto, Rain and Novelty Street Coats.

Wholesale Only

If It's SUITS
SEE US FIRST
We Manufacture
"Suits That Sell"
at Popular Prices.



A. H. GITTELSON,
Specialist in Misses' and Ladies' Suits
39 West 29th St.
Between B'way and 6th Ave.

Wholesale Only

Wonderful Assortment
of
DRESSES
Canton Crepe, Minuette Taffeta,
Georgette, Serge
Always on hand—
Ready for immediate delivery
Popular prices.
LENOX COSTUME CO.
125 W. 27th St.

GLOVES
—on memo!

Attractive proposition. Surely profit-
able for February sale feature. Im-
porter offers quantity FINE FRENCH
SUEDE STRAP WRIST GAUNTLETS.
A genuine bargain. Answer D 534
Times Downtown.

WANTED

FOR CHICAGO & VICINITY
Cotton piece goods, knit underwear
and hosiery lines, etc.
direct from mill by experienced and well-
known Chicago commission firm with
permanent office. P 483 Times.

Wholesale Only

Quick

TURNOVERS

can be readily obtained with our

COATS
SUITS
WRAPS

"Ask the buyer
who knows"

Styles—Quality—Prices—RIGHT

Immediate Delivery

SPERBER - FRANK & ENGEL

27 West 33d St.

New York

WHOLESALE ONLY



Girls'
Hats

Baby Caps

Write for Our Circulars.

Max Mayer, Inc.
352 Fourth Ave.
at 25th St.

Wholesale Only

Give your trade the best.

Brighton Carlsbad
Sleepingwear

The Nightgowns the consumer
knows and wants for QUALITY.
For the whole family, for all sea-
sons. See this splendid high-
grade line today.

120 West 32nd Street.

Wholesale Only

STOUT
DRESSES

Taffeta Canton Crepe Georgette
Canton Crepe Serge de Chine
Immediate Delivery
POPULAR PRICE
DRESS CO.
18 W. 27th St., N. Y.

FOREMAN

Dress
Manufacturer

WELL KNOWN WAIST
HOUSE ABOUT TO OPEN
DRESS DEPARTMENT ARE
OPEN TO ENGAGE A THOR-
OUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN.
ONE WHO IS ABLE TO MAKE
A PATTERN; MUST ALSO BE
ABLE TO CALCULATE AND
HANDLE CONTRACTORS.
THIS IS A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY
TO THE PARTY WHO CAN
MAKE GOOD WRITE LET-
TER STATING FULL PARTICU-
LARS. INTERVIEW WILL
BE ARRANGED.
Box 130, 209 Cable Bldg.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
BERNARD KLUG

150 Nassau St., New York
has no connection with the Bern-
hard Klug against whom judg-
ments have recently been ob-
tained.
I wish to call attention to the
fact that my name is
BERNARD KLUG,
Foreign Exchange Broker
150 Nassau St., New York.

CAPITAL WANTED
for
COTTON GOODS BUSINESS.
Salesman with extensive knowledge
and proven record wishes to become
associated with man who can finance
and give all or part of services in
cotton goods converting business.
Would also consider conducting a de-
partment for reliable firm. Now ac-
tively engaged in converting and sel-
ling considerable merchandise. Further
details by appointment. P 33 Times.

SALESMAN—DENVER TO COAST.
A splendid opportunity is offered to ex-
perienced salesman with established follow-
ing; one who has covered Pacific Coast and
knows the trade; we are well known man-
ufacturers, sweaters, bathing suits, fancy
knitted goods; only highest creditable and
best references will be considered; drawing
Excelsior Knitting Mills, 461 4th Ave.

Wholesale Only

Yankee Maid
Wash Dresses
for
Infants and Children

BE SURE TO SEE
THIS MOST POPULAR LINE
AT POPULAR PRICES

Our Showrooms
Are Centrally Located

Yankee Maid Dress Co. Inc.
1123 Broadway
Cor. 25th Street New York City
Watkins 3217

Wholesale Only



A dance dress should make a woman look her
best. The difference between our dance
dresses and others is that ours do.

SCHWARTZ & EHRENREICH
115 WEST 27th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

The Rike-Kumler Company
DAYTON, OHIO

will have buyers in their New York office all day Monday, February
14th, to secure special lots of merchandise for their Anniversary Sale,
in the following lines only:

Bedding	Hosiery	Waists
Blankets	Knit Underwear	Nightgowns
White Goods	Knit Robes	Children's and
Jewelry	Dress Goods	Infants' Wear
Silverware	Sweaters	Notions
Leather Goods	Bathing Suits	House Dresses
Gloves	Muslin Underwear	Petticoats
Umbrellas	Corsets	Boys' Clothing
Men's Hats	Wash Goods	Men's Furnishings
Men's Furnishings	Domestic	Art Goods
Laces	Embroideries	
Handkerchiefs	Women's Neckwear	
	and Men's Shoes	

Special appointments may be made with buyers in the above lines by
calling at the New York office from Wednesday, February 9th, to
Saturday, February 12th, inclusive.

The Rike-Kumler Company
Care Retail Research Association
225 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.

Wholesale Only

Ready to Ship Today

Master Artist Dresses

TAFFETA, CANTON CREPE,
CREPE DE CHINE & SATIN.

At Attractive Prices.

Pearlman & Zabin, Inc.
118 Madison Ave. at 30th St.

Our incomparable line of COTTON DRESSES is ready.

BRITTON FIGHTS LEWIS IN GARDEN

Retains Welterweight Title by Getting Judges' Decision Against Challenger.

CHAMPION ALWAYS MASTER

He Has Better of 12 Rounds,
Lewis Winning 3 in Early
Stages of Bout.

10,000 SEE RING BATTLE

Victory a Popular One With Crowd
That Fills Madison Square
Arena to Capacity.

Like the proverbial brook, Jack Britton, world's welterweight champion, promises to go on forever. The veteran Chicago boxer retained his title last night from the assaults of Ted Lewis, England, most persistent challenger for the ring bumble, in a fifteen-round bout at Madison Square Garden.

A crowd of about 10,000, all that the Garden would witness, witnessed the match, and as announcer Joe Humphries summoned Britton to the center of the ring, holding his hand aloft in indication of victory and presenting the 37-year-old champion with a diamond ring, the crowd was sent up.

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It was a popular victory, and that demonstration of acclaim proved it. Britton scored his victory in a manner which left no room for doubt, even in the minds of Lewis's admirers. The veteran Chicago boxer retained his title last night from the assaults of Ted Lewis, England, most persistent challenger for the ring bumble, in a fifteen-round bout at Madison Square Garden.

Britton Has Fought in 432 Ring Battles in 18 Years

When Jack Britton and Ted Lewis faced each other in the ring at the Garden last night they were engaged in their twentieth battle, as far as available records testify. No other two boxers in the ring have clashed in as many bouts. This in itself made a unique record. Britton is the oldest champion and has a record longer than that possessed by any other boxer active today. He started boxing eighteen years ago and in that time has competed in 432 battles to his own personal knowledge, an average of twenty-four bouts a year. Britton has passed his thirty-seventh birthday, yet he has been defending his laurels against lads who, when Britton first started his career, were being rocked in their cradles.

left, missed a right for the jaw which left Lewis's head bobbing with his left, occasionally crossing with his right, and the Lewis attack completely upset.

Eighth Round.
Britton caught Lewis with a left hook, which stopped the Englishman's rush as the round started. Lewis rallied with a light hook to the side of the face which sent Britton spinning toward a neutral corner. Lewis's right eye is puffed.

Ninth Round.
Britton grazed his opponent's jaw with a wicked right. The blow spun Lewis around and made the Englishman miss two leads for the face. Lewis sought to take the offensive, but Britton jabbed him away and kept the crowd wild as the champion continued to the bell what looked like a boxing lesson.

Tenth Round.
Lewis hooked a wicked left, which sent Britton tumbling backward toward his own corner. The Englishman led repeatedly with left jabs, but Britton soon resumed the attack and, after jabbing from an opening with his left, crashed over a right to the jaw, which stopped Lewis in his tracks. The champion tried several times to miss Lewis, but Britton would not be blooded from the champion's nose.

Eleventh Round.
A clinch opened this round. Both missed left hooks. Britton was short with a right for the jaw as Lewis came diving in. The champion soon started jabbing with his left. Lewis responded with a rush that carried him over the ropes. Britton countered himself as the crowd was with catching Lewis coming in and twice he shook Lewis with jolting rights to the jaw.

Twelfth Round.
Lewis started the round fast. He jabbed with his left and twice missed. Britton missed a left to the jaw and quickly followed with a right that landed high. The champion drove Lewis's head back with a left to the jaw and hooked the same flat to the stomach. Britton hooked Lewis with a left and the Englishman backed with his leads. Britton worked hard near the bell, tipping his right and left to the jaw and missing and hooking with his right to the jaw. The blows made Lewis wince.

Thirteenth Round.
Lewis tried a right, but the blow slid around Britton's neck. After a clinch Britton jabbed cleverly with the left. The challenger was short with many of his blows. In a lively scrum, Britton missed a right to the jaw. The champion got his right into Lewis's stomach and in the same breath he hooked the glove up to the Englishman's jaw. There was a rapid exchange of rights and lefts near the bell.

Fourteenth Round.
Lewis tried to get close, but Britton cutted him with lefts and rights. The Englishman contributed a right which landed on Britton's head. Lewis quickly followed with a left and right to the jaw and the Englishman's friends "eldd" wildly. The blow made Britton catic. Lewis forced the fighting steadily, trying to get his right into the jaw. The blow invariably missed. Britton brought Lewis up short with a left to the stomach and in a clinch peppered the body until Lewis belted. At the bell Britton was jabbing cleverly.

Fifteenth Round.
The men shook hands. Lewis started with a rush, but Britton slid into a clinch. Britton jabbed with the left and Lewis came at him crashed a right to the stomach. After a clinch, Britton landed left and right to the jaw, but the blows were light. Lewis tried a right and Britton "eldd" him. In a clinch Britton worked his right to the stomach. Britton hooked his left to the jaw and followed with a right across which stung Lewis. A right to the jaw from Britton made Lewis wince. At the bell Britton was pecking away with his left as the ring Lewis tried a right and Britton "eldd" him.

Sixteenth Round.
Lewis continued the offensive in the second round. He hooked and jabbed with his left, upsetting the attack of Britton and at close quarters pounded his right into the jaw. Britton struck blindfold, but the blow was as effective as his mark. Britton complained of a headache, but the two were fighting in the clinches, but the blows were light. At the end of the round, following a clinch, Britton followed Lewis with a rubber protection which Lewis had in this round. The champion became excited when one of Lewis's seconds commented with him and hit the second. The house was in an uproar as special policemen quickly rushed to Lewis's corner, prepared for an emergency. The house was in an uproar as special policemen quickly rushed to Lewis's corner, prepared for an emergency.

Seventeenth Round.
Lewis carried the fighting at a hot pace. He rushed into the champion, repeatedly jabbing and hooking with his left. Britton sought to retaliate, but Lewis wild and missed frequently. Near the bell Britton landed his right and left to Lewis's face and made Lewis wince.

Eighteenth Round.
Lewis jabbed with his left and a clinch followed. Britton kept Lewis at distance with three stiff left-hand jabs. The champion was on the offensive. He repeated with his left until he had Lewis's nose bleeding. Lewis was wild and missed frequently in the clinches. Britton held against Lewis, who in the last minute missed a right to the jaw, but did not feel the force necessary to accomplish a knockdown.

Nineteenth Round.
In the first three rounds Lewis did his best work. He carried the fighting unceasingly, getting past Britton's extended left hand jab, and, at close quarters, battering away with rights and lefts in an effort to weaken the champion with a body assault. Several times Britton complained of a headache, but Lewis's work in the clinches, but the ring arbiter refused to take cognizance of the complaints, and the crowd yelled them down.

Twentieth Round.
In the fourth round Britton began to go the name of the fight and checked his rival's head bobbing with this blow and supplied a right cross accompanied which made Lewis and checked the British boxer's assault. Lewis repeatedly pushed the champion blindly to the ropes, but he retreated. Britton invariably kept pumping away with his left and swinging his right over his head. Near the end of the fifth round Britton indulged in a session of "eldd" with Lewis, but the latter came in, and the champion quickly followed with a succession of rights and lefts to the jaw. Lewis rushed Britton to the ropes, hooking with his left, but the champion missed the blow.

Twenty-first Round.
Britton kept his left in Lewis's face to start the round, and in the clinches blocked against the Englishman's blows. Lewis missed many of his leads at long range. Britton, after landing a light

RAILROAD REFUSES TRANSPORT FOR REGATTA

West Shore Balke at Providing
Observation Cars for Pough-
keepsie Crew Races.

Special to The New York Times.
BOUGHEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 7.—There will be no observation train for the intercollegiate boat races to be held here on the Hudson June 22, according to an announcement made by H. Parry, General Passenger Agent of the West Shore Railroad, tonight in a telegram to the local committee. The telegram read:

"Have advised committee unable to provide observation train for proposed regatta."
The message was sent from New York at 6:40 tonight and was a great surprise to the local Chamber of Commerce, which had been arranging plans of observation for the Poughkeepsie and the Board of Stewards.

Harris S. Reynolds, head of the local Chamber of Commerce, who has been acting with the local committee, stated that he found it hard to believe that the railroad had refused to have an observation train, as matters have been progressing satisfactorily. He said that the committee had been working for some time to have a train to the regatta.

When the telephone conversation with reporters from the local papers, stated that he did not want any train to the regatta, but admitted that Mr. Parry had informed him that the train would not be run. He said that he had not been informed of the decision not to run the train, but that he had been informed of the decision not to run the train.

Mr. Parry had informed him that the train would not be run. He said that he had not been informed of the decision not to run the train, but that he had been informed of the decision not to run the train. He said that he had not been informed of the decision not to run the train, but that he had been informed of the decision not to run the train.

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\$100 Denomination Bond Secured Gold Notes

(Short and Long Term Maturities)

of nationally recognized Public Utility Companies. Uncommon earnings covering a period of years. Unquestionable equities and security thoroughly safeguarding capital invested.

\$500 and \$1000 Notes of these issues also available.

Price to yield 8 1/2 %

Circular ST on request

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Present Bond Interest Rates

indicate that prices of well-secured obligations are slowly advancing. Any indication about investing your funds now may mean a real loss of income to you.

Write for Circular 106 which describes a high-yielding secured obligation of one of the best companies of its kind in the United States.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street, New York

E. H. Rollins & Sons
Founded 1870
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Philadelphia Albany
Buffalo Chicago San Francisco

New Issue

\$500,000

State of Idaho

5% Bonds

Due January 1, 1941

Optional January 1, 1931

Price 97 1/2 % and interest yielding

5.20 %

Free of all Federal Income Taxes

Legal Investment for Savings

Banks and Trust Funds in

New York State.

Send for Descriptive Circular

UNITED STATES

BONDS

LIBERTY ISSUES

VICTORY NOTES

OLD ISSUES

2% 3% AND 4%

U.S. TREASURY

CERTIFICATES

RENEWAL

High. Low. Last. Fri.

8 8 8 8 8

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 90 to 90 days.....6 7/8

4, 5 and 6 months.....6 7/8

All industrial collateral, 90 to 90 days.....7 7/8

4, 5 and 6 months.....7 7/8

Commercial paper, 15 days, 7 to 10 to 90 days.....7 7/8

Liberty bonds, Victory notes and

Treasury certificates of indebted-

ness, 15 days, 4 to 10 to 90 days.....8

Open Market Rates.

Prime eligible acceptances, on call.....8

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve

Bank, 90 to 90 days.....6 7/8

Non-member and private bankers, 90 to 90 days.....6 7/8

Not eligible, 90 to 90 days.....6 7/8

London Market.

Money in the London market down 1/4

at 5 per cent.; short bills unchanged at

6 per cent., and three months bills un-

changed at 6 1/2 per cent.

Gold dollar in London market was up

at 10 1/2 per cent. Mint parity,

300 to 300.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks at the New York

Clearing House, \$49,708,171; balances,

\$72,429,737; Federal Reserve Bank's

credit balance, \$72,429,737; exchanges

this day a year ago, \$64,724,140.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London was down 1/4

at 36d per ounce. New York price for

domestic bar silver unchanged at 90 1/2

per ounce. The Mint price for "foreign" silver

is higher at 60 1/2.

Range of prices for silver bullion for

the year to date:

London.....\$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4

New York.....\$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4

San Francisco.....\$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4

Chicago.....\$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4

Philadelphia.....\$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4

Pittsburgh.....\$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4

Baltimore.....\$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4

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Las Vegas.....\$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4

Phoenix.....\$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4

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Flagstaff.....\$1.10 1/2 to \$1.10 3/4

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CANADIAN BANKS

For those who are temporarily holding bank balances in Canada, awaiting the time when their Canadian money will buy more American dollars, we suggest the purchase of a Canadian Internal Short Term Bond.

The security we are recommending, due in 1924, nets over 8% income with coupons payable in

New York Funds

Bonds delivered to your bank in Montreal or Toronto.

Details on request.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
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We offer the

8% Gold Notes

of a well-known and firmly established manufacturing company, the largest of its kind in the world—which embody the following attractive features:

8.10% Yield
Stable Earnings
Strong Safeguards
Due in twelve years

Price 99½ & interest

Circular upon request

H. D. Robbins & Co.
INCORPORATED
61 Broadway New York
Telephone Bowling Green 9721

The Atlantic
Refining Co.

Ten-year 6½% Gold
Debentures

Due March 1, 1931

The security of these bonds is indicated by the equity behind them of approximately \$72,000,000 present market value of the company's stock.

Listed on the
New York Stock Exchange
Price at the market
to yield over 6.50%

Details on request.

GRAHAM, PARSONS & Co.
435 Chestnut St. Philadelphia
30 Pine St. New York
John 5727-30

INVEST IN

Danish
Government

3½% Loan of 1909

Interest payable in London
at a fixed rate of exchange.

Ask for Circular T-101

Your inquiry is also invited on

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BELGIAN GERMAN
and Other European Bonds

HUTH & CO.
30 Pine Street, New York
Telephone John 5214

111 Broadway, New York

We Want Offerings of

Hydraulic P. Co. of Niagara Falls

at 5% due 1930

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NATIONAL SURETY
LOSSES INCREASE

Report for 1920 Shows Ratio of
35.8 Per Cent., Against 28.9
Per Cent. in 1919.

BOND THEFTS EXAGGERATED

Company Says Government Discriminated Against It Because It
Refused to be Coerced.

The report of the National Surety Company for 1920 shows an annual loss ratio of 35.8 per cent., compared with 28.9 per cent. in the preceding year. This increase, it is suggested in a statement put out by the company, was due to the wave of unsuccessful and robbery which swept the country in 1920. The company wrote gross premiums of \$17,099,197, compared with \$12,170,429 in 1919. Net premiums were \$10,857,132, whereas in 1919 the figure stood at \$8,108,564.

Discussing bond thefts, the company told its stockholders: "The so-called '\$50,000,000 Wall Street thefts' gave the company considerable publicity, but in a few places created an impression that it had suffered heavy losses. This is partly true only. The losses in the financial district of New York during 1919 and 1920 were very much less than the sum mentioned. Our risks were largely reinsured, therefore the net loss to our company was not disturbing."

Because your officers and directors refused to be coerced into paying an arbitrary demand of the old Shipping Board on a bond in a case where they refused (for some strange reason) to allow the principal on our bond (who asserts worthless, unseaworthy boats were sold to him) to defend himself in court, all our future bonds were refused by the Shipping Board, and later, when the Chairman of the Board became Secretary of the Department of the Interior, he caused a similar order to be issued against us there also.

"Fortunately, the people are familiar with such treatment at the hands of Government officials, and the public knows that your company is financially sound. The National City Company also has the willingness to promptly pay proper claims. It is regrettable that public servants resort to such despicable methods against law-respecting individuals and corporations."

"Your officers were active in successful efforts to defeat the suggestion of allowing fire insurance companies to transact surety bonding business. We are sure it could have been profitable to the public and to the fire companies' stockholders."

L. & N. Seeks \$14,933,379 for Equipment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company applied today to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to assume an equipment trust agreement and equipment lease for \$14,933,379.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security, Rate, Due, Bid, Ask, Yld.
Am. Can. 100, 1923 7 1/2 7 1/2
Am. Can. 100, 1923 7 1/2 7 1/2
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Am. Can. 100, 1923 7 1/2 7 1/2
Am. Can. 100, 1923 7 1/2 7 1/2
Am. Can. 100, 1923 7 1/2 7 1/2

EARNINGS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM for December—
1920. 1919. Increase.
Gross... \$15,200,070 \$12,008,283 \$3,191,787
Exp. at... \$11,200,000 \$9,000,000 \$2,200,000
Net op. inc. \$4,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$1,000,000
4 mos. gross \$15,200,070 \$12,008,283 \$3,191,787
Exp. at \$11,200,000 \$9,000,000 \$2,200,000
Net op. inc. \$4,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$1,000,000

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

ADIRONDACK POWER & LIGHT CORP. for December—
1920. 1919. Increase.
Gross... \$44,000,000 \$40,000,000 \$4,000,000
Exp. at... \$30,000,000 \$28,000,000 \$2,000,000
Net op. inc. \$14,000,000 \$12,000,000 \$2,000,000
4 mos. gross \$44,000,000 \$40,000,000 \$4,000,000
Exp. at \$30,000,000 \$28,000,000 \$2,000,000
Net op. inc. \$14,000,000 \$12,000,000 \$2,000,000

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

Arrent. (unlisted) 5 Sept. 1924 8 1/2 8 1/2
Belgian Mon. L. 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
British Mon. L. 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
British Pund. 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Brit. Nat. W. L. 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Brit. Nat. W. L. 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Brit. Nat. W. L. 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Brit. Nat. W. L. 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Brit. Nat. W. L. 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Brit. Nat. W. L. 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Brit. Nat. W. L. 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company, Rate, Pay, Hrs. of
Acme Tel. Co. 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Nat. Electric 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Nat. Electric 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Nat. Electric 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Nat. Electric 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
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Nat. Electric 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Nat. Electric 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2
Nat. Electric 100 1924 7 1/2 7 1/2

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Revenue receipts and expenditures at close of business
Feb. 4: This month \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1920 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1919 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1918 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1917 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1916 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1915 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1914 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1913 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1912 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1911 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1910 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1909 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1908 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1907 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1906 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1905 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1904 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1903 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1902 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1901 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1900 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1899 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1898 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1897 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1896 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1895 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1894 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1893 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1892 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1891 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1890 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1889 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1888 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1887 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1886 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1885 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1884 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1883 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1882 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1881 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1880 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1879 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1878 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1877 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1876 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1875 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1874 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1873 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1872 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1871 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1870 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1869 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1868 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1867 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1866 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1865 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1864 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1863 \$2,000,000,000; Fiscal year 1862 \$2,000,000,000; 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Public Utilities

The readjustment in the factors that contributed to increased operating cost, such as:

Labor
Fuel
Materials

and the continued benefits of increased rates, make securities of conservatively financed Public Utilities companies that have weathered the vicissitudes of recent adverse years unusually attractive investments.

We will be pleased to mail one list of offerings yielding 8% to 8 1/2% in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000.

Request T-4

A.E. Fitkin & Co.
Members N.Y. Stock Exchange

141 BROADWAY
New York City

PORTLAND PITTSBURGH
CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

Railroad Bond
Prices Compared

High and Low

Pre-War—1914-1915
War—1914-1919
Post-War—1920

Investors are finding our booklet with the above price ranges a most complete and convenient reference. Complimentary copy on request for pamphlet R.

**MOORE,
LEONARD & LYNCH**
New York
Pittsburgh Philadelphia

144,000 WOMEN PAID
STATE INCOME TAX

Number Was One-Fifth of Total
Payers—30,000 Unmarried
Wore Family Heads.

MANY GET BIG SALARIES

Occupations Included Numerous Responsible Positions—Law Points
Cleared.

More than 144,000 women—one-fifth of the total number of State income tax-payers—filed returns for 1919, according to the New York State Income Tax Bureau. Of those 101,191 were unmarried, as compared with 180,000 single men who filed returns.

"An illustration of the part women are sharing with men in carrying the burden of bringing comfort and happiness to dependents is furnished through the statistics, which show that over 80,000 single women filed returns as supporting heads of families as against 64,000 single men, who made returns as heads of families," says the bureau.

Under the law husbands and wives are permitted to file separate returns. The joint or combined return proved the most popular, however, as 240,000 joint returns were made during 1920 by husbands and wives, and in practically every case the return was made out by the husband.

The audit of returns showed that a surprisingly large number of women derive handsome incomes, not only from the theatrical and motion picture professions, but from big financial and business enterprises, particularly in New York City. These occupations run all the way from heads of large business concerns, secretaries to wealthy men and positions of great responsibility to well-known banking institutions in the Wall Street district.

The bureau answered yesterday a number of questions asked by taxpayers and covering many points in relation to the administration of the tax law. Some of the questions and answers follow:

Inquisitive:—(1) I am married and have an apartment house from which I received \$7,000 exclusive of coal, light and janitor expenses and from which I paid taxes of \$1,225, water, \$125; insurance, \$120; interest on mortgage, \$2,250 and installment on mortgage, \$500. It has eighteen apartments, one of which I occupy. The house was worth \$50,000 twenty years ago. Am I allowed anything for depreciation?

Answer:—(2) I have a farm which I am unable to rent and on which I paid \$170 taxes and \$400 interest on mortgage. Fire destroyed one of the farm buildings and it cost \$800 to rebuild.

Answer:—(3) I received \$21 on some stock, hold a mortgage on some lots and received \$120 interest and I had \$2,000 in savings bank.

Answer:—(4) For the reason that you occupy one of the eighteen apartments you may deduct 17-1/2% of the expense incidental to the running of this house, such as coal, light and janitor service. You may deduct the amount of taxes on the realty and those paid for water, if not a matter of the 17-1/2% of the amount of insurance, and all the interest paid on the indebtedness. You may not deduct the amount of principal paid on the mortgage. You may charge off depreciation on this buildings at the rate of

2 per cent. if constructed of brick, or 3 to 4 per cent. if constructed of wood.

(5) The taxes paid on the farm and the amount of interest on the mortgage indebtedness are proper deductions from gross income. If the building destroyed by fire was not insured and such deduction is taken in 1920, you may deduct the loss occasioned thereby. In case partly covered by insurance, you may deduct the difference between the actual loss and the amount of insurance recovered.

You will include in your income the \$21 received from stock, the interest paid on the mortgage and the interest on your savings bank account.

WOOLWORTH SHOWS

\$8,917,751 SURPLUS

Five and Ten Cent Stores Earn

\$13.87 a Share on \$65,-

000,000 Common Stock.

NET INCOME \$9,775,251

Gross Sales Increase to \$140,918,-

981, Compared with \$119,498,-

107 Last Year.

The annual report of the F. W. Wool-

worth Company for last year shows a

surplus after depreciation, Federal taxes

and preferred dividends of \$8,917,751,

or the equivalent of \$13.87 a share on the

\$65,000,000 common stock outstanding at

the close of the year. In the 1919 report

the surplus available for common stock

dividends was \$8,354,435, or the equivalent

of \$17.11 on the \$50,000,000 common

stock then outstanding.

In the year just closed the company

did a gross business far in excess of

anything heretofore reported, sales

amounting to \$140,918,981, as compared

with \$119,498,107 in the preceding year.

Net income of \$9,775,251 was computed

after allowing \$4,478,004 for depreciation

on inventory and a reserve of \$2,-

300,000 for Federal taxes and the like.

In the previous report the Federal tax

item called for \$225,121.

After payment of common dividends

last year there was a surplus of \$4,317,-

051, which, added to previous surplus,

brought the total surplus of the com-

pany up to \$28,662,186. The balance

sheet shows inventories of \$18,000,000,

an increase of approximately \$1,300,000

over 1919, but a figure almost identical

with that reported in 1919. Working

capital at the close of the year amount-

ed to \$20,667,901, as against \$19,960,073

at the end of the preceding year.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS.

Percentages of the Twelve Banks

Compared With a Year Ago.

The detailed statement of the twelve

separate Federal Reserve Banks makes

the following comparison in ratio of

cash reserve to deposits and note li-

abilities with the preceding week and

with the corresponding week last year:

Feb. 4, 1921. Feb. 1, 1920.

Boston 96.5 95.3 90.6

New York 98.1 98.3 99.7

Philadelphia 95.4 95.5 90.4

Cleveland 96.6 96.1 88.4

Richmond 99.0 99.1 90.3

Atlanta 93.0 92.0 88.3

Chicago 94.0 94.0 87.4

St. Louis 91.4 90.9 87.4

Minneapolis 91.4 90.9 87.4

Kansas City 90.9 90.9 80.8

Dallas 90.9 91.4 90.1

San Francisco 93.9 93.9 41.7

Highest and lowest reserve per-

centages for 1921 to date:

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

High. Low.

Feb. 4, 1921. Feb. 1, 1920.

New York Reserve Bank. High. Low.

Jan. 14, 1921. 40.8 Jan. 21 & Feb. 4, 1921.

Highest and lowest percentages for the

full year 1920:

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

High. Low.

Dec. 17, 1920. 43.7 May 14, 1920.

New York Reserve Bank. High. Low.

Sept. 25, 1920. 43.7 Feb. 21, 1921.

37.1

37.1

37.1

37.1

37.1

37.1

37.1

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WOOLWORTH SHOWS

\$8,917,751 SURPLUS

FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES EARN

\$13.87 A SHARE ON \$65,-

000,000 COMMON STOCK.

NET INCOME \$9,775,251

GROSS SALES INCREASE TO \$140,918,-

981, COMPARED WITH \$119,498,-

107 LAST YEAR.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE F. W. WOOL-

worth COMPANY FOR LAST YEAR SHOWS A

SURPLUS AFTER DEPRECIATION, FEDERAL TAXES

AND PREFERRED DIVIDENDS OF \$8,917,751,

OR THE EQUIVALENT OF \$13.87 A SHARE ON THE

\$65,000,000 COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING AT

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR. IN THE 1919 REPORT

THE SURPLUS AVAILABLE FOR COMMON STOCK

DIVIDENDS WAS \$8,354,435, OR THE EQUIVALENT

OF \$17.11 ON THE \$50,000,000 COMMON

STOCK THEN OUTSTANDING.

IN THE YEAR JUST CLOSED THE COMPANY

DID A GROSS BUSINESS FAR IN EXCESS OF

ANYTHING HERETOFORE REPORTED, SALES

AMOUNTING TO \$140,918,981, AS COMPARED

WITH \$119,498,107 IN THE PRECEDING YEAR.

NET INCOME OF \$9,775,251 WAS COMPUTED

AFTER ALLOWING \$4,478,004 FOR DEPRECIATION

ON INVENTORY AND A RESERVE OF \$2,-

300,000 FOR FEDERAL TAXES AND THE LIKE.

IN THE PREVIOUS REPORT THE FEDERAL TAX

ITEM CALLED FOR \$225,121.

AFTER PAYMENT OF COMMON DIVIDENDS

LAST YEAR THERE WAS A SURPLUS OF \$4,317,-

051, WHICH, ADDED TO PREVIOUS SURPLUS,

BROUGHT THE TOTAL SURPLUS OF THE COM-

PANY UP TO \$28,662,186. THE BALANCE

SHEET SHOWS INVENTORIES OF \$18,000,000,

AN INCREASE OF APPROXIMATELY \$1,300,000

OVER 1919, BUT A FIGURE ALMOST IDENTICAL

WITH THAT REPORTED IN 1919. WORKING

CAPITAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR AMOUNT-

ED TO \$20,667,901, AS AGAINST \$19,960,073

AT THE END OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS.

PERCENTAGES OF THE TWELVE BANKS

COMPARED WITH A YEAR AGO.

THE DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE TWELVE

SEPARATE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS MAKES

THE FOLLOWING COMPARISON IN RATIO OF

CASH RESERVE TO DEPOSITS AND NOTE LI-

ABILITIES WITH THE PRECEDING WEEK AND

WITH THE CORRESPONDING WEEK LAST YEAR:

FEB. 4, 1921. FEB. 1, 1920.

BOSTON 96.5 95.3 90.6

NEW YORK 98.1 98.3 99.7

PHILADELPHIA 95.4 95.5 90.4

CLEVELAND 96.6 96.1 88.4

RICHMOND 99.0 99.1 90.3

ATLANTA 93.0 92.0 88.3

CHICAGO 94.0 94.0 87.4

ST. LOUIS 91.4 90.9 87.4

MINNEAPOLIS 91.4 90.9 87.4

KANSAS CITY 90.9 90.9 80.8

DALLAS 90.9 91.4 90.1

SAN FRANCISCO 93.9 93.9 41.7

HIGHEST AND LOWEST RESERVE PER-

CENTAGES FOR 1921 TO DATE:

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

HIGH. LOW.

FEB. 4, 1921. FEB. 1, 1920.

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK. HIGH. LOW.

JAN. 14, 1921. 40.8 JAN. 21 & FEB. 4, 1921.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PERCENTAGES FOR THE

FULL YEAR 1920:

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

HIGH. LOW.

DEC. 17, 1920. 43.7 MAY 14, 1920.

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK. HIGH. LOW.

SEPT. 25, 1920. 43.7 FEB. 21, 1921.

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NEW ISSUE

\$2,500,000

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company

Bond Secured 8% Convertible Gold Notes

Dated February 1, 1921 - Due February 1, 1931

Callable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company upon thirty days' published notice on any interest date up to and including February 1, 1926, at 105; and thereafter at 1% less during each year up to and including February 1, 1930, and on August 1, 1930, at 100, plus accrued interest in each case. Interest payable February 1 and August 1, at the office of the Trustee in New York, or at the holder's option at First National Bank in Boston or Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago.

Coupon Notes in denominations of \$1000, \$500 and \$100, with privilege of registration as to principal only.

The Company will agree to pay interest without deduction for any Federal Income Tax not in excess of 2% which it may lawfully pay at the source. Pennsylvania four mills tax refunded upon application.

The Notes will be convertible at 107 1/2 on and after February

LIGHT—HIGH CEILING
REVOLVING—ELEVATOR
OFFICE SPACE IN OBSOLETE
FINE TRUCKING FACILITIES
ONONDAGA TRADING CO.
16 NEW CREAMERY ST.
PHONE BREXMAN 1261

12 West 40th St.
2d Floor, 25x100.
Large show window, north light, ideal
for interior decoration, broker, etc.
elevator; possession at once.

BRETT & GOODE CO.
582 5th Ave. Bryant 0695.

**PART OF SHOWROOM
TO LET**
KNOWLEDGE, THE RAILROAD.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

The Furniture Store

NEIGHBORHOODS (overlooking
three-car garage, apartment
ward, 315 Montague St., \$194
ST. 88 (opposite subway sta-
tion), bath, all modern
appliances, 315 Montague, NEA
Conference-Look Home.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

TOTALLY FURNISHED two-apartment, army officer and his family; state price, \$100 per month.

Comfortable, small apartment for young gentlemen; permanent; moderate; state price. D 834

DEPARTMENT RENTING CO.,
West 72d St., Columbus 1276
POSITIVE CLARTELE WAITING
THREE ROOMS, kitchen,
bath, 30th to 40th; state details
100 Times.
OH FOUR rooms, with kitchen
neighborhood; and over \$12.
West 72d St.
tells of your Fur. Apr. to
an Winkle, 133 W. 72d. Col.
Unfurnished.
UNITY to reduce expenses; w

1000 sq. ft. apt. on upper floor, 2 bdrms.,
 elevator, rent \$50, free
 parking, call 248-1111.
 K. Kuris, 143 Audubon Av.,
 N.E., Washington H-1414.
 Young couple want high-class
 apartment, elevator, walk-up,
 no pets; no side; rental \$80. Be-
 lieches Av.
 DE—Four large rooms; im-
 proved \$50. R 1048 Times Man.
 2 apartments, between 1260
 & 1300; not over \$1,200. T. K., 200 2
 St.
 M. Kichenette apartment, 1
 located; reasonable. F 436 7

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

247 W. E. Cor. 39th St.)—
rooms and bath apartment, b.
furnished, including linen and a
for month. Rudland & Whiting
Corporation, 18 East 39th St., or
Square 0658.

Lexington Av., 163)—Exclu-
sive, \$14 weekly and up; room
\$14 weekly by up; room with
\$14 weekly and up; day;
Hotel Rudland.

148 EAST—Three-room ch
nit; living room, bedroom, k
southern exposure; all light
lease. \$175. Call or phone
15.

151 EAST—Large sunny room, ki
and private bath; lease Octobe
211 EAST—Entire room, all
kitchen, privileges; quiet;

152 EAST—Rooms, adjoining bath
thly. San Jacinto Hotel.

153 EAST—Comfortable room for
electricity; t l phone; perm
154 27—One room, almost new

PUN AV., 284 (26th)—Large,
electricity, water; four wigs
only.

NOTE TO THE PUBLIC:
The articles of the New Allerton Hotel, Inc., northern corner 5th St. and Madison for men, now ready to open, are the same as those presented at the Allerton House; the same club, the convenience of

West Side.
 329 WEST—Nicely furnished bedrooms; suitable for three. Electric, continuous hot water.

W 311-Front studio room;
1st floor view.
W 312-Superior 2 rooms
artistically furnished; roof
view.
146 WEST-Private home,
11th angle room; gentleman;
147 WEST-Double front room;
compl. R. D. Wainfield.
148 WEST-Large and small
rooms; restaurant service.
149 WEST-Large room, private
bath; 2nd fl. view, busin as complete.
150 WEST-Medium sized #

WEST—Large and small at
finished rooms; facing water.
WEST—Home with w
excellent kept home.
and Broadway—Large,
bath, twin beds; excellent
very, house comfort; private
kitchen and dining; references
Columbia 5194.
W—W—Beautiful furnished
or two people; private home:
WEST—Nice, furnished room
bath, electric, phone.

251 WEST-1-BED ROOM, 1-BATH.
252 WEST-2-BED ROOM, 1-BATH.
253 WEST-2-BED ROOM, 1-BATH.
254 WEST-2-BED ROOM, 1-BATH.
255 WEST-2-BED ROOM, 1-BATH.
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299 WEST-2-BED ROOM, 1-BATH.
300 WEST-2-BED ROOM, 1-BATH.

WEST-HANDSOMELY
FRONT PARLOR, REAR
WEST-EXTRORDINARILY
DOUBLE FRONT ROOM;
KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE
WEST-Attractive room
couple; a house.
WEST-Handsomely furnished
kitchenette, private bath; southern
climate.

4 WEST END AVE.)—Elegant
Southern exposure, private be-
lievedere, 100 ft. long, 10 ft. wide.
2 WEST—Attractive single
flat, electricity; high class ho-
tel.
218 WEST—Charming room-
ing house—two doors from De-
laire.
WEST—DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHEN
AND PRIVILEGE: \$14.
WEST—Comfortable room, private
bath, electricity; select residence;
\$10.—Reference: 112.
WEST—Attractively furnished

WEST—Attractive room with modern, southern exposure; refrigerator; W.C.;—Desirable large room; gentleman; private house. 122 WEST—Large heated room; gentleman; private house. Schuyler 122 WEST—Large room, electricity, telephone; suitable for business or business compie. (1 West End Av.)—Corner windows; gentlemen. 8 West.

WEST—Cap. G. single
light, clean, near bath; telephone
roadway—Two connecting
bath; reflux family; best
; gentleman; best locality.
Ap. V2.

WEST—Hawthorne parlor
bath, telephone. piano.
WEST—Very attractive country
room, piano, electricity; Oak

HELP WANTED—~~_____~~

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; local and national connections; excellent penmanship; well paid with reputable firm; \$24. With P. L., Box 86, Room 311, 290 West end.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience; education, several years experience; desirable position with reliable concern; C 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience; salary \$25; best references; D 24 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 21; high school graduate; 5 years' experience. B 675 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, industrious, 5 years' experience; start \$25. Manager, 1364 Washington.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, experienced, efficient, conscientious, desirer position. B 1245 Times Broad.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator, 30; neat, accurate, dependable; year's experience; C 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, knowledge bookkeeping, high school graduate; \$15. J-232 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT wishes high-class stenographer, must be capable of handling all-around, long experience; own tools. Steno. Bureau, 159 West end.

TRAFFIC MAN, 18, 2 years' experience and domestic shipping, routing and claims. Desires position where his talents would be appreciated. J 200 Times.

TUTOR, experienced, A. M. Columbia; Latin and Greek; O. T. 125 Times.

TUTOR, aristocratic Frenchman, languages music, for refined boy. M 819 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS for present or future work available at reasonable rates. Standard Comm.; fully experienced and well educated operators need apply. W 271 Times.

HIGHLY TRAINED OPERATOR of dictaphone, stenographic, C. 10 West end.

EMBROIDERY DESIGNER.

Thoroughly experienced man or woman accustomed to highest class of needlework, well capable of taking and executing orders.

FARGUHERN & WEEKLOCK,
21 WEST 5TH.

WILLS CLERK.

We have a great position for an experienced male clerk with mail order experience. Please write to:

GIRLS WANTED.

TO BE A WEEK: IS A WEEK FROM NOW TO TWO MONTHS FROM NOW. NO EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. EASY WORKING CONDITIONS. PAYMENT OF \$25 PER WEEK. ALL GIRLS MUST BE 18 TO 32 years of age. We want for night work from 7:30 to 11:30 p.m. A. M.: \$15 a week after two months' experience. All girls at \$15 a week; \$25 to \$100 a month required for expenses. Write to: The Girls' Employment Agency, 20 West 12th Street, Corner 7th St., Manhattan; 20 West 12th Street, N. Y. City; 20 West 12th Street, Brooklyn; 21 Wiloughby St., Brooklyn, or to us by mail.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

GIRL about 18 years old, to do clerical work in our office. Write to:

high school graduate, to start in a

Interviews; salary, necessary. A 1960 Times Maroon.

YOUNG MAN, 31, desires position with an efficient organization; 8 years experience foundry and machine shop; pay roll, production control, planning, inventory control; detailed information upon request or interview please call Mr. Downman.

YOUNG MAN, 40, former U.S. Office clerk, long experience, knowledge bookkeeping, maintenance, electrical work, seeking permanent connection with reliable firm. 480 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, 22, 3 years experience business training, desire position of key position leading in reasonable length of time to executive position. D 681 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, single, recently discharged from military service, large, muscular, stable position with progressive concern; moderate salary to start. Write T. G. P. Box 1000, 1802

YOUNG MAN, employed at present as general

GAIL, white; good opportunity in plant or heavy business; one willing to learn and take initiative; call Mrs. J. M. Hines, 700 E. 1st St., 1000 Times.

HOUSEWORKER - Working wanted; clean woman to act as working mother's helper; 2 children, 8 and 3; two servants. Call Mrs. W. C. Williams, Square 8200, before noon, 5 days.

HOUSEWORKER, WHITE, REPUTABLE, experienced, references available. Call Mrs. J. M. Hines, 700 E. 1st St., 1000 Times.

GOOD COOK, CLEAN, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE, SINGLES. CALL A. RAY 10 & A. 10 WEST 17TH. PHONE SCHUYLER 3-1111.

WOMAN, 30, experienced, for small household, 8 adults; must be able to cook, wash, iron, etc. Apply Apt. 50, 10 East 39th St., between 6 and 7 p.m.

HOUSEWORKER, white, must be good cook, experienced, references available; small apartment; good wages; sleep in; call Mrs. J. M. Hines, 700 E. 1st St., 1000 Times. Riverside Drive, Telephone Audubon and 1000 Times.

HOUSEWORKER, white, for couple and 2 children, experienced, references available; call Mrs. J. M. Hines, 700 E. 1st St., 1000 Times.

Apply between 10 and 2, 629 Wm
42.

DOWNSTOWN -
YOUNG MAN, 28, married, neat appearance
and clean, good education, experienced in
retail selling and furman; handsome salary;
willing. J. Galvin, 665 Boston Road,
Brookline.
YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 3
years business experience; selling ability
known; interested in travel. J. Galvin,
665 Boston Road.
YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desire
position with advertising agency, where
there is chance for advancement. A. O.
Jennings, 136 Brooklyn.
YOUNG MAN, 25, intimate connection with
reliable concern, taking charge stock,
sample department; good references. O 384
Times.
YOUNG MAN, 18, general office experience
and with position; good salary and
figure; best references. D 833 Times Down-
town.
YOUNG MAN, 27, married, desire position
advancement; shipping stock clerical
work. J. Galvin, 665 Boston Road, Brook-
line.
HOUSEWORKER-General housework and
laundry. Telephone 2153 Park Rochmore.
HOUSEWORKER, neat; three in family;
clean in Apt. 52, 414 Riverside.
LADIES-To make fine batterburgs at
home. C 870 Times.
MAID, white, for half time; business
and domestic references. Inquire 10
per week. Room 701, 2 East 32d St.
MAID-Full or whole time for sewing; also
house; references. Apt. 102, 540 West
12th St.
MILNARY SALESWOMAN -
PEGGY HOTT
DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A
MILNARY SALESWOMAN WHO
HAVE HAD THE BEST POSSIBLE
ADVANTAGE OFFERED TO
ONLY THOROUGHLY EXPERI-
ENCED SALESWOMEN.

WEDNESDAY NOON, 16 E

school graduates, desires position. K 286 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30, high school graduate, desires position with export or import firm. M 684 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 31, experienced in history, good education, desires position with reliable firm. D 816 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Japanese, desires position in paper, silk, cotton, etc. line. Wants no object. Good. 148 West 65th.

YOUNG MAN—Junior marine engineer wishes position with U. S. Navy. J. Solomon, 294 East 39th St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN desires employment at any position, with or without salary, intelligent, reliable; references. B 518 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, experienced stock and order clerk, desires position. D 816 Times.

D. Barnst. 661 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 28, desires position with silk or cotton goods concern; salary no object. J 108 Times.

MILLINERY
ORDER CLERKS
EXPERIENCED IN CLOTHES CONCERNS
FOR MILLINERY WORK-ROOM.

HARRY COLLINS
PARK AV. & 87TH.

MILLINERY—Experienced copyists on ladies' hand-made hats; good pay, steady work. Call all week, Alasco Mfg. Co., 634 Broadway.

MILLINER and designer for French hats, Atlantic City, N. J.; must have had experience in high-class shops New York City. Call from 5-7 P. M., Mrs. Roberts, 134 W. 2d.

MODELS.
H. MILROD & BROS.,
BROADWAY, AT 74TH ST.

1 of 1 or 2 models, either dress
must have exceptional ability to
naive clothes well; also poses, sp

YOUNG MAN wishes position wholesale house, Seidemann, 117 Rockwood St., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, clerk, assistant bookkeeper, wide experience, office routine. J 384 Times.

YOUNG MAN—2 years college; bookkeeping, correspondence: anything office. C 374 Times.

YOUNG MAN, clerical, detail work or salesman, neat, energetic; best references. P 384 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, with 5 years' business experience, desires connection reliable concern; best references. P 384 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, education, business experienced, good at figures, little knowledge of bookkeeping, seeks position. J 323 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, good knowledge of bookkeeping, 2 years' experience, for inside advancement. J 342 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes evening work, 8 to 10 P. M. V. K 202 East 12th St.

YOUNG MAN, university graduate, states

pearsance and personality. Ask for "The Delby."

MODERATE.

SIZE 18, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, FOR HIGH CLASS CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE. A. SCHWARTZ & CO., 20 WEST 32D ST.

MODERATE.

size 36, for ladies' coats and suits; good stock; good address. Morris Nagel & Co., 105 Madison Ave.

NURSE, trained, wishing to give up private work, desires position in hospital or home with elderly lady; only occasional treatment required; applicant must be able to cook and do light housework. Apply by letter to Apartment B, 23 NURSERYMAN, giving address for reply.

NURSERYMAN, 20, 2 years' experience, 2 children, ages 9 and 6; must live in hotel, 200 West 12th St., Room 506, Hamilton, Broadway at West 124 St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Retired; two girls

years; state age, nationality, addresses. 3 N. Y. Times Brooklyn

YOUNG MAN of experience and business ability desires position. C 380 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position; office experience; references. J 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, law student, desires position part time. C 352 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position; references. J 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position evenings after 6; can furnish best references. E 34 Times.

Employment Agencies.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS'.
For first-class chauffeurs apply to German Chauffeurs' Club of America, 228 South 20th St., N. Y. City.

BARBERS. FRANK COOK, faithful butler. Agency, 804 8th Av. Bryant 7381.

HHELP WANTED—Female.

hospital. Dr. Left, 20 West 114th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of German and English; typewriter; 10 years experience, preferred. Palm Knitting Co., 16 West 52d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Woman, experienced, mature, to do all general work of small office; stenographer; permanent situation desired. J 16 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—BRIGHT GIRL.—EXPERIENCED IN COAT BOUGHT. ANSWER DR. S. SACHS, 100 West 114th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. Stenographer and telephone; make salary and references. W 36 Times.

OPERATOR on Elliott-Fisher operating machine; experience necessary. E 922 Times.

PREPARERS Wanted.—First-class workers; only those used to finest work need apply. Mme. Adelle, 160 West 40th.

REPRESENTATIVES.
To represent the largest Jewish book business in the world.

reads furnished; men of good per-
son earn \$100 and more weekly

wanted in large publishing houses; state education, experience, and salary expected. Box 8-8, LIVINGSTON Bldg., New York 17.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR, shorthand typewriter experience, capable; good opportunity; \$100-\$125 monthly. Write: J. H. KENNEDY, 678 Madison Ave., New York 17.

BILL CLERK, wholesale notion house; must be accurate, quick and correct in figures, no references do not apply; state age, church affiliations, salary expected. Write O. C., Box 10, 1355 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-Large cretonne house, Christian concern, in Madison Square district, requires an experienced ledger clerk; consideration write in detail about your education, experience and salary expected. T. 960 Times.

BOOKKEEPING-Must be thoroughly experienced in double entry bookkeeping; monthly salary balance, \$100. No experience necessary. Write: J. H. KENNEDY, 678 Madison Ave., New York 17.

CASHIERS-Cashier position available in The American Hotel, between 14th and 15th Sts., New York City. Apply to 678 Madison Ave., New York 17.

ELECTRICIAN experienced, wanted as trimming department; good appearance. Apply to Filinetti Trimming House, 178 Madison Ave.

•

RUBINOWMAN.

H. MILBERG & BRO.
BROADWAY, AT 14TH ST..

•

HAVE AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EXPERIENCED BOOKCLOTHWORKER IN THEIR SHOW ROOM.

ONLY ONE ACCUSTOMED DEALING WITH HIGHEST CLASS CLIENTELE AND OF THE MOST MODERN PERSONALITY. REFINEMENT AND APPEARANCE NEED APPLY.

WRITE TO: R. M. MILBERG, 140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

not call unless you can spare examination
by an accountant. Joseph E. Baer, 366 5th
Ave., corner 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, accurate; \$35;
not call unless you can stand examination
by an accountant. Joseph E. Baer, 366
5th Ave., near 36th St.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class, for office of a
large retail furniture establishment; well-
versed with all experience in this line;
state salary, experience and salary expected.
W 572 Times

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, permanent; pos-
sible to travel; state salary, experience, and
salary expected. W 256 Times

BOOKKEEPER-Stenographer-States experi-
ence and salary. Gordon Webbs Co., 10
West 52d St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, Christian
firm; state experience, age and salary. B
13 Times

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER, floors, a
large retail furniture establishment; well-
versed with all experience in this line;
state salary, experience and salary expected.
W 572 Times

STENOGRAPHER, experienced on quick; sal-
ary and experience. W 572 Times

STENOGRAPHER-We want a quick, ac-

geographer, with initiative and
meet people and situations; a
portunity for the right woman.

BOOKKEEPERS and stenographers experienced only need apply. **W. STEIN**,
Washington, with knowledge of bookkeeping,
experience in meat or fish market pre-
ferred. A. B. S. 261 RD. A.V.

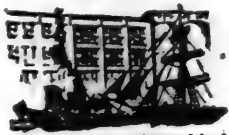
CORRESPONDENT.
A good position is open for one who can
compose and type letters to mail order
surveys, complaints and returns; preference
given to girl with mail order experience.
The Associated Press, 115 West 42nd St.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR—Must be a good
typewriter, good, efficient typist; accurate
knowledge of English; must be intelligent op-
erators for advancement. **M. SILBERT**, Ken-
necott Co., 871 Broadway.

WRITER, mature, exp., experience, education and
style desired. **Wunderlich & Lamm**, 15 West 57th
St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted—High grade, ex-
perienced stenographer, about 25 years old,
to manage office American Christiana are
born: an unusual opportunity for girl pos-
sessing qualifications for position. Give re-
sume to **A. M. Stern**, 346 Lexington St.

STENOGRAPHER—PREFER ONE WHO
HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN OFFICE
OF WOMEN'S STYLING SHOP. **SARAH
BEN GOLD** AND COULD SHOW UNDER-
STANDING SAMPLE PART TIME. **BROOK-
LYN**, 100 11TH ST., CO. FRANK ROSE-
VINSKY 068.



Economy means the lowest ultimate cost — after your factory or warehouse is finished.

The best indication of whether you will get economy is your contractor's record on the other jobs.

We'll be glad to furnish you with a list of our clients and let them tell you whether our performance is as good as our promise.

Phone us—Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"

A Service to the Revenue Department

THE tax service that Certified Public Accountants are rendering is no less important to the Government than to the tax payer.

For the seal of the Certified Public Accountant is a symbol of the correctness with which the principles of the tax law and regulations have been applied as well as of the accuracy with which the tax return itself has been prepared.

Such service is an important contribution to the efficiency of the tax department.

SEIDMAN & SEIDMAN
Certified Public Accountants
41 PARK ROW
NEW YORK

Chicago Washington Grand Rapids
Rockford Newark Jamestown



BRUCEWOOD
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PRESIDENT-ELECT'S FISH STORY.
In the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday will be a picture of President-elect Harding illustrating a yarn of deep-sea sport off Miami, Fla.—Advt.

URGES FREE ENTRY OF PAPER AND PULP

Publishers' Association Tells House Committee We Depend on Imports.

FAVORS CANADIAN PRODUCT

Senate Sets Aside Emergency Tariff to Take Up Post Office Appropriation Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Free entry of news print paper and of its principal component, wood pulp, was urged today by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association when its Acting Chairman, S. E. Thomason, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee. On Saturday representatives of paper mills which also manufacture news print demanded a tariff of \$15 a ton, but asked that the tariff on imports from Canada be suspended, as it was necessary that supplies must be brought across the border to meet the American demand.

"The total consumption of news print by American newspapers in 1920 was, according to the News Print Service Bureau, 2,144,000 tons," said Mr. Thomason. "The total news print production of American mills in 1920 was 1,511,000 tons, or less than 70 per cent. of the domestic consumption. Of the 633,000 tons imported, 668,000 tons, or 95 per cent., was imported from Canada. Since 1908 news print consumption in the United States has increased practically 100 per cent.; production has increased less than 30 per cent.

"With this obvious inability of the American industry to supply the domestic demand and this large reliance upon Canadian imports, the paper companies have not asked for any tariff upon Canadian imports and direct them to a request for a tariff upon imports from European countries.

Urges Educational Uses.

"So far as Canadian imports are concerned, then, no one appears asking a protective tariff on newspaper. Wages in the newspaper industry are the same in Canada as in the United States. In imposing tariff for revenue Congress has always been mindful of the educational and public use to which the product is put.

"The only tariff asked by the manufacturers is against imports from other than Canadian sources. These last year, with the highest prices in the history of the industry prevailing, amounted only to some 25,000 tons—certainly not a sufficient amount to disturb the American industry—except as it was indicative of a possible source of competition if prices continued to climb.

"These Scandinavian, Finnish and German imports in normal times offer no threat to the industry here, and prior to 1918 such imports have been negligible. The paper imported from Europe has not been equal to the American in quality; the winding and moisture content has made it difficult to run on American presses; the necessity of de-pooling each to insure shipment has made the publishers wary; the damage in transit has been high; no American publisher today would take this paper at \$10 per ton under the American price, and some who have used it would not use more at any price. So no tariff is needed for the protection of the American industry in respect to European exports. On the other hand, the possibility of European imports in another runaway market would have a sobering effect on American prices.

No tariff is going to bring about an expansion of the American paper-making industry. The forests in the East are depleted. The forests in the Far Northwest are not available for many years. If they were, the high prices of the last twenty-four months and the prospect of continued high prices would have brought about the location of new plants there before this.

Wants Pulp Also Exempted.
"Wood pulp, in the proportions of 90 per cent. mechanical and 10 per cent. chemical, is the raw material from which newspaper is made. There is hardly any argument that can be advanced in favor of the free admission of newspaper that would not be equally applicable to wood pulp. The domestic supply is insufficient to meet requirements. Manufacturers are in no danger of Canadian competition. The question of protection to home labor is not involved. A duty would work hardship upon a class of small paper manufacturers who have no pulp resources of their own, but are dependent upon the open market for their raw material. It would discriminate in favor of the large producers who have their own pulp wood resources in this country."

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association includes in its membership more than 500 leading newspapers in this country, whose annual payments for newspaper, said Mr. Thomason, probably exceed \$200,000,000. He appeared today for the Paper Committee of the organization.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Fordney Emergency Tariff bill was put further to the rear of the Congressional legislative program today by an arrangement of Republican Senate leaders to keep the tariff bill on the waiting list until the annual post office appropriation bill is passed.

The tariff measure was set aside temporarily for consideration of the sundry civil appropriation budget, and it was planned to let the post office measure follow the sundry civil bill. The Republican managers, however, continued of the opinion that the tariff bill would probably reach a vote in the Senate late this week.

ASKS FACTS ON B. R. T. LOAN

Volk Introduces Resolution in House to Have Houston Give Details.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Representative Lester D. Volk of Brooklyn followed up his attack upon the appointment of a receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company today by offering another resolution in the House to compel Secretary of the Treasury Houston to present all the information and data available relative to the negotiation of a loan of \$15,000,000 through the War Finance Corporation.

Mr. Volk's resolution reads: "Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury submit to the House of Representatives all papers, correspondence, records, minutes and data pertaining to and relating to the loan by the War Finance Corporation to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of \$15,000,000 during the year 1918, and all papers and correspondence bearing on the negotiations relative to said loan; also statement showing what part of said loan has been paid and amounts of principal and interest due and owing to said War Finance Corporation on said loan."

"Resolved, further, that the said Secretary of the Treasury submit an itemized statement showing all expenses, including commissions, incidentals, fees, bonuses and expense of any nature in connection with the negotiations and placing of said loan and to whom paid."

Mr. Volk said that he intended going into every feature of this transaction if Congress adopted the resolution. "The House," he said, "has a right to know that this transaction was handled in a manner that favors the resolution. It is apparent, therefore, that it would be highly interesting to the public to know the reasons for all this. The documents which my resolution calls for will show the real situation and disclose just why the money was given the default corporation by the Government."

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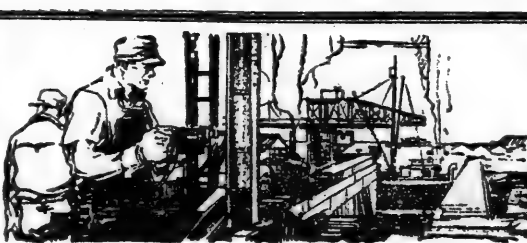
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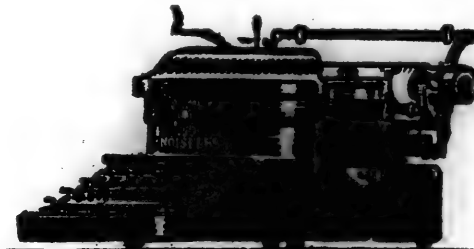
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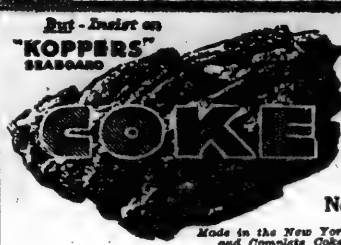


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A Correction

In the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company's advertisement entitled

PAIGE

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which appeared in The New York Times Sunday, February 6, the telephone number should have read

Circle 6370

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The New York Times

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300 Washington Street, Brooklyn

BRINDELL SENTENCE FIVE TO TEN YEARS; FACES NEW PENALTY

Undermyer Announces Former Labor Leader Will Be Arraigned on Other Charges.

GOES TO BAR CRESTFALLEN

"Strong Man of the Building Trades" Unable to Raise His Head as Court Imposes Term.

LITTLETON TO SEEK BAIL

Prosecution of Attorney Hettrick and Materials Men Begins Before Justice McAvoy.

Robert P. Brindell, former labor leader, and by virtue of his position as Chairman of the Building Trades Council, leader of 115,000 workmen, was sentenced to serve a term of not less than five and not more than ten years at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison by Justice John V. McAvoy in the Supreme Court yesterday. He was indicted last Thursday of extorting \$3,000 from Max Anson, owner of a building under construction at 238 West Thirty-sixth Street, after calling a strike.

An alibi more than two months may be marked off each year for good behavior, it was said at the District Attorney's office that the sentence meant that Brindell virtually would be imprisoned for four years. He will remain in the Tombs ten days unless Martin W. Littleton, his attorney, succeeds in obtaining his release on bail following successful application for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

After sentence had been imposed it was learned that Samuel Undermyer, who prosecuted Brindell, would put the deposed labor leader on trial under several indictments in which he is jointly named with Peter Staudenmann, Richard Pike and Joseph Moran, walking delegates of the Building Trades Council. The combined sentences for Brindell, if found guilty on all of the indictments against him, would total fifty-two years.

Justice McAvoy's court room was crowded with listeners called for the Hettrick trial and a large number of Brindell's friends shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday. The prospective jurors were asked to leave the room before the court pronounced sentence.

Brindell to the Bar.
At half-past ten William Penn, the chief clerk, called out the name of Brindell to the bar. A little later the rear was opened. Sheriff David Knott appeared. Two feet behind him came Brindell. He wore a long dark suit and carried a brown fedora hat. As he walked Deputy Sheriff Thomas Burke.

All eyes were focused on Brindell as he strode with head erect a matter of twenty paces to the bar. His appearance seemed altered. He no longer was the jaunty, smiling labor leader who reigned on the streets of New York. He seemed to be a man of a different age, a man of a different world.

Brindell's five nights on a cot in the Tombs appeared to have aged him considerably. There were large pouches under his eyes. His prominently arched eyebrows were raised inquiringly, and his wrinkles creased his forehead. He stooped himself for the ordeal by taking of breath through his heavy, parted lips.

When the party reached the bar Sheriff Knott stood at Brindell's right. Next to the Sheriff was J. J. O'Connor of Brindell's counsel, and on the other side Deputy Sheriff Burke. Mr. Littleton, Mr. Undermyer and other Smuts were inside the enclosure reserved for them.

German Uge Buying Here And Boycott on Allied Goods

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The Hansa League, the largest association in Germany representing economic interests, trade and industry, announces that a number of its members are urging a boycott of the French and English in favor of goods from America and neutrals.

BARE BIG RUM PLOT BY 2 ARRESTS HERE

Federal Agents Accuse Brooklyn Cabaret Owner of a Part in Ohio Conspiracy.

INDICTED IN CLEVELAND

One Ex-Revenue Agent Held in Bail and Search Is Being Made for Another.

An indictment charging a huge rum plot with ramifications in Ohio cities was disclosed yesterday with the arraignment of two men before a United States Commissioner in Brooklyn. A third man is being sought locally, and others are wanted in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Youngstown, Ohio. The indictment includes an attempt at bribery among its eight counts and dispatches from Cleveland describe the alleged conspiracy as the greatest whisky plot in the history of the Federal court there.

The men whose arrests on Monday were revealed when they were arraigned before Commissioner Raquin are Moe H. Baron, 1,223 Broadway, a proprietor of various downtown Brooklyn cabarets, including Arcadia Hall, at Halsey Street and Broadway, a familiar figure in Williamsburg sporting circles and not long since king of the Coney Island market, and Bernard W. Levy, of 913 St. Mark's Avenue, a Deputy Internal Revenue collector in Brooklyn until about a year ago. The man sought by Marshal Power is Virgil A. Meakison, of 665 Baltic Street, another ex-duty collector.

T. B. Bepko asked for removal permits for Baron and Levy, that they might be sent to the Cleveland jurisdiction. When the man who was held last night was released in \$1,000 bail each for a hearing early in March, by which time the authorities expect to be able to produce Meakison, too.

The Federal Grand Jury in Cleveland returned the indictment on Jan. 27, but its action was kept secret until some of the details of the case were disclosed. The specific offense charged, so far as Baron and Levy are concerned, was the shipment into Youngstown on false permits of "medicinal wine" of hundreds of cases of Golden Wedding whisky, valued at more than \$100,000, and an attempt to bribe a local official to permit the sale of the wine.

At the same time the Grand Jury acted, less than two weeks ago. The intervening time, it was said, was used by Harry L. Eastman in tracing the ramifications of the case. The investigation resulted in the indictment not only of the men already named, but of four others, including a jeweler, and the Simon and Hyman Barnett, charged with being Pittsburgh racketeers who manipulated the false permit scheme.

Special to The New York Times.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Assistant United States Attorney Harry L. Eastman said here tonight that letters from figures in the case of the alleged rum plot may result in formidable disclosures in many other cities of the United States. He said that he had been informed that one of the men indicted had confessed. In one letter, Mr. Eastman said, was found in Baron's pocket, this statement was contained:

MILLER ORDERS OUT STATE TROOPERS TO GUARD ALBANY

Mayor Requests Guards as a Result of Rioting in Street Car Strike.

STRIKE-BREAKERS STONED

Women With Hoes Join Men in Disabling Wires When Service Is Resumed.

TROY POLICE FIRE IN AIR

Woman Shot and Eighteen Others Injured There During Attacks by Strike Sympathizers.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—State troopers have been ordered on duty here this morning to guard against a continuance of the rioting begun yesterday in the street car strike. The request for troopers was made late last night by Mayor Watt and sanction was given by Governor Miller. Approximately one hundred troopers will be sent here.

The request was prompted by fear that a renewal this morning of the attempt to run street cars, begun yesterday by the United Traction Company, under orders from the Public Service Commission, would result in further and more serious rioting.

After a complaint had been made by Vice President Harry B. Weatherman of the traction company that the company had not received adequate protection on its first day's attempt to operate cars under open shop conditions, Mayor Watt, after a conference with other city officials, obtained the Governor's sanction to the plan to call for the State troopers. Orders immediately were issued to Captain George P. Dutton, now in command of the State Police, to have the men begin duty at once.

About twenty-five men from G Troop of Albany and troops located at Troy, Oneida and White Plains will be sent to Albany. The company has been ordered to keep the streets clear of the strikers and their sympathizers.

Sympathizers of the strikers, frustrated in their early attempts to bring down trolley wires, succeeded late in the afternoon in doing so. When repair men were sent out to replace the wires they were stoned by crowds, some suffering slight injuries. Huge piles of debris also were placed on the tracks, to prevent the movement of the cars. Scores of buy wires were pulled down by men and women armed with rakes and hoes.

The cars operated carried no passengers other than guards employed by the company and policemen. No attempt was made to operate cars in either Troy or Albany after dark. All cars operated in Albany were called in mid-afternoon. The company plans to send out cars manned by strikebreakers again early tomorrow.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Nineteen men and one woman, injured for car strike, were taken to the hospital for treatment. The first attempt ever made to run trolley cars in Troy with strikebreakers. Two of the strikebreakers are in a hospital, several being in the hospital. One man is in a hospital with a head wound, and the woman is suffering a slight injury to the lobe of her right ear, which also was grazed by a stray bullet.

Father and Son Are Jailed On Charges of Forgery

Special to The New York Times.
DETROIT, Feb. 8.—Monroe Blake, an architect of years' standing in his profession, with a number of important Government commissions to his credit and an honorable war record behind him, occupies a cell in police headquarters today. He will face trial Thursday on a charge of forgery.

James Blake, his son, is held in Columbus, Ohio, on a similar charge. Detroit detectives will bring him back to stand trial with his father. In the last two years unfortunate investments and stagnation in his profession swept the father to the verge of financial ruin, the police say, and in the meantime the son continued his association with a group of Detroit underworld young people. To maintain appearances, the police say, young Blake issued false checks in amounts ranging from \$10 to \$100, the total reaching more than \$2,000.

GARRISON TO DOUBLE FARES ON 3 LINES

New Rates Effective March 12—B. R. T. Receiver Cites Decisions Warranting Rise.

MIGHT STOP SURFACE LINES

Intimates Brooklyn System Cannot Continue Operation Without Fare Increases.

A detailed report of the financial condition of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company system was made public yesterday by Lindsey M. Garrison, receiver. The report contains nothing to indicate whether the situation has grown better or worse since Dec. 31, 1919, when the receiver was appointed, nor any mention of the expenses of the company. Unofficially, however, these expenses were estimated at \$412,000. The report plainly intimates that the lines cannot continue operation without an increased fare; that under the decision of the courts in the Brooklyn City Railroad case, the company is obliged to charge a double fare on several of its surface lines, and that advantage will be taken of this alleged right on March 12 on the Smith Street, De Kalb and the Franklin Avenue lines.

Several pages of the report are devoted to the fare question under the caption "Fare Litigation and Negotiations." In each paragraph relating to lines on which the right to a double fare is claimed the subject is introduced by reference to court decisions. The introduction to one reads: "The doctrine of the case of the 'People ex rel Brooklyn City Railroad Company' were applied," the company has as much right to charge two fares as the Brooklyn City Railroad Company has for a double fare charge on Flatbush Avenue.

Seven Lines Are Specified.
The lines thus specifically brought forward are:
Broadway—Five cents in Brooklyn; 5 cents in New Lots.
Metropolitan Avenue—Five cents in Brooklyn; 5 cents in New Lots; 5 cents in Jamaica, (which intimates that 15 cents may be charged on this line).
Reid Avenue—Five cents in Brooklyn; 5 cents in Flatbush.
Utica Avenue—Five cents in Flatbush; 5 cents in Flatbush.
De Kalb Avenue—Five cents in Brooklyn; 5 cents in New Lots.
Franklin Avenue—Five cents in Park Circle; 5 cents or 3 cents a mile on private right of way from Park Circle to Coney Island.

Scattered through the pages are references to the fact that the company is in a financial straits, and that it is impossible to maintain the system without reference to grave world issues.

The Prime Minister is perturbed at the situation among the Welsh Liberals. For the last few months the Welsh Independent Liberals have been busy setting up their own organizations throughout the country, and recently Captain Evans, one of the Privy Councillors, was rejected by the Welsh Liberal association as its candidate in the approaching by-election in Cardiganshire in favor of Llewellyn Williams, who is coming out as an anti-war candidate. Captain Evans will contest the election in the interests of the Coalition, and the result will reveal to what extent Mr. Lloyd George is losing his hold on Wales.

PREMIER URGES BRITAIN TO HOLD FAST TO COALITION

Tells Welsh Liberals His Administration Is "Engaged in a Terrible Task."

ANSWERS PARTISAN BOLTERS

Impassioned Appeal Made for Political Unity in the Face of the Crisis in Ireland.

STANDS ON HIS IRISH POLICY

The Only Issues Involved, He Says, Are Sinn Fein Murders and Impossible Independence.

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Associated Press).—We are engaged in a terrible task, said Premier Lloyd George in a speech today to the Welsh National Liberal Council, in which in impassioned words he defended the Coalition Government and pleaded ardently for a continuance of political unity. "It is something more important than defending myself and my administration," he said. He asked whether anyone could say that the need for unity had passed, and exclaimed: "I wish to God everybody could, because it worries me. It fills me sometimes with dread. If someone could tell me that the danger is past, someone with authority, someone with vision, someone whose word we could take, I should be so glad that I would sign my resignation tomorrow."

A world receding under the most terrible blow ever dealt," was his characterization of the situation today. "Gigantic events, he said, were in the making, and old-fashioned rights among the various parties should not be resurrected until the peril was over."

The Prime Minister's speech was in answer to recent vigorous attacks upon the coalition and the breaking away of some of the important coalitionists, who have decided that the time has come to stand for the open sides.

According to Mr. Lloyd George, the coalitionists had given Ireland a greater measure of home rule than either Gladstone or Asquith had proposed.

"But," he added, "they say they won't take it. They must have an Irish parliament, an Irish army, an Irish navy. They won't get it, and if they don't get it, we are told, they will kill our policemen, our soldiers—not in open fighting, but hiding in houses, walking as respectable tenants farmers or swagging along in the streets, and then coming to a hiding place, where they find rifles, passing perhaps the very policemen who are about to murder, as though they were innocent men."

"There is an issue about setting up an independent country by our very gates, the places where submarines used to lurk and sink our ships and endanger our commerce and the life of the nation. There is an issue as to whether the policemen and soldiers who are there upholding the honor of our flag are to be shot down in their own houses. I know of no other issue."

Aimed at Liberal Dissidents.
Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Premier Lloyd George's address in London today at the meeting of the Welsh National Liberal Council was a strong call to the Welsh Liberals to hold fast to the coalition, and particularly to the voters of Cardiganshire, to preserve national unity and not revive old party factions without reference to grave world issues.

GEDDES COMING TO PRESS DISARMAMENT AND URGE CALL FOR WORLD CONFERENCE; WASHINGTON EXPECTS HARDING TO ACT

Senate Committee Will Oppose Naval Holiday And Endorse Capital Ships in Its Report

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—That the present naval building program should not be suspended and that the capital ship is now, as in the past, an efficient fighting unit of the modern navy, will be the gist of a report to be submitted to the Senate, probably tomorrow, by the Committee on Naval Affairs. The report is the committee's answer to Senator Borah's resolution which called for an investigation to determine what constitutes a modern fighting navy and suggested that if necessary to do so the present American naval building program should be suspended for a period of six months.

The committee was in secret session today and heard the testimony of members of the Naval General Board, among them Rear Admirals Badger, Mayo, Long, Jackson and Rodgers. All of these officers defended the capital ship and took issue with those naval experts, for the most part foreign, who contend that the modern battleship is nearly obsolete and that submarines and aircraft will be the determining factors in sea battles of the future.

The vote of the committee to sustain the views of the General Board was practically unanimous, only one Senator voting against the report as finally approved. That Senator was King of Utah, who will file a minority report. The majority report will include the report of the General Board filed with the committee last week and will also uphold the contentions of Admiral Counts, the chief of operations, and of Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, both of whom, while admitting the importance of the air and submarine arms, contended that the capital ship remains the backbone of all efficient naval battle organizations.

GERMANY AGREES, BUT ON CONDITIONS

Will Send Delegates to London If Her Proposals Are Made Basis of Discussion.

REPLY SENT TO ENTENTE

French Chamber Is Still Undecided Whether to Give Vote of Confidence to Premier.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, Feb. 8.—The German Government notified Premier Briand, as President of the Supreme Allied Council, today that it would accept the invitation to attend the Reparations Conference in London on March 1, "on the supposition that negotiations will take place also on proposals the German Government intend to present to the conference."

In the meanwhile the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies over the merits of the allied reparations program of Jan. 29 was continued today, with the party leaders trying to jockey the Premier into a promise that he would not submit to any new reduction. On rare occasions two days are devoted to the question of confidence in the Premier. The debate started last Thursday, was continued Friday and resumed again today. The afternoon session was marked by an attack on M. Briand by former Finance Minister Klotz. His questions were answered by M. Loucheur and thus one saw on opposite sides of the fence two former lieutenants of M. Clemenceau at the Peace Conference.

Klots Against Further Reduction.
M. Klotz got a bad start when his statement "The future will judge those who made the Versailles Treaty," was interrupted by a shout: "The High Council ought to be!" M. Klotz then said that under no conditions should the Chamber put itself in the position of approving anything that might be done by Premier Briand at London, but that it should be made clear that France would not submit to any new reduction. He also wanted it agreed that the penalties would come into force automatically if Germany would not pay and that it should not be necessary to have a new allied conference if penalties were in order. He then said that France's total share under the new plan represented only 51,000,000 francs gold if discounted.

Here M. Loucheur interrupted to say it would be difficult to realize that operation since there was only 35,000,000 francs gold in the world. M. Klotz then won applause by observing that the 50,000,000 francs was only what the 5,000,000,000 paid to Germany in 1917 would amount to at interest. He argued that owing to Belgium's priority claim France would get none of the first year's payment by Germany and that up to 1925 France would receive only four or five billion marks gold. Considering France's part would be only 50,000,000 francs and that she would have to pay 15,000,000,000 francs to England and M. Klotz thought France was going to have a tough time doing much reconstruction work.

GIBBS URGES CALL OF ARMS CONGRESS

America Is in a Position to Control Peace, He Tells House Committee.

WOULD INCLUDE RUSSIA

Looks to American Influence to Remove the Menace of Red Armies to Russia's Neighbors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Sir Philip Gibbs, whose dispatches in *The New York Times* have been a graphic picture of the war, gave to the House Committee on Naval Affairs today his views on the disarmament question and the advisability of the United States calling the powers into a conference to discuss not only limitation of armament but peace problems generally.

"The British writer suggested that Russia, Germany and the new Balkan States should be included in the proposed conference, which to be effective, must be assembled by the United States," he said. "It is my opinion that the United States should issue the call. It would be viewed with suspicion, in his opinion."

Naval and military disarmament should come before the conference, Sir Philip thought, although he advanced the idea that a European States conference would not look with favor upon military disarmament while Russia threatened and Germany had not made good on her reparations payments.

Representative Thomas Butler, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, who had invited Sir Philip to appear, introduced the correspondent as an authority on the subject of disarmament and one who knew the mind of England and the Continent.

"My claim to an expression of opinion on this subject," Sir Philip said, "is that I was in the war from the beginning to the end, and since the war have been traveling very extensively in many of the countries in Europe, and therefore I think I am able, as an observer, to gauge the feeling of peoples in various countries on the subject of war and of armaments."

"At the beginning there is no doubt that the great mass of the people in England, and especially in France, believed that this was a war to end war, that if they smashed the great German military machine that would be an enormous relief to the world, and that militarism itself would be crushed. The war came to an end, and since then we have been rather betrayed, and we people now feel that the great object of the war, which was, first of all, to defeat the enemy, and secondly, to smash militarism itself, has not at all been fulfilled, and so far from any relief having been gained, the burden of armament is even greater now, far greater now, than it was before 1914 in Europe."

England's Increased Outlay.
"For instance, with regard to England, we are now spending on the army and navy about 270,000,000 a year, and that is more than twice the whole amount of our national budget covering the entire year. Our national budget amounted before 1914 to 130,000,000 a year, and now, as I have said, our expenditure on the army and navy alone is 270,000,000. On one item of military expenditure alone, that is, on armaments, which is a small item, we are spending more than we were before 1914. Another very striking thing is that whereas we are spending 270,000,000 a year for purposes of destruction, we are spending 10,000,000 a year, and that means a huge outlay of armaments, for peace with Germany and Austria. Whether this resolution when again presented will contain the provision for a guarantee to France against German aggression is being discussed by Senators. Opinion is divided, with a growing disposition on the part of some of the most pronounced treaty revisionists to question the wisdom of taking any action that could be construed as committing the United States to act as a guarantor of peace."

AMBASSADOR GETS POWER London Papers Say Lloyd George Gave Him Full Authority.

LIKELY TO AWAIT HARDING
Washington Doubts If Geddes Will Approach Wilson or That President Could Act Now.

ROOT MAY GO TO EUROPE

He Is Expected to Sound Sentiment—Then New President Would Issue Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The return to America of Sir Auckland Geddes with proposals of the British Government for a world conference on disarmament caused no surprise in informed circles in Washington. It was known when the British Ambassador was suddenly called to London that the main purpose of his mission was to discuss the disarmament question with his Government, with the object of giving it a clear idea of the sentiment and intention of the Government. Congress and the people of the United States. That his report impressed the British Government so strongly that it is ready to make definite proposals for bringing about world disarmament is not doubted here, where the tendency was to credit the statement printed in London, after national newspapers and called to this country.

Disarmament in England.
There were several versions of the reasons for Sir Auckland Geddes's sudden summons to England, but it was understood in informed quarters that the disarmament question was the main and probably the sole reason for his mission. It was said that there is every reason to believe that disarmament was the compelling reason for his London visit.

Sir Auckland will arrive in Washington late to be able to make any presentation of the British proposals to the Wilson Administration. When he should undertake to lay these proposals before President Wilson and Secretary Coghly, there would be no opportunity for them to make any headway toward a world conference, such as Great Britain is credited with contemplating. Action on the proposals probably would be deferred for President Harding.

Harding's Attitude Unknown.
While the intentions of Mr. Harding with respect to disarmament are not fully known, it is the understanding in Washington that his first step will be to request Ethel Ross to go to Europe for the purpose of discussing armament with the principal powers and also to sound them with reference to the formation of an association of nations so constituted as to permit the affiliation of the United States. Whether Mr. Root would be asked to undertake this mission alone or as the head of a commission has not yet appeared.

This step, it is understood here, would be preliminary to the calling of a world conference on disarmament and would be for the preservation of peace.

Peace by President Harding. There is some uncertainty over Mr. Harding's attitude in view of his expressed desire for an American first second to none. The opposition to the League for a separate peace with Germany and Austria. Whether this resolution when again presented will contain the provision for a guarantee to France against German aggression is being discussed by Senators. Opinion is divided, with a growing disposition on the part of some of the most pronounced treaty revisionists to question the wisdom of taking any action that could be construed as committing the United States to act as a guarantor of peace.

Continued on Page Two.

Secession Party Beaten in South Africa; Smuts Appears to Have a Good Majority

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Feb. 8.—The South African Party, of which General Smuts is head, has elected 39 candidates to this hour (midnight). The Laborites have elected 5, the Nationalists 4 and the Independents 1.

The country vote is still uncertain. It is expected that the Nationalists will gain some seats in the Transvaal; while the South Africans look for good results in the Cape Province.

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CHICKEN A LA KING
For instance.

A small assortment of PURITY CROSS CHICKEN A LA KING is available for the lunch, dinner, or party. Economical. No work—no waste—no worry.

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Special downy chicken, 15¢ per pound. Free menu booklet. The Purity Cross Chicken, 40 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

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NEW LAID EGGS
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PRIVATE FAMILIES: To be delivered by your dealer or one of our agents, at a fair profit over wholesale price.

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UNLESS AN INSPECTION IS MADE, IT IS DIFFICULT FOR ONE TO UNDERSTAND THE ADVANTAGES IN CHARACTER AND VALUE, WHICH ARE ENBRACED IN THE CLOTHES PRESENTED BY FINCHLEY.

FIFTY DOLLARS AND MORE

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TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

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NEW YORK

Let Your Clothes Express Success

It may astonish you to discover what our individual Custom Tailoring can do for your business personality. For we can produce a suit of clothes that will express YOU and YOUR success!

Our interesting Spring Fabrics await your inspection.

Young Men's Styles Our Specialty

THOS. H. GRAHAM CO.
30 Nassau St., New York
(30 Years in Financial District.)

Graphite
Feb. 14th, 3 P. M.

Anonymous Graphite. Lubricating oil, 20,000 lbs. in 100-lb. barrels; now at Navy Yard, Brooklyn; to be sold by the pound in quantities to suit purchasers. Sealed bids will be opened at Board of Supervisors, 30th & 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 14th, 3 P. M. Ask for Graphite Catalogue.

U. S. Navy

MISSION GARDEN

For Sale by Grocers

50c per Pound

Again Selling at Pre-War Prices.

CHURCH HISTORY FOR FEBRUARY.

There are fifty big features in Current History Magazine for February. The latest test of the International Court of Justice. The trial of the German Emperor. The trial of the German Emperor. The trial of the German Emperor.

LEGION DENOUNCES BERGDOLL APOLOGY

Supports Congressional Investigation of the Draft Evader's Escape to Germany.

FIRST HEARING TOMORROW

Alleged Drowning of Gibbons, Bergdoll's Counsel, Is One Puzzle in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Regret that the American Government saw fit to apologize to the Berlin Government for the attempt of Americans to capture Grover C. Bergdoll, American draft evader, was expressed in a resolution adopted today by the Executive Committee of the American Legion, in session here.

The resolution, offered by Thomas W. Miller of Baltimore and ordered sent to members of Congress, approved the proposed Congressional investigation of the circumstances surrounding Bergdoll's escape from custody.

A preliminary investigation of the escape to Germany of Bergdoll will be made by the House Committee on Education and Commerce, which is authorized to determine whether an inquiry by a special committee was justified.

This was announced today by Chairman Kahn after an executive session, which voted to start the preliminary hearing tomorrow.

"I'm convinced the whole affair was rotten and that we should go to the bottom of it," said Mr. Kahn.

District Attorney McAvoy, Philadelphia, who conducted the prosecution against Bergdoll's mother, Dr. J. J. Gibbons, a physician, who was alleged to have been implicated in the escape, has signified his willingness to support War Department records relating to the Bergdoll case have been turned over to the committee.

One of the puzzles connected with this involved case relates to the mysterious drowning of reported drowned "son" of Bergdoll's mother, Dr. J. J. Gibbons, who was alleged to have been implicated in the escape.

The death of Gibbons, who was reported to have been drowned in the Delaware River, was reported to have been drowned in the Delaware River, was reported to have been drowned in the Delaware River.

After the escape of Bergdoll, Gibbons joined other counsel in offering a reward of \$25,000 for his capture.

Gibbons was active in Philadelphia for years in the Law and Order Society. In 1919 he ran for District Attorney on a reform platform, but was beaten by more than 50,000. The following year he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Hearing on Edwin Bergdoll Today.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 8.—Application for a writ of habeas corpus filed by attorneys for Edwin R. Bergdoll, Philadelphia draft evader and brother of Grover Bergdoll, resulting in a sentence in the Federal Reformatory for Men at Leavenworth, Kan., was set today for hearing tomorrow morning before Federal Judge John C. Pollock.

The case is of wide importance, because of the legal points involved, court officials said. The cases of many other persons tried or awaiting trial by court officials are being held in abeyance until the outcome of the Bergdoll case is decided.

There are about twenty other men confined at the military prison whose cases are similar to that of Bergdoll. About fifty similar cases are held in abeyance pending the outcome of the Bergdoll case, it is said.

ORDERED TO DISREGARD BERGDOLL OFFICERS SAY

Strange Story Told in Portland, Ore., by Former Assistant Provost Marshal on the Rhine.

WORLD TRADE LAGS, BUT HOPE IS SEEN

Department Reports Little Improvement Except in Belgium and Scandinavia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—World trade conditions have shown little improvement since the first of the year, except in the Scandinavian countries and Belgium, but the prospects are somewhat brighter, the Department of Commerce was informed today in reports from its representatives in Europe, Asia and South America.

Living costs in Belgium and the Scandinavian countries were described as lower by Trade Commissioner Cross at Brussels and Commercial Attaché Anderson at Copenhagen. The former forecast an improvement in all markets in Belgium as soon as the exchange rate became more favorable, but said that a general lowering of wages and increased unemployment might be looked for before the end of February.

Great Britain was described as on the verge of financial improvement by Commercial Attaché Page at London, who said that the British market for speculative operations and that banks had bolstered the money market by permitting greater freedom to loan. Reports were said to be current that the Bank of England would decrease its discount rates in the near future.

Mr. Page wrote of a noticeable increase in money investments in the British Isles by American firms, and said that dock improvements were being made that would tend to relieve the shipping situation. British industries were said to be facing a troublesome period owing to the evident refusal of labor to consider wage reductions.

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J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th STS.

Will Offer Today in their

Clearance Sales

For Prompt Selling

The following groups—limited in number but very unusual in price—

\$195 to \$295 Gowns at \$85—\$110
Street, afternoon, dinner and evening styles.

\$95 to \$195 Dresses at \$45—\$65
An odd group of small sizes, mostly dance styles.

\$295 to \$2500 Evening Wraps at \$125, \$165 to \$1350
Of chiffon velvet and rich metallic brocades combined with mole, fox, squirrel, ermine and chinchilla.

\$275 to \$450 Suits at \$150
Handsome dressy styles with rich trimmings of fashionable furs—a limited group—wonderful values.

\$395 to \$550 Day Wraps at \$195—\$225 to \$295
Unusually rich effects in Coats and Wrap suitable for dressy afternoon wear of duvetyne, velour, veldyn, bolivia and other fashionable fabrics, with lavish trimmings of mole, caracul, Persian lamb, slynx, squirrel, fox and other luxurious furs.

\$195 to \$275 Street Coats at \$95—\$125
Smart straightline effects of velour and duvetyne with collars and cuffs of caracul, squirrel and slynx.

Fur Coats

\$3500 RICH KOLINSKY CAPE.....\$1600

\$1950 DARK GREY SQUIRREL WRAP.....\$1000
(Tauxe lynx effect)

\$1450 HUDSON SEAL WRAPS.....\$595
(45" length, heavier or slunk collars)

\$1250 SMART MOLE WRAP.....\$500

\$895 HUDSON SEAL AND NUTRIA DAY COAT.....\$325

\$650 HUDSON SEAL SHORT WRAP COAT.....\$295
(Tauxe lynx collar)

\$450 FRENCH SEAL DAY COAT.....\$250
(38" length)

\$495 SHORT MOLE CAPE.....\$225
(Kolinsky squirrel trimmed)

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

To Youth the "Rustle of Spring" Means

TAFFETA SILK FROCKS

FOR GIRLS AND THE JUNIOR MISS

29.50

THESE taffeta silk frocks show the best way in which the buoyant charm of youth may be most becomingly attired.

Ten New Models in Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue or Brown

Girls' sizes 12 to 16 years

Junior Misses' sizes 13 to 17 years

GIRLS' AND JUNIOR MISSES' DRESS SHOP

Second Floor

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GIRLS' AND JUNIOR MISSES' DRESS SHOP

Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

YOUNG MEN'S FOUR PIECE SPORT SUITS

For winter outdoor sports, which are attracting many young men to the country over the week-end, and at fashionable winter resorts where the outdoor life dominates, a four piece sport suit consisting of jacket, waistcoat, long trousers and knickers is indispensable.

Our assortments of four piece sport suits for young men from 34 to 40 chest measure include both our own productions made of Scotch tweeds and Irish homespun and a number of models made for us in London by a leading English tailor.

These suits have been moderately priced at \$75 and \$80.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Chapeaux La Marquise

\$8.50

An unequalled combination of style, quality and value.

Hats with crowns of straw and brims of Faille silk.

These charming hats represent entirely new ideas in spring millinery—smartness and good taste characterizing each individual model.

Attractive motifs of straw trim these hats, and the colors include navy, gray, brown, red and black—also combination effects.

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ESTIMATES

In a building operation, and in a thousandfold other operations, it remains incontrovertible that an estimate of character is far more important than an estimate of cost.

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put it up for you!

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SILVER
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To be sold Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday afternoons, February
14, 15, 16, at 2:30.

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FOR SALES AGENT

Sealed proposals for the marketing and sale, on a commission basis, of Government-owned surplus Tools and Equipment consisting of Small Hand Tools, Dies, Gauges, Jigs and Fixtures, etc., located at the Curtiss-Elmwood Air Reserve Depot, will be received at the Material Disposal and Salvage Division Office, Chief of Air Service, Munitions Building, 19th and B Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C., until 3 P. M. (Eastern Time), March 1, 1921.

Full particulars can be obtained by communicating with the

Material Disposal and Salvage Division Office, Chief of Air Service, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., or

Curtiss-Elmwood Air Reserve Depot

2850 N. Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Read BLASCO IBANEZ The Enemies of Women

The brilliant novel by the author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

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HOLD UP OF BUYERS CHARGED TO HOTELS

National Retail Dry Goods Organization Says Trade Is Menaced by Their Methods.

ATTITUDE 'TOO HIGH TONED'

Criticism Is Unfair, Says Head of Hotel Association, Who Cites High Costs.

Charges that New York is menaced as a buyers' market, because of the "high-toned" attitude of its hotels, were made yesterday by the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Its complaint, addressed to the Merchants' Association, which was asked to aid in remedying existing evils, asserted that firms here were continually complaining that buyers had been "held up" in the hotels.

Thomas D. Green, President of the Hotel Association of New York, called the charges unjust and said that the hotels had been fair in dealing with their customers. The dry goods organization, comprising many of the most important firms in that line in the city, says in the complaint, signed by Lew Hahn, its managing director, that the industries upon which New York's prosperity depends have been suffering somewhat, and points out that every business man should be interested in encouraging out-of-town buyers to come here and place orders. It adds that, "unfortunately, there never was a time when the coming of buyers to New York was attended by so much discomfort, inconvenience and expense as right now."

After ascribing the expense in part to increased railroad rates and dining-car prices, it says the high-toned attitude is drawn to the time usually wasted in finding hotel accommodations. It is recognized that only the building of more hotels can remedy this last condition, but Mr. Hahn writes:

"Atmosphere" is criticized.

"There is, however, an atmosphere which visiting merchants encounter in the hotels and elsewhere which is not inviting and which should be remedied. The hotels seem to have so much business all the time that they don't appear to care anything about the large amount of business which comes from the out-of-town merchants and buyers."

A man who represents a number of out-of-town department stores called and saw the directing genius of one of the leading New York hotels and asked for a little consideration for the representatives of the houses in which he was interested. He expressed a willingness to enter into a contract with the hotel for 3,000 or 4,000 room days a year. He didn't get the chance to go very far with his proposal, for he was interrupted by the hotel man, who said: "We are not in the slightest degree interested. As a matter of fact, we desire to get away from that class of trade. Just how he meant to differentiate between the classes of trade, unless it be that he prefers the idlers that hang around the hotels and spend the bulk of their time dining and theatre going, I don't know, but I do know that this statement was made by a man whose hotel was known as something of a commercial house."

Many Complaints Received.

"Hardly a day passes without some member of the association telephoning me to complain about the way buyers are 'held up' at the hotels. That is the way they phrase it."

It may be that the hotels are merely charging the same rates to buyers that they find it easy to get from other classes of trade, but I am frequently informed that a merchant who has brought his buyers to town has been obliged to pay \$7 or \$8 a day for them. Out-of-town merchants tell me that where formerly they used to like to come to New York, they now dread the experience."

When the Dry Goods Association's protest was made known to Mr. Green, the proprietor of the Hotel Woodward, he wrote this reply:

"I am extremely sorry to hear of this criticism which no doubt will be given publicity that upon investigation will be found to be an unmitigated injustice to a business which has been fair to itself in dealing with its customers, both locally and from afar."

Rates in New York hotels were not raised until months after every other commodity had increased in price. While our materials and labor used in operation were increased over 200 per cent, and are now almost that amount above pre-war times, we raised rates only about 50 per cent. Taxes on New York hotels are nearly three times what they were five years ago, and coal is up about 175 per cent. When taking into consideration that prohibition has cut our net income materially, the increase in rates is by no means unreasonable."

THIRD PACKER OFFERS PLAN.

Morris & Co. Suggest Holding Trust for Stock Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Edward Morris, Nelson Morris, C. M. MacFarlane, L. H. Heyman and H. A. Timmins, on behalf of Morris & Co., packers, submitted to Justice Wendell F. Stafford in the District Supreme Court today their plans to condemn the stock yards of Jan. 8 last, allowing all the packers an additional thirty days to present plans for the disposal of their stock yards, stock yard terminals and stock yard newspapers.

This is the third of the group known as the "Big Five" to amend its plans for speedy action in answer to the complaint of the Department of Justice and the original decree of Justice Stafford that the plans for disposition must be carried out. Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. presented plans on Monday.

Morris & Co. plans merely call for the appointment of a responsible holding trust company to be selected by the court from the ranks of the trust companies throughout the country, said holding company to act at trustee with large and irrevocable powers and under the control solely of the courts.

PRIZES FOR PHONE GIRLS.

Company Will Reward Operators for Bravery in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—"Central" has often been the first to give warning of danger and the last to leave a threatened post—and then has found her behavior rewarded as nothing more than part of a telephone operator's duty.

But the telephone company is going to give "central" and "trouble" their deserts. Prizes for heroism are to be given by each of the companies which constitute the Bell Telephone System, a gold medal and \$1,000 will go to the bravest man or woman of this year. The Illinois Telephone Company is participating in the plan. A committee appointed at headquarters here will watch all telephone workers in Illinois and make a record of the good of the year. The plan was developed by Theodore N. Vall, former President of the Bell System, not long before his death. His widow has established a fund from which the prizes will be paid. In addition to the capital award there will be two gold medals, with \$500 each, eight silver medals, with \$250 each, and 200 bronze medals, with engraved certificates.

Secretary Houston Ill. With a Cold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Houston was prevented today by a cold from appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee regarding loan agreements with allied governments.

TWO PLATOONS FIGHT DUANE STREET FIRE

Four Alarms Come Just as Firemen Are Shifting—Shoe Plant Damage Put at \$100,000.

A four-alarm fire, starting at 6 o'clock last evening on the ground floor of a five-story brick building at 128 Duane Street, occupied by the Merriam Shoe Manufacturing Company, for a while threatened adjoining buildings, including the old Liggett buildings, in the triangular block bounded by Duane, Hudson and Reade Streets and West Broadway. The four alarms were sent in in quick succession at just the time that the day and night platoons were being shifted, and the men of both platoons responded. The firefighters, thus augmented, made quick work of the blaze. Stifling clouds of smoke enveloped lower Manhattan and were blown into the Chamber Street station of the Seventh Avenue subway, causing much discomfort to the going-home crowds. The damages were estimated at \$100,000.

An unidentified man was struck by an engine, driven by Thomas Hopkins of Engine Company 55 at Lafayette and Canal Streets as the apparatus was going to the fire. The injured man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured and that he probably would die. Fire Lieut. William Dowdy of Engine Company 20 fell from the fourth to the third floor of the building and was slightly injured.

Fire starting from boiling fat running over a vat caused a loss of \$50,000 to building and machinery of the F. E. Bradbury Culler Company at Seventh and Washington Avenues, Astoria, last night.

D.R.E.C. BROOME TO HEAD PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLS

East Orange Educator Is Elected Superintendent After a Three Months' Deadlock.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Dr. Edwin C. Broome was elected Superintendent of the Philadelphia public schools this afternoon at a meeting of the Board of Education.

He received nine votes out of a possible fourteen and broke a deadlock that had existed for three months. The deadlock was due to the disinclination of some members of the board to go outside of Philadelphia to select a suitable educator. His appointment is effective immediately, but he has not indicated when he will take up his duties.

Dr. Broome, who is at present Superintendent of schools in East Orange, N. J., had received seven votes at the last meeting of the board, but eight votes were necessary to election. He has been at East Orange for eight years and members of his board in that community expressed great confidence in his ability.

DISAPPROVES SLASHING FUNDS OF COMMISSIONS

Senate Restores Original Appropriations for Trade, Tariff and Interstate Commerce Bodies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Slashes in appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Tariff Commission, totaling \$450,000, which had been made by the Senate Appropriations Committee, were disapproved today by the Senate and the original sums carried in the Sundry Civil bill as it passed the House were restored.

As agreed to, the Federal Trade Commission was allotted \$900,000, the Interstate Commerce Commission \$1,000,000, and the Tariff Commission \$500,000. The Senate's action followed a vigorous defense of the three commissions by Senators Johnson, Republican, of California; Fisher, Republican, of Florida; and Montana, Thomas of Colorado and Kenyon, Iowa, Republican.

ACCUSES PAPER MAKERS.

Editor Says Publishers Were Deceived by Reports of Print Shortage.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The recent supposed shortage in news print did not exist and publishers were led to purchase by misinformation as to the true condition of the supply circulated by manufacturers, said W. U. Pope, editor of The Waterbury (Conn.) Republican, and President of the Publishers' Buying Corporation, in addressing representatives of several New England newspaper publishers here today.

"An unprecedented boom in advertising," he said, lowered newspaper stock to such an extent that a number of publishers were forced to go into the market all at the same time and bid for paper. This sent the price up. Paper was being manufactured at the same rate and the available supply was sufficient with reasonable use to satisfy all needs. But by means of widespread misinformation circulated as propaganda by news print manufacturers, publishers were led to believe that there was a world-wide paper famine and started hoarding.

"The speculation and hoarding created a condition of scarcity, when as a matter of fact great warehouses filled with news print paper existed in every publishing center. The net result was that newspaper publishers and news print brokers and speculators lost millions because every change of a cent a pound in the cost of news print paper means a million dollars to the trade."

"The manufacturers who had disseminated the misinformation in the interests of themselves reaped a golden harvest at the expense of the rest of the trade."

KNOTT PLANS ECONOMY.

Suggests Merging of Several Departments of City's Government.

Consolidation of a number of departments of the City Government for the double purpose of economy and efficiency was suggested by Sheriff Knott, H. Knott at a dinner given last night to the Third Panel of the Sheriff's Jury at the Hotel Commodore.

He recommended merging the Tenement House Department with the Building Department, the taking over by the Sheriff of the duties of the Commissioner of Jurors, placing the Department of Weights and Measures and the Department of Markets under the same head, the consolidation of the office of Accounts and the office of City Chamberlain with the office of the Controller. He also inquired: "Why do we need an Armory Board?"

Henry L. Joyce, the foreman, presided as toastmaster. Besides Sheriff Knott, the speakers were the Rev. Daniel J. Quinn, Frank Oliver, Judge Alfred J. Talley and Charles H. Johnson.

Appraiser's Wife Asks Separation.

Henry Oakley 2d, an appraiser of Federal estate taxes at the Custom House, was used for a separation in the Supreme Court yesterday by Agnes D. Oakley, who charges that he abandoned her on Nov. 3 last and had treated her cruelly in being attentive to another woman for the last three years.



Dress Clothes for Men

as created by SAKS & COMPANY command
the attention of New York's
best dressed men

SAKS' dress clothes, because of their unusually fine tailoring, are to be seen at the most exclusive social events. We have specialized for years in the production of dress clothes, but never have we created any to compare with those we are showing at this time.

Tuxedo Coat and Trousers . . . \$65 to \$90
Full Dress Coat and Trousers . . . \$68 to \$90

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

New Spring Suits

denoting what is newest in the realm of Fashion
that slenderize for Stout Women

Very Specially Priced

A Special production of Smart Spring Suits tailored with exquisite art at surprisingly less than you would expect to pay for these refreshingly new styles.

Tricotine and Serge
In Black, Navy and mixtures. Some smartly braid trimmed, others tailored. Handsomely silk lined.
49.50

Tricotine and Poirer Twill
Men's Wear Serge, Hairline Stripes in Black, Navy or Tan. Smart belted and straight line models. Some unbrothered. Plain and fancy silk linings.
69.50

Picotine and Twill Cord
Tricotine, Poirer Twill and Covert Cloth in Black, Navy, Sandtan, Zinc. Beautiful embroideries trim these dressy suits. Excellent tailoring.
110.00

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th St.
Just West of 5th Avenue

FRUTCHEY SILK SHOP

4 WEST 40TH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE

Ever prominent in the treasure trove of New York's first retail silk shop are Batik and Tie-dye. They are conspicuous because of unique beauty and perfection of workmanship and really versatile—suited to so many uses.

It is worth your while to visit the Silk Show this week. Batik and Tie-dye in the making—each secret process of these fascinating ways to decorate silk fabrics—disclosed at the studio exhibit of Dorothy Armstrong and Pieter Mijer.

The Man's Shop

A Floor of Complete Masculinity

Shortening the World's Space Hour—Automobiles, Aeroplanes and the Express Elevators to The Man's Shop at Lord & Taylor

Snug Glove Reductions

If you are interested in warm gloves, which at the same time are of the latest accepted fashion—richly fur-lined gloves, wool-lined gloves and Scotch style knit gloves, there is a rare opportunity at the top of the Express Elevators.

Some are American—some are British—but they go hand-in-hand in quality and readjusted prices:

Knit and Wool Gloves	reduced to \$1.00 a pair
Knit and Wool Gloves	reduced to \$1.50 a pair
Warm Lined Gloves	reduced to \$3.50 a pair
Fine Fur-lined Gloves	reduced to \$6.50 a pair
Better Fur-lined Gloves	reduced to \$9.50 a pair

The leather of the fur-lined gloves is softest mocha and cape, and the knit and wool gloves are best available qualities. In each instance the price was much higher.

Pajama Special—for Cold Nights

Outing Flannel Pajamas of that better quality, comfortably full in cut and fleecy of surface—pearl buttons and military collar—pink-and-white and blue-and-white invisible stripes—a real man's sleeping suit, at \$2.50. Usually sold considerably higher. Specially recommended for travelers.

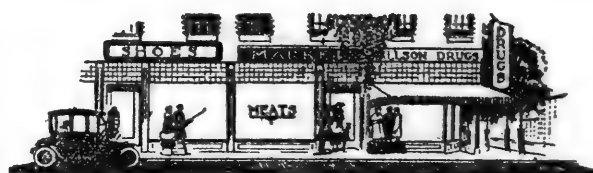
Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

The Man's Shop
Tenth Floor

The Man's Shop Will Be Open
All Day Saturday

Express Elevators
Without Stop



Shops and Stores

ELECTRICITY'S contribution to modern merchandising is considerable. Its use has resulted in cleaner and better lighted stores, attractive and good looking window displays, illuminated signs and countless conveniences that are operated with utility motors for the conservation of time and labor. The dismal shops of yesterday have gone. Those of today invite a hearty welcome to the passerby, arouse eager interest in the goods on display and stimulate the purchasing desire.

The privilege of supplying Electric Service to thousands of storekeepers from the Battery to the Harlem Ship Canal is a responsibility which we meet happily by expending every human effort to make our supply adequate and unflinching.

The United Electric Light and Power Co.

130 East 15th St., New York.

89th Street & Broadway

146th Street & Broadway

Drink it for health and for pleasure, too

There is two-fold
satisfaction in

INSTANT POSTUM

You may drink it freely with benefit, for it contains nothing harmful—and you will enjoy every sip, because of the rich, coffee-like flavor.

Instant Postum is made instantly in the cup—that's convenience.

There is no waste—that's economy.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

All grocers carry it

Made by Postum Cereal Co. Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.



By FRANK BON
(Second Article)

Plutarco Calles is called "The Strong Man of Mexico." He is Premier and Minister of the Interior. Around this man there are gathered the forces of

liberalism and progress. The task of reconstruction being stupendous and the public mind doubtful, to say the least, it instinctively seeks out the strong man to lean upon. The comparison may not be any too helpful, but to the mind of the young democracy in Mexico Calles

Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson combined. Naturally enough I was much interested to discover what manner of man it was who had come to loom so large in the public eye. I was fortunate in being permitted to see him repeatedly and to talk over his policies with him. I would task to recall

Calles is tall and large of build, a "hard" man. Years of campaigning have accentuated his coppery complexion. I judged that he is one-eighth or one-fourth Indian. The two basic experiences in his life are expressed clearly in his face. He was a school

teacher and school inspector and devoted for many years to the education and social upbuilding of his people. Second, during the long, long period of the civil wars he won the name "The Tiger of Sonora." He joined the revolutionary army of Madero as a common soldier.

When he rose to a position of high command he proved to be a relentless disciplinarian. Where there was much guerrilla fighting he distinguished himself as an intrepid leader possessing a power of physical endurance to an extraordinary degree. The years of revolution of the peoples Anglo-Saxon Bill of Rights or Latin Rights of Man alike sought merely the protection of the individual, of individual property and of the small property-holder, under the law. A present day revolution, in this time of great industrialism and the

Electoral campaigning have never distracted his attention primarily from the ultimate moral and social purpose of it all. He has fought for the Political Liberation and the social progress of all Mexico. In any country in the world that face would mark the man in ever so noble a sense.

Calles is now 43 years of age. Eighteen years a student and an educator, six or seven years of bitter warfare under the tropical sky, three years Minister of Commerce and Labor under Carranza, again the gage of physical

batlle—that great decision because, in his opinion, Carrasosa misused the Presidential office to perpetuate his political power—now, at last, Calles is Premier and his chance has come. His quiet demeanor and carefully chosen words give emphasis to every statement.

He seems to have registered an oath with the gods to win for Mexico every thing which he set out to win as a country school teacher twenty-eight years ago and as a private soldier ten years ago.

"What leads you to really believe, as a practical man," I asked, "that you will win?"

"In Europe that the more ignorant, the more backward and incapable is the revolutionary population, the more it is stuffed with dreams and led by criminals to its own slaughter."

"Those who lead the people in such a crisis must understand their weakness," I said.

and year companions can do as much for Mexico as you wish to do? You are going to educate everybody and democratize everything, it seems."

"I have supreme faith in the people," he said. "They can have everything they really wish to have. Our people

want peace, freedom, work, education, the physical comforts and the true social values, the higher values of life. They are going to get them. If we who are now in power do not serve them honorably they will turn us out as they turned out Carranza."

"I am one of them. I know them. The first pair of shoes I ever wore I worked for. I needed them because I had secured a position to teach school, and the first pair of shoes was one of the requirements."

"No man can bow the people as he does, from the bottom up, and not have faith in them. Our people are possessed with character, courage, loyalty, spiritual idealism. They shall win for themselves a civilization which all the world shall respect and admire."

and Labor for three years. You are now Prime Minister. What have you done, briefly, and what are you now doing in a practical way?"

"We began four years ago in the administration of the Department of Commerce and Labor, where most politicians

part. We then set about to try to find a solution, albeit but a partial solution, to the problem of labor and capital. We met the working people more than half way. Personally, I have never gone to the working people and said, What can

JOURNALISM SCHOOL

HONORED AT OPENING

portunity each succeeding day with rewards beyond the measurements of material gain."

Lord Northcliffe of The London Times in his greeting, made a plea for international "scope of journalism. Countess Bathurst of The London Morning Post expressed the hope that in the school would be "an aim to give promi-

Harding and Many Editors Send Messages to Joseph Medill Foundation

goes everywhere, with his lantern, searching for the truth. The most important attribute of a journalist is good faith."

Paul de Dupuy of the Petit Parisien, cabled:

"From my experience I find that it is lunacy to undertake to deceive the people, in journalism more than in any

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Conscience and truth in journalism were the keynotes of messages bearing good wishes to the new Joseph Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University tonight from other field, honesty is the best policy. The public looks for truth as well as information in the news. We must sacrifice everything to satisfy such a legitimate desire."

Best wishes for the school were read from Frank B. Noyes of Washington, President of The Associated Press, and from Roy C. Knickerbocker of New York, editor of the *World*. The following were also present: J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; J. M. C. Smith, president of the Chicago Board of Trade; and J. M. C. Smith, president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

"May the school grow powerful in establishing the tenets of the only efficient journalism, which must have truthful reporting as its cornerstone."

The address was made by Arthur Brisbane, editor of The Chicago Herald and Examiner and The New York Journal; Captain Medill Patterson of The Chicago Tribune, a descendant of Joseph Medill;

President-elect Harding sent a telegram which read:

"I send my cordial greetings to the students in the Medill School of Journalism, and wish them the achievement of ramping their individuality on their profession and their work as Joseph

President-elect David Kinley and Harry E. Judge, of the University of Illinois and Chicago, and Edgar T. Cutter, Superintendent of the central division of The Associated Press.

"At no time has there been so great a need of co-operation and harmonious action among the colleges and between all peoples," said Mr. Cutter. "This, to my mind, can best be

brought about by an accurate reporting of the important doings of the world. What is needed in the newspaper world is the newspaper man or woman educated for the work."

"I like the personal element in journalism, but the greatest achievement—achievement entirely away from all personal ends—is to promote the public good."

"I have been a participant in thirty-six years of measurable success with a small city journal, and I attribute our good fortune to the unflinching work

our own personal ends. We made it rule to cry out against meanness and ill, but studiously avoided needlessly offending, and never sought to destroy that could be cured.

"It is to be said that it is to contribute to achievement, and a newspaper with high ideals and abiding conscience finds op-

\$100,000,000 of farm loan bonds so as to make available funds for loans to farmers. Such loans have been held up pending a decision by the Supreme Court in the suit to test the validity of the Federal Farm Loan act, and additional legislation to meet a temporary emergency is regarded as essential by some Senators.

PAGEANT OF ROMANCE STAGED AT THE RITZ

Precedes Mardi Gras Ball Given In Aid of Southern Industrial Education.

LAST CAVY BEFORE LENT

Court of Love, in Which Miss Crawford was Queen and Baron Breckinridge King, an Episode of Pageant.

With the sound of trumpets a brilliant pageant called "Romance" started last night at the Ritz-Carlton, opened the festivities of the Mardi Gras ball, given for the benefit of the Southern Industrial Education Association. Incidentally the ball, held annually on the night of Shrove Tuesday, closed the formal gaiety of the season, for Lent begins to-morrow.

It is going to be a gay Lent, according to the many announcements of approaching events, and dancing is to continue throughout the period of forty days of penitence. In years gone by Lent was strictly observed by society, but this year the demands made by various charitable organizations and other relief societies are such that many entertainments are to be staged in the name of charity. The largest affair will fall due around St. Valentine's day, and last night was staged with artistic excellence, and the spirit of carnival reigned at the ball. Many dinners preceded the function. Mr. and Mrs. G. Tracy Rogers gave a supper party of twelve at the Ritz, their guests included General and Mrs. Robert L. Bullard and Major Joseph John Keon entertained at dinner at the St. Regis, taking his guests later to the ball.

The program for the pageant was written by Mrs. Blanche S. Vagstad, and was entitled "The Court of Love." The episode was devised by Miss Belle Kinney, and Henry Davenport directed the act groups.

The first episode showed a mountain soldier, introduced by Robert Houston, who was a recent recruit from the army, and was followed by a very pretty girl, who returns in search of a romance. Miss Julia Ward Howe was the girl in question.

There was a court of love, in which Kathleen Deane Crawford, a debutante of the season, appeared as the Queen, and Baron Sigmond Breckinridge as King. Miss Crawford wore a stunning royal robe of cloth of silver, with a mantle of ermine and ermine and diamonds at her waist, carrying a scepter. This robe was worn by one of her relatives who appeared as Queen at the Mardi Gras festival in New Orleans.

The court of love, presided over by the Queen, and Baron Sigmond Breckinridge as King, was followed by a group of girls, who were introduced by Miss Yvonne O'Sullivan. The girls were dressed in costumes of various colors, and were introduced by Miss Yvonne O'Sullivan.

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SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan will give a reception to-morrow evening at her home, 219 Madison Avenue, for Major Peckhoff, who recently returned from his tour of the French Government to Saloniki, Siberia, China and Japan.

William M. Chabrous is giving a dinner tonight for Bishop Nicholas of Serbia at the Metropolitan Hotel. Lady Henry of London, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Martin Vogel, the Ritz-Carlton, has returned to Palm Beach.

Mrs. Joseph B. Dickson has returned from Bermuda, and is at the Vanderbilt Hotel, where she will be leaving for Southern California.

Mrs. Imre de Jozsef Herzog and her niece, Mrs. Armour Ferguson of 28 West Tenth Street, will leave tonight for Palm Beach, where they will be joined later by Mr. Herzog.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Marston of 640 Park Avenue are at the Ambassador Hotel at Atlantic City for a visit.

Countess Louise d'Orléans, lady-in-waiting to the Queen of the Belgians, who is returning from Washington, D. C., to Belgium, will be in the city for a visit there of about a fortnight, will sail for Belgium on Feb. 16.

Mrs. Joseph B. Dickson's wife of late Governor of New Hampshire, is at the St. Regis, where Mrs. William F. Sullivan entertained last night at dinner for a day of two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Townsend expected to leave today for California for a stay of two months.

The marriage of Miss Ellen Louise Ade, daughter of Mrs. George A. Ade of 50 East Fifty-eighth Street, and Louis J. Ade, son of 179 East Fifty-ninth Street took place at the Ritz-Carlton, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks officiating.

The ceremony was witnessed only by a small group of relatives and intimate friends. Mr. Ade's sister, Mrs. Ade, acted as best man for his sister's sister, Mrs. Ade, who was the bride.

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BARRETT WENDELL OF HARVARD DEAD

Professor of English Literature for 37 Years Succumbs in His Boston Home at 66.

NOTED LECTURER-AUTHOR

One of the Most Brilliant Research Men in Letters—Became Professor Emeritus in 1917.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Barrett Wendell, Professor Emeritus of Harvard University, where he had taught English literature for thirty-seven years, died at his home here today. He was 66 years of age.

Professor Wendell is remembered by Harvard graduates as one who was greater to them in their student days than in their professional life. His letters to them have been treasured. His course in Shakespeare still lives in the memory of his students. His plays and his course in American literature have gained almost immortality in the memory of his students.

Professor Wendell was born in Boston, Aug. 28, 1854, a son of Jacob and Mary (Lathrop) Wendell. He was educated at Harvard in 1873, in the class of President Lowell, and he spent his first years of his professional life in the service of the university. He was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard in 1904-1905.

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SHERIFF IN LOUISIANA FORGOT TO HANG NEGRO

He Was So Busy That It Slipped His Mind—Similar Problem Arose Here Back in 1895.

Engaged.

Engaged.

Married.

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WOMAN OFFERS \$100 TO HELP FINANCIAL FORD

Mrs. M. D. Brown of Detroit Declares Manufacturer Can Get Loans From the People.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—Mrs. M. D. Brown of 4186 Lincoln Avenue, Detroit, who says that she cannot afford a Ford automobile but would like to have one, has offered to help Mr. Henry Ford.

Mrs. Brown said that she had been thinking of buying a Ford automobile for some time, but she had not been able to do so because of the high price. She said that she had been thinking of buying a Ford automobile for some time, but she had not been able to do so because of the high price.

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DECLARES BANK FUNDS USED FOR POLITICS

Former Secretary to A. C. Townley Accuses Non-Partisan League Leaders.

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Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

THOUSANDS

of

S AND WRAPS

On Hand for
Shipment in 24 Hours

Large Assortment

ERSEY SUITS

for Immediate Delivery

sey Suits Are Now Being Featured by the
Leading Stores in the City

See Our New Straight Line Coats

B. RUBIN

Waldorf Building
Street, New York

Wholesale Only



Now in Our New Home
the Seventh Avenue Building

319-335 SEVENTH AVE.
between 28th and 29th Sts.

**SPECIAL
REMOVAL
OFFERING**

**10,000
Petticoats**

**Greatly
REDUCED**

The prices at which
they are marked rep-
resent but a fraction
of their original cost.

Immediate Delivery
for
Immediate Selling

As a result of our ever grow-
ing business, we will be found in
our new, greatly enlarged quar-
ters in the great SEVENTH
AVENUE Building. Right in
the heart of Garment Town. Just
a few minutes from the Penn.
R. R. and other vehicles of
travel. Convenient to all hotels.

I. BEILEY & CO.
Manufacturers of Petticoats
and Bloomers
319-335 Seventh Avenue
New York

Wholesale Only

Yankee Maid

Wash Dresses

for
Infants and Children

**BE SURE TO SEE
THIS MOST POPULAR LINE
AT POPULAR PRICES**

Our Showrooms
Are Centrally Located

Yankee Maid Dress Co. Inc.

1123 Broadway
Cor. 25th Street New York City
Watkins 3217

FOR CASH
Open to Buy Jobs
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
OF ALL KINDS
FOR FEBRUARY SALES
S. SOLOMON, INC.
110 Broadway N. Y. Phone 4-0000

SAFETY RAZORS
at Lowest Prices
Gillette, Afta, Giv, Ever Ready,
army packing, 8 and 10 blades, with
or without mirror, safe and right
close. Wholesale only; lowest prices.
Immediate delivery. A. Boucher Co.
Grand and Marston Bldg., New York
Phone 4-0000

Wholesale Only

Yankee Maid Wash Dresses

for
Infants and Children

BE SURE TO SEE
THIS MOST POPULAR LINE
AT POPULAR PRICES

Our Showrooms
Are Centrally Located

Yankee Maid Dress Co. Inc.

1123 Broadway
Cor. 25th Street New York City
Watkins 3217

FOR CASH
Open to Buy Jobs
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
OF ALL KINDS
FOR FEBRUARY SALES
E. SOLOMON, INC.
23 Chestnut St. Phone 4-6000 1934-1935

SAFETY RAZORS
at Lowest Prices
Gillette, Afta, Gine, Ever Ready,
Army, packing, 8 and 10 blades, with
or without mirror, soft and rigid
cases. Wholesale only; lowest prices.
Immediate delivery. A. Saperstein Co.
Grand and Marston Bldg., New York
Phone Canal 3-1100

*Now in Our New Home—
the Seventh Avenue Building*

**SPECIAL
REMOVAL
OFFERING**

10,000

Petticoats

**Greatly
REDUCED**

The prices at which they are marked represent but a fraction of their original cost.

**Immediate Delivery
for
Immediate Selling**

319-335 SEVENTH AVE.
between 28th and 29th Sts.

As a result of our ever growing business, we will be found in our new, greatly enlarged quarters in the great SEVENTH AVENUE Building. Right in the heart of Garment Town. Just a few minutes from the Penn. R. R. and other vehicles of travel. Convenient to all hotels.

I. BEILEY & CO.
*Manufacturers of Petticoats
and Bloomers*
**319-335 Seventh Avenue
New York**

Wholesale Only

Yankee Maid Wash Dresses

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Infants and Children

BE SURE TO SEE
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Army, packing, 8 and 10 blades, with
or without mirror, soft and rigid
cases. Wholesale only; lowest prices.
Immediate delivery. A. Saperstein Co.
Grand and Marston Bldg., New York
Phone Canal 3-1100

Wholesale Only

The A.S. Rosenthal Co. Display of Exclusive Silks

Silks of Distinction from China, Japan
and the Silk Centres of Europe—including
Original Creations of our own design
produced in our own mills.



You Are Cordially Invited

A.S. ROSENTHAL CO.

112-114-116 Madison Ave. at 30th Street
"The Silk Corner"

Wholesale Only

ROSH & MAYERS

—NOW AT—

333. 7th Ave.

(7th Ave. Bldg.)

Entire Block, 28th to 29th St.

INFANTS'
CHILDREN'S,
JUNIORS'
& MISSES'

COATS

"The Largest Stock Carrying House in New York"

(Open Saturday—Lincoln's Birthday)

Ask for

Radiaknit

THE PERFECT KNITTED FABRIC

BANNER SILK KNITTING MILLS, Inc.
404 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



Wholesale Only

Exceptional SUITS and COATS

at

Exceptional Prices

Fashion has already
placed the stamp of su-
periority upon the styles
assembled here; they are
offered at prices surpris-
ingly low for the high
quality of workmanship
and fabrics.

Value-seeking, number
taking, "sharp-shooter"
buyers who are ever on
the alert for the market's
best buys come here to
look—and stay to buy!

COMPARE!

KARP BROS.
45 West 27th Street, N.Y.

CANTON CREPE

Wanted
Will pay cash
for quantity
all desirable shades.

HARRIS DRESS
52 West 15th St.

Wholesale Only



TIP TOP

Canton Crepe, Minuetta Taffeta,
Georgette, Serge

DRESSES

at the usual low prices.

A stock for delivery.

35 West 32nd Street

Wholesale Only



POPULAR PRICE

18 W. 27th St., N. Y.

Wholesale Only

SHIRT BUYERS!

DO YOU realize that prices have struck bottom—and are now on the rebound?

Take advantage of the opportunity. Place your legitimate orders for Spring shirts now, while the prices are *still* on the bottom.

This is your hour. One glance at the market conditions is all that you need to prove to your own satisfaction that the moment has come when you can best anticipate your full requirements of Spring shirts.

Look around you. The silk market is humming with activity again while the prices are rising. Take the trouble of looking at the cotton goods market. You will find there a noticeable revival of activity—accompanied by unmistakably stiffening prices.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS NOW

From all parts of the country comes the cheerful word that the public realizes at last that the new prices are fair, even more than fair. And the public is now back in the market with an appetite whetted to a keen point by long self-denial.

Your competitors, who are looking ahead, recognize these facts, and are placing their orders for Spring shirts now. Do likewise. Prepare to meet Easter demands with a liberal assortment. Do not miss a single sale because of incomplete selection.

Be an optimist, not a pessimist. Join the fraternity of boosters. To be a booster, think optimistically, talk optimistically and act optimistically—AND

Buy Your Shirt Requirements for Spring Now.

United Shirt Manufacturers' Assn., Inc.

New York City

ABRAMS & MARCUS
ALEXANDER & CO., Inc.
AMERICAN SHIRT CO.
ATKIN & HARTMAN
BEACON SHIRT CO.
HARRY BERGER SHIRT CO.
M. BERKOWITZ CO.
BISCHOFF BROS.
BROOM & NEWMAN
JACOB COHEN & SON
COMMODORE SHIRT CO., Inc.

DREW & LIPKE
ARTHUR L. DRYFOOS
DUBBLEWEAR SHIRT CO.
HYMAN FINKELSTEIN
J. FREEZER & SON
I. GLEITZMAN & SONS
A. GOLDSTEIN & CO.
JOS. HERMAN & CO.
F. JACOBSON & SONS
JOSEPH KAPLAN & BROS.
KATZ & DAVIDSON

KEPPEL & SELIGMAN
DAVID LIEBERMAN & CO.
LIONDALE SHIRT CO.
J. LOEWY & CO.
L. LOEWY & SONS
LOUIS MARCUS
NIRENBERG & SALZMAN
NORMANDIE SHIRT CO.
S. NOVECK & CO.
PERFECT SHIRT CO.
PROMINENT SHIRT CO.

M. H. ROSEN & CO.
ROTARY SHIRT CO., Inc.
SAVADA BROS.
THE SHIRTCRAFT CO.
J. D. SILBERSTEIN & SONS
SILVER & KRAMER
S. & W. SHIRT CO.
M. C. TANGER
TUXEDO SHIRT CO.
VICTORY SHIRT CO.
THE WESTCHESTER SHIRT CO.

Wholesale Only

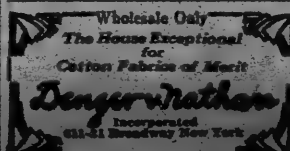


Women know that a dance is a good place to fish for life partners. Our wonderfully smart dance dresses are unequalled in making the fair dancer most attractive.

SCHWARTZ & EHRENREICH

115 WEST 27th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Wholesale Only



The House Exceptional
for
Cotton Fabrics of Merit

Danger Nathan
Incorporated
611-613 Broadway, New York

Wholesale Only

STOUT DRESSES

that will make money for you.

LINDE & RUBIN

129-133 West 27th St., N. Y. C.

COTTON DRESS MANUFACTURERS

To discerning merchants who have the courage and foresight to buy in quantity we offer unusual values in piece-dyed cotton fabrics for tailored garments.
POTTER TEXTILE CO., Inc.
72-74 Madison Ave., N. Y.

CREDIT, SALES
and
OFFICE MANAGER

Now associated with large New York manufacturer women's wear, seeks broader fields and opportunities. Age 32, born, energetic worker, (the conventional, expert accountant and systemizer). Can locate anywhere in United States. \$400 Times.

Advances on Merchandise
WORMSER & CO.
Commercial Bankers
100 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 2-1000

Wholesale Only

STRAW HATS

FOR

CHILDREN, GIRLS & MISSES

WITH AN EXCLUSIVE
ADJUSTABLE LINING

An Extensive Assortment of
Smart Styles at Prices That Sell!

New York Mfg. Co., 600 B'way, N.Y.

Five Minutes from Eld Street. Take Broadway Subway to Prince Street.



Get Busy

Put those outstanding ledger accounts into life. Let me change them from figure of promise into spot cash. My terms are reasonable, there is no "red tape" and the profit to you is immeasurable. Phone Watkins 2350 NOW.

UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.

Joseph A. Rosen
Joseph A. Rosen, New York

After March 1st, 1921, Columbia Trust Building, 5th Ave. & 34th St.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Features were few in yesterday's trading in the local gray goods market. Among them was the selling of 35¢-40¢ per cent at 7¢ cents for February-April delivery. The current price of 35¢-40¢ per cent was 7¢ cents. There was a little more activity in the selling of 35¢-40¢ per cent at 7¢ cents for February-April delivery. The current price of 35¢-40¢ per cent was 7¢ cents.

Gray Goods Features Few.

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More Sheer Hose Wanted.

About the only feature of the current business in the better grades of silk hosiery is the increasing call that is made for sheer hose for immediate delivery. It is attributed to the prevailing cold of the weather. Not much change is seen in the situation as it affects spring merchandise. Grays and browns continue to lead the color parade. One of the unusual things about the orders now coming in is that they show a preference for the "number" brand. In other words, the most active "numbers" are found at the bottom and the top of the price list.

Special Silk Show for Retailers.

Commencing today at noon, two hours will be set aside at the International Silk Exposition for the retail merchants and the silk trade in general. At 2 o'clock the general public will be admitted as was planned. The special showing for the retailers was decided upon by the Joint Committee of the Silk Travelers' Association, following the suggestion of the National Association of Retailers. The show has shown so much interest in the exhibits that the space before the booths has been crowded to an uncomfortable extent.

Millinery Elect Officers.

Harry B. Bernhard of Gimbel Brothers was re-elected President of the Retail Millinery Association of America for the fifth time yesterday at the election meeting of that organization, held at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The following officers were elected: President, Milton Wolf, Second Vice President, William Brewer, Third Vice President, M. J. Joseph, Treasurer, a motion to incorporate the association was carried to the next meeting of the organization.

Two-day Sale at Auction.

A two-day sale of dress goods and men's wear fabrics produced by the American Woolen Company was started yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The sale was a good one, with a large attendance of buyers. Competition was strong on desirable materials, but buyers, at the same time, had to pay more for the prices they wished to pay, and many values were not reached. The sale was held by the American Woolen Company, which has been successful in the past in selling its goods at auction.

Early Easter Disturbing.

Retailers are inclined to view the early Easter this year as rather disturbing. It seems there is a tendency to shift the Easter season to the first of March, which is a date that is not in line with the traditional Easter. This shift is due to the fact that the Easter season is now being held at a time when the weather is still cold, and the demand for Easter goods is not as strong as in previous years. This is a concern for retailers who are used to a more predictable Easter season.

To Discuss Credit Bureau.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Associated Retail Credit Men of New York City was held yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The meeting was held to discuss the formation of a credit bureau, which would be a valuable tool for retailers in the city. The board members discussed the benefits of such a bureau and the steps that would need to be taken to establish it. The meeting was well attended and the discussion was thorough.

Lower Prices Are Needed.

Reports emanating from reliable quarters of the floor coverings trade are to the effect that business might be a whole lot better than it is. In part this is attributed to the fact that the volume of business has been reduced by the fact that prices were not made low enough to attract large buyers, and it is estimated that there will be a noticeable upward trend in the volume of business if prices are lowered. This is a common complaint in the retail trade, and it is one that is worth considering.

Co-operative Buying Views.

Co-operative buying by retail organizations is being discussed at the concluding session of the National Retail Federation, which is being held at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The discussion is focused on the benefits of co-operative buying and the steps that can be taken to implement it. The speakers at the session emphasized the importance of co-operation among retailers and the potential for savings that can be realized through co-operative buying.

Many Tricks Are Tried.

There seems to be no end to the tricks which unscrupulous persons try to "pull over" on credit men for the purpose of getting a loan. A recent case in which a woman was about to be married, and the father-in-law was not present for her to give the couple a handsome present, was a case in point. The woman's father-in-law was a well-known figure in the community, and his absence was a major scandal. The woman's father-in-law was a well-known figure in the community, and his absence was a major scandal.

BRITISH IMPORTS DROP.

Exports Also Show a Heavy Decline in January.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

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WAR SHIPS AGAINST BRINGING IN TYPHUS

Wireless Tells of Plague's Invasion and Orders Examination of All in Stevedores.

SITUATION ROUSES CITY

Merchants and Other Bodies to Move for Better Safeguards—Wallis Censures Facilities.

A wireless warning was sent to incoming passenger steamships yesterday that typhus had invaded this port, and with the warning went an order to ships from ports where passengers from plague-infested countries embark to clean ship and to make careful examination of baggage passengers.

One vessel from Naples is due today, another from Trieste on Friday and another from Italian ports on Monday, and the quarantine force was busy preparing to receive such passengers as may be found suffering from the disease. The representatives of the shipping companies called to their home offices, advising them of the attitude of the health authorities here.

The appearance of typhus in New York probably will mean a change in the method of medical examination on Ellis Island and the beginning of intensive effort by immigration Commissioner Frederick A. Wood to secure the assistance of other public bodies to have adequate health and disinfecting plant established at the immigration station. Commissioner Wallis said he had told the Senate Committee on Immigration that if given permission he would raise the money necessary by public subscription within ten days.

An example of the tightening of health lines was seen yesterday in the detention of 924 stevedores from the Red Star Line, Poland and 800 from the Holland-America Line, Ryndam. "The Government medical examination of stevedores is so inadequate that it is almost a foregone conclusion," said Commissioner Wallis, "that the plague germs will be introduced into the country. I have been outspoken in regard to it. There are now 100 cases of typhus in hospitals in this city and sixteen at Quarantine. No others were reported yesterday."

FALL HAS MINISTER CALLED.

Hoffman Phillips is Summoned to Meet Senator's Charges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Hoffman Phillips, Minister to Colombia, has been called home by Secretary Coby, it was announced today, and it is understood he will have an opportunity before the retirement of the present Administration to answer charges of personal pique made against him recently by Senator Fall, Republican of New Mexico, in a report on the pending treaty with Colombia. Senator Fall headed the Foreign Relations sub-committee which studied the treaty and accused Mr. Phillips of having criticized the Senator for holding informal communication with the Colombian Minister in Mexico, in a way which was contrary to diplomatic usage.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Three notes issued by Anna P. and Leander D. Corporation, payable to endorsed by Wallis, 170 Avenue A, dated Feb. 4, 1921, \$100, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500, \$600, \$700, \$800, \$900, \$1,000, \$1,100, \$1,200, \$1,300, \$1,400, \$1,500, \$1,600, \$1,700, \$1,800, \$1,900, \$2,000, \$2,100, \$2,200, \$2,300, \$2,400, \$2,500, \$2,600, \$2,700, \$2,800, \$2,900, \$3,000, \$3,100, \$3,200, \$3,300, \$3,400, \$3,500, \$3,600, \$3,700, \$3,800, \$3,900, \$4,000, \$4,100, \$4,200, \$4,300, \$4,400, \$4,500, \$4,600, \$4,700, \$4,800, \$4,900, \$5,000, \$5,100, \$5,200, \$5,300, \$5,400, \$5,500, \$5,600, \$5,700, \$5,800, \$5,900, \$6,000, \$6,100, \$6,200, \$6,300, \$6,400, \$6,500, \$6,600, \$6,700, \$6,800, \$6,900, \$7,000, \$7,100, \$7,200, \$7,300, \$7,400, \$7,500, \$7,600, \$7,700, \$7,800, \$7,900, \$8,000, \$8,100, \$8,200, \$8,300, \$8,400, \$8,500, \$8,600, \$8,700, \$8,800, \$8,900, \$9,000, \$9,100, \$9,200, \$9,300, \$9,400, \$9,500, \$9,600, \$9,700, \$9,800, \$9,900, \$10,000, \$10,100, \$10,200, \$10,300, \$10,400, 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POLICE GUARD PIT IN CIGAR STORES

Every United Stand in Brooklyn Protected—Patrol Also to Watch Churches.

REWARD IN BALUSOL CASE

Elizabeth Freeholders Expected to Offer \$500—Citizens to Hold Mass Meeting.

\$25,000 W.N.E. THEFT BARED

Burglars Burrow Through Wall, Taking \$5 Cases of Champagne—\$5,000 Stills Stolen.

French Births Exceed Deaths

For First Time in Many Years Detailed Figures are Only Available for the First Six Months of the Year.

Chairman Refuses to Call Meeting of Democratic National Committee for March 1.

Committee for March 1. Chairman Refuses to Call Meeting of Democratic National Committee for March 1.

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HARDING WILL QUIT STRANDED VICTORIA

President-Elect Returns to Pack Up, and Will Go by Train to St. Augustine Today.

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Mid-Week Pictorial for this week, now on sale, contains a picture history of Lincoln's life; 27 etchings, including a page reproduction of Boardman Robinson's drawing "The Soul of Lincoln," an appealing work of distinction. The youth, triumphs and tragic death of the great Emancipator are represented.

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KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

Government Bonds
Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Investment Circular
on Request

Correspondents of
Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd.
LONDON

Present Bond Interest Rates

indicate that prices of well-secured obligations are slowly advancing. Any indication about investing your funds now may mean a real loss of income to you.

Write for Circular 106 which describes a high-yielding secured obligation of one of the best companies of its kind in the United States.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street, New York

Trunk Line Railway and Rate Zone MAP of the United States

This map, which is intended primarily for investors, shows in distinctive colors the main lines of the more important systems, and the different railroad rate zones as defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The map is accompanied by a Pamphlet in which we discuss in a comprehensive manner the improved position of the Railroads under the new law.

Write for Map No. 1317

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

Federal Income Tax Exempt

Iron City, Utah
6% Hospital and Road Bonds

Due May 1, 1926-37

PRICE
100 and Interest

YIELDING
6%

Send for descriptive circular T-1

R. M. GRANT & Co.

21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
St. Louis Chicago

Money

will buy more value in the bond market than it will anywhere else.

We recommend the purchase of carefully selected long term bonds.

Roosevelt & Son

Founded 1797

Seasoned Investments

30 Pine Street, New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rapid Recovery in Stocks, Call
Money Down to 7—For-
eign Exchange Higher.

An abrupt and emphatic change occurred yesterday, both in financial markets and in markets for commodities. On the Stock Exchange, trading was smaller than the day before until afternoon, when a sudden buying movement began which affected practically the whole market and carried up prices of railway and industrial shares as much as a number of instances, as 3 and 3 points. This happened when the call money rate, which had opened at 8 per cent, declined to 7 for the first time in a week. There were, in fact, reports of a loan on the Street at 6 1/2 per cent. This sign of an easier money situation after last week's tension had its effect elsewhere than on the stock market. Grain and cotton prices recovered, wheat rising 7 cents a bushel to the highest price since Monday of last week. But an even more striking response was given to the foreign exchange market. All European rates recovered sharply and an advance of 1/4 cents carried sterling to a level, \$2.28 1/2, which was only 1/4 cent below the highest figure of the year to date; reached nearly two weeks ago, on Jan. 25.

This sign of movements took speculative Wall Street by surprise. They were commonly ascribed to the relaxation in money rates, to which importance was attached because of the very prevalent belief that the recent stringency at New York resulted from more or less temporary causes. That last week's visible strengthening of the bank position in nearly all interior districts would presently allow the natural tendency of the season to operate on money rates. One day's relaxation does not prove that a default has come, but it is evident at least that the particular difficulties which governed last week's market have been largely adjusted. What yesterday's incidents also proved was that the recent tightening of money had encouraged speculative operators to a degree that they resume their activities in a very market. Most of yesterday's urgent buying appeared to be for that account.

The British Board of Trade gave out yesterday the returns of England's foreign trade for January, and they are highly interesting. Exports of British products were in value the smallest of any month since February of last year; being in fact reduced 48 per cent. from July, the maximum monthly export total of 1920. This comparison, however, loses most of its significance when it is pointed out that English commodity prices, by the monthly London compilation, showed for Feb. 1 an average 40 per cent. lower than at the end of July. The effect of prices is equally shown in the January imports, whose value was the smallest since March of 1919, and the upshot is that, notwithstanding the very substantial shrinkage in money value of the British exports, the January surplus of imports over exports was less than in any month since November and last July.

MONEY.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1921.
Money on call on the Stock Exchange, after opening and renewing at 9 per cent, dropped to 7 around the fourth hour, holding at that rate until close. Some 6 per cent. demand funds were reported in the "outside market." Time money continues nominal, the quotations ruling unchanged at 6 1/2 per cent. on mixed collateral and 7 1/2 per cent. on all industrial. Renewals form the bulk of the business in this department. Commercial paper, choice names, were quoted unchanged at 7 1/2 per cent. The market for prime eligible bankers' acceptances advanced one-eighth of 1 per cent. to 6 1/2 per cent. Business is moderately active.

Call Loans.

Renewal High Low Last day's last.

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 10 to 30 days..... 6 1/2

4, 5 and 6 months..... 6 1/2

All industrial collateral, 30 to 90 days..... 7 1/2

4, 5 and 6 months..... 7 1/2

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months..... 7 1/2

Other names, 4 to 6 months..... 7 1/2

Discount Notes, Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 10 days, 7: 10 to 30 days..... 7

Liberty bonds, 10 to 30 days..... 7

Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 10 days, 6: 10 to 30 days..... 6

Open Market Rates.

Prime eligible acceptances, on call..... 6 1/2

Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 6 1/2

Non-member and private bankers, 60 to 90 days..... 6 1/2

60 to 90 days..... 6 1/2

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 6 1/2

London Market.

Money in the London market unchanged at 3 per cent. Three months bills unchanged at 3 per cent. and three months bills unchanged at 3 per cent.

Gold bullion on London market was down 1/2 at 185 1/2 per fine ounce. Mint parity, 185.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, \$14,516,385; balances, \$14,516,385; Federal Reserve Bank, \$14,516,385; exchanges this day a year ago, \$14,516,385.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
Rapid Recovery in European
Rates—Sterling Up 1/4
Nearly to Season's Highest.

Without any very perceptible increase in activity on the New York market, and apparently as a result of European buying, the foreign exchange market recovered rapidly yesterday. Before business opened in New York sterling had been advanced 1/4 cent, and subsequent rise during the day carried it to a figure 1/4 cent above Monday's closing; the high figure of \$2.28 1/2, being only slightly below the present year's best rate of \$2.28, on Jan. 27.

Continental rates moved similarly; French and Italian exchange going to the highest in more than a week. German exchange rose from 1.95 1/2 to 1.97 1/2, and rates on other Central European markets recovered slightly, Greece advancing 1/4 cent per drachma. The Scandinavian markets were exceptional in weakness, declining 1/4 to nearly 1/2 cent per krona.

South American rates remained unchanged. Montreal was higher at 92 cents, against 88 1/2 Monday and 89 1/2 a week ago.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

High Low Final.

LONDON..... 2.28 1/2 2.28 1/2 2.28 1/2

PARIS..... 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2

BERLIN..... 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2

MADRID..... 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2

CLOSING RATES.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

STERLING—Par \$2.28 1/2 per \$100.

FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.

ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lire.

SPAIN—Par 16.66 cents per peseta.

PORTUGAL—Par 200 escudos per mil reis.

NETS—Par 100 netas per 100 netas.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Rapid Recovery in European
Rates—Sterling Up 1/4
Nearly to Season's Highest.

Without any very perceptible increase in activity on the New York market, and apparently as a result of European buying, the foreign exchange market recovered rapidly yesterday. Before business opened in New York sterling had been advanced 1/4 cent, and subsequent rise during the day carried it to a figure 1/4 cent above Monday's closing; the high figure of \$2.28 1/2, being only slightly below the present year's best rate of \$2.28, on Jan. 27.

Continental rates moved similarly; French and Italian exchange going to the highest in more than a week. German exchange rose from 1.95 1/2 to 1.97 1/2, and rates on other Central European markets recovered slightly, Greece advancing 1/4 cent per drachma. The Scandinavian markets were exceptional in weakness, declining 1/4 to nearly 1/2 cent per krona.

South American rates remained unchanged. Montreal was higher at 92 cents, against 88 1/2 Monday and 89 1/2 a week ago.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

High Low Final.

LONDON..... 2.28 1/2 2.28 1/2 2.28 1/2

PARIS..... 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2

BERLIN..... 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2

MADRID..... 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2 1.97 1/2

CLOSING RATES.

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New Letter on Foreign Exchange

Foreign Exchange

In our latest letter on Foreign Exchange we present a number of controlling factors which, in our opinion, bear on the market possibilities of Foreign Exchange Rates for the immediate future.

This letter, accompanied by our latest Foreign Bond offerings, will undoubtedly interest those who watch the trend of Foreign Securities and Exchange Markets.

In writing or calling just ask for Letter No. 256.

Foreign Dept.—Street Floor

MORTON LACHENBRUCH & CO.

42 Broad Street, New York

Phone 4095 to Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Grand Rapids

Established
1855

BREITUNG AND COMPANY

INCORPORATED

7 & 9 Hanover St.
New York

10%
Preferred Stock

Business:
An old established Company producing a staple line essential to industrial and transportation development.

Assets:
Net quick assets of over \$300 per share of preferred stock.

Earnings:
Average for five years above seven times preferred dividend requirements.

Price and further information on request for letter T.

Blake Brothers & Co.

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44 Wall St. 111 Devonshire St.

New York Boston

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Members New York Stock Exchange

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“The Recovery of Business and the Return of Normal Conditions”

—A most important discussion affecting your future investments, in our February Bulletin.

Your copy will be mailed to you upon request for Booklet T.

Hollister White & Co.

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NEW YORK

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA

AMERICAN Light & Traction

Common

Inquiries invited

MACQUOID & COADY

Members New York Stock Exchange

16 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 5779

LISTED SECURITIES

Bought and Sold

Investment or on Conservative Margin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A loan of \$579,000 to the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company was approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The carrier will use the money in providing new equipment.

B. H. & F. W. Pelzer

Members New York Stock Exchange

12 Broadway New York City

Phone Broad 6037

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE DECREASES

January Exports and Imports
the Smallest in Value for
Many Months.

FAILL IN PRICES AN INFLUENCE

Excess of Imports Smallest Since
the War, Except for Two
Months Last Year.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of January of Great Britain's foreign trade: Total imports, \$117,000,000; exports of British products, \$92,700,000; re-exports of foreign merchandise, \$2,000,000; total exports, \$102,700,000; excess of imports, \$14,300,000.

The January figures show the smallest export trade in British products in eleven months, the decrease being \$4,880,000 from December, \$28,610,000 from November and \$44,701,000 from July, when exports reached their high mark of the period. This decrease in values has occurred during the rapid fall in English prices and largely as a consequence of that decline. Imports in January also decreased \$27,000,000 from December, \$27,210,000 from November and \$66,445,000 from the highest monthly figure of 1920, and the excess of imports over exports was the smallest since the war began, except for the \$11,700,000 of last November and the \$3,041,988 of last July.

Compared with January of 1920 the above statement shows the following changes:

Exports of British products	1920	1921
January	\$92,700,000	\$92,700,000
December	\$97,580,000	\$97,580,000
November	\$126,250,000	\$126,250,000
October	\$112,250,000	\$112,250,000
September	\$117,453,911	\$117,453,911
August	\$114,003,325	\$114,003,325
July	\$137,421,000	\$137,421,000
June	\$106,221,000	\$106,221,000
May	\$119,319,000	\$119,319,000
April	\$106,221,000	\$106,221,000
March	\$105,880,000	\$105,880,000
February	\$105,880,000	\$105,880,000

Imports of British products during the last twelve months compared as follows:

Imports	1920	1921
January	\$117,000,000	\$117,000,000
December	\$146,280,000	\$146,280,000
November	\$149,880,000	\$149,880,000
October	\$149,880,000	\$149,880,000
September	\$149,880,000	\$149,880,000
August	\$149,880,000	\$149,880,000
July	\$149,880,000	\$149,880,000
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March	\$105,880,000	\$105,880,000
February	\$105,880,000	\$105,880,000

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security	Rate	Due	Bid.	Ask	Yld.
Alum. Co. 6% T	Nov. 1925	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	7 1/2
Am. Chicle 6% T	Oct. 21, 1925	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	8 1/2
Am. Chicle 6% T	Nov. 1, 1925	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	8 1/2
Am. Chicle 6% T	Oct. 26, 1925	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	8 1/2
Am. Chicle 6% T	Nov. 1, 1925	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	8 1/2
Am. T. & T. 6% T	Oct. 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Am. T. & T. 6% T	Nov. 1, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Am. T. & T. 6% T	Dec. 1, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Am. Tobac. 6% T	Nov. 1921	90 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	6 1/2
Am. Tobac. 6% T	Nov. 1922	90 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	6 1/2
Am. Tobac. 6% T	Nov. 1923	90 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	6 1/2
Am. Tobac. 6% T	Nov. 1924	90 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	6 1/2
Anacosta Co. 6% T	Jan. 1929	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	8 1/2
A. A. Co. 6% T	Apr. 1930	90 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	6 1/2
Am. C. & C. 6% T	Jan. 1930	90 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	6 1/2
Beth. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1923	91 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	8 1/2
Beth. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1923	91 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	8 1/2
Boh. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Boh. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Boh. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Boh. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Boh. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Boh. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Boh. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Boh. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
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Boh. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Boh. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1922	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	7 1/2
Boh. St. Cor. 6% T	July 15, 1922	90			

\$972 for \$510

Dominion of Canada

Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.

First Mortgage 3% Bonds

Due January 1, 1922

Not subject to prior redemption

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on 1,745 miles of railway and are payable, as to principal and interest, by the Dominion of Canada by endorsement on each bond.

Both the principal and interest is payable in New York City at the rate of exchange of 43c.

The use of the \$68,000,000 and the fact that they were originally sold in 1905 at a 3% interest rate is an undeniable evidence of the security.

This is a sound and conservative investment that will constantly enhance a value.

PRICE: \$510 and INTEREST

on a 3% bond (per value \$972)

Details on Request

W. R. BRITTON & CO.

New York

Telephone Room 8924

Gulf Oil Corporation

7% Sinking Fund

Deb. Gold Bonds

Due Feb. 1, 1928

Price 98 and Interest

To Yield About 7 1/4 %

Roach, Morley & Co.

63 William St., New York

Telephone John 2875

Offer

subject to prior sale

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Bremen 3s \$12.00

Heidelberg 4s 17.25

Leipzig 5s 18.25

A.E.G. (German Bank) 4 1/2s 19.25

Vienna 5s 3.0625

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212 Broadway, N. Y.

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Foreign Securities

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table we have prepared on

Comparative Valuations of Foreign Ex-

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Copy will be mailed on request.

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Producing Corporation

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Authorized under the Banking

Law of the State of New York

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Engineers Petroleum

Special Circular on request

C. W. Pope & Co.

35 Broad St. New York City

UNITED VERDE

EXTENSION

GOLD BROS.

44 Broad St. Tel. Broad 2444

PLAN \$85,000,000

GOODYEAR ISSUES

Robert T. Swaine Gives Outline

for Recapitalization of

Rubber Company.

STOCKHOLDERS ACT SOON

Financing Will Be Under the Super-

vision of a Bank Credit-

ors' Committee.

Plans for the recapitalization of the

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company

were announced yesterday. It being

stated that as a result of the arrange-

ment had been obtained from holders of

a majority of the common stock and the

largest creditors. A special meeting of

stockholders will be called within a few

weeks to pass upon the plan. Several

recent meetings of stockholders have

been adjourned, and it is planned now

to have the new call for a meeting coincide

with the adjourned meeting. There

will be no offering of securities for fifty

or sixty days.

An outline of the plan as issued yesterday

by Robert T. Swaine of Cravath,

Henderson, Lefingwell & De Gerodt

was as follows:

The plan contemplates the issue of

approximately \$25,000,000 first

mortgage twenty-year 8 per cent. sinking

fund bonds, \$25,000,000 ten-year 8 per

cent. sinking fund debentures and \$25,-

000,000 5 per cent. preferred stock. The

bonds and debentures, or their pro-

portion, will be used to pay off the bank

debt, which is largely secured, and for

other corporate purposes. General credi-

tors will receive a 5 per cent. interest on

the new stock, and in part payment for

future deliveries of materials.

Holders of existing preferred stock

will receive preferred stock of the re-

organized corporation having substantially

the same rights and preferences as the

present preferred stock, share for share,

and holders of existing common stock

will receive common stock of the re-

organized corporation, which will prob-

ably be without par value, share for share.

The \$25,000,000 of debentures, to-

gether with \$2,000,000 of common stock

and also the \$25,000,000 of preferred

stock, will be used to be offered for sub-

scription to existing stockholders.

The plan will be carried out under the

supervision of a Bank Creditors' Com-

mittee, composed of Robert C. Schaff-

ner, Chicago; John Shreve, Cleveland;

and Ralph Van Vleet, Chicago; a

merchandise Creditors Committee com-

posed of W. E. Bruyn, New York; W.

C. Taylor, New York; a Preferred Stock-

holders' Committee composed of W. C.

Crouse, Akron; H. E. Field, Cin-

cinnati; Charles A. Morris, Cleveland;

H. F. Smith, Cleveland; and a Com-

mon Stockholders' Committee composed

of Fred S. Burton, Cleveland; C. R. Erwin,

Chicago; E. E. Mack, Canton; Russell

L. Robinson, Akron; and J. S. Scher-

ling, Akron.

The negotiations leading up to the

plan have developed a spirit of

operation by all parties in interest to

preserve the valuable good will which

the company has built up through the

excellence of its product and the effi-

ciency of its management. It is be-

lieved that if assisted by the credi-

tors with substantial unanimity and

by the reorganization committee, the

company will not only save the com-

pany from its present embarrassment,

but will also put it upon a sound

financial basis for future operations.

The company has assurance from

strong banking interests which be-

lieves justify the expectation that if the

necessary assents of creditors and stock-

holders are forthcoming the bonds and

debentures can be underwritten and the

plan carried out. The company has the

majority of the common stock and the

largest creditors have already indicated

their assent to the plan.

RAILROAD TO ISSUE STOCK.

I. C. C. Gives Eastern Illinois

Authority for Reorganization Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In its re-

organization of the bankrupt Chicago &

Eastern Illinois Railroad Company the

Eastern Illinois Railroad Company was

authorized today by the Interstate Com-

merce Commission to issue stocks and

bonds aggregating \$55,071,150. The

company will be authorized to issue

first mortgage bonds in the amount of

\$25,000,000, and there will be \$24,071,150

of preferred stock and \$5,000,000 of

common stock.

The year 1919 proved to be the record

year for the company's history. In 1920,

however, the company paid 8 per cent.

on the common stock, so that after the

payment of the regular dividend and

the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred

stock, the common stock dividend was

reduced from \$5 to \$3.50 annually.

In regard to the deficit reported, the

total would have been very much larger

had the depreciation in inventories been

charged to the earnings of the last year.

Like some other industrial corporations,

however, the company instead of charg-

ing these to earnings has deducted

them from the profit and loss account.

The depreciation in inventories was

charged for depreciation of inventory and \$37,758

set aside for commitments for raw ma-

terials. Had these been charged against

last year's earnings a deficit of \$3,000,000 would have been re-

ported.

Can't Stop Payment on Stolen Bonds

C. F. Childs & Co., in discussing stolen

bonds yesterday, asserted that since the

days of the Civil War it has been im-

possible to stop the payment of any

bearer obligation of the United States

Government. The attitude of the Treas-

ury, it was said, was distinctly con-

firmed by the publishing of numbers of

alleged stolen bonds owing to the many

errors made in the past.

The intention of professional bond dealers

that should coupon bonds be subject to

repurchase, injury would be done to

many innocent holders of bonds.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

R. M. Grant & Co. are offering at 90 and

interest an issue of \$25,000,000 of 8 per

cent. bonds. The bonds are ex-

empt from Federal income taxes and are a

direct general obligation of the United States

Government and are fully taxable.

Hugues & Dier have just published a

comprehensive book comparing leading porphy-

ry and junior copper mines. The book con-

tains a list of 100 mines, with a description

of their resources and other important information

on the copper.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has

announced that it has received a

request from the Italian Ministry of Food, stating

that the situation in Italy so far as the wheat

supply is concerned appears to be critical.

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KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders

Pittsburgh, Pa., February 4, 1921
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC., will be held at the principal office of the Company, 607 North Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y., on Monday, the 21st day of February, 1921, at 12 noon o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors, transacting such other business as may come before the stockholders and approving or disapproving the report of the Board of Directors of the Trust Company of New York, which said meeting shall close on Monday, the preferred stock of the Company, 1921, at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1921, at 10:00 o'clock P. M. and day of KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.

By J. CAMPBELL BURTON, Secretary.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.

Special Meeting of Stockholders

Pittsburgh, Pa., P. O. Box 9, A. 1921
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC., WILL BE HELD AT THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 607 NORTH LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1921, AT 12 NOON O'CLOCK NOON, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING DIRECTORS, TRANSACTING SUCH OTHER BUSINESS AS MAY COME BEFORE THE STOCKHOLDERS AND APPROVING OR DISAPPROVING THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, WHICH SAID MEETING SHALL CLOSE ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1921, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON THE 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1921, AT 10:00 O'CLOCK P. M. AND DAY OF KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, INC.

City, N. Y., on Monday, February 21, 1921, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action and voting upon a proposition to decrease the capital stock of the Company from \$9,875,000, its present capital stock consisting of 197,500 shares of

[illegible]

Pursuant to call of the President, a special meeting of the stockholders of Williams Harvest Corporation was held at the office of the Corporation, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on December 22, 1921, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and consenting to an increase of the authorized stock of the Corporation from \$1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100.00 per share, to consist of 20,000 shares of the par value of \$100.00 per share, (2) of authorizing and consenting to the classification and division of said \$2,000,000 of authorized stock of the Corporation, as so increased, into \$1,000,000 in par value of \$100.00 per share and \$1,000,000 in par value of \$50.00 per share.

and to the issue by the said meeting of the said stock certificate to the said Common and Preferred stock (3) of transacting such other business as may be incidental to the foregoing or as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN P. WILSON, Secretary.

Dated, February 9, (16) 1921.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

92nd Preferred Dividend

THE Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and

ferred Capital stock of the Company, payable February 28th, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business, February 14th, 1921. Transfer books will not be closed.

G. P. WELLS, Treasurer
THE CRESCENT PIPE LINE COMPANY,
823 Fourth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 5th, 1921
A dividend of Seventy-five (75) Cents per

On this company, payable Tuesday, March 15th, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, February 21st, 1921.

For purpose of this dividend the transfer books will be closed from 5 P. M. Monday, February 21st, to 9 A. M. Wednesday, March 16th.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to this office not later than Monday, February 21st.

J. A. TOOMEY, Secretary

COSDEN AND COMPANY

New York, Feb. 5, 1921.

The Board of Directors of Coaden and Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 15th, 1921. Stock books will remain open.

E. McCURE ROUZER, Secy.

BROOKLYN EDISON COMPANY, INC.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

8TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors at a meeting held

terly dividends of \$2.00 per share on the capital stock of the Company outstanding, payable on March 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on February 18, 1921.

Checks for the above dividend will be mailed.

E. A. EAILY, Treasurer.

CERRO DE PASCO COPPER CORPORATION

February 8th, 1921.

A quarterly Dividend (No. 21) of \$50 per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on March 1st, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 17th, 1921.

Trust Agent.	Company, H. ESK MOLLER.	Dividend Treasurer.	Disbursing
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DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY
Dividend No. 67

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of the company, has been declared payable March 1st 1921 to Stockholders of record February 11th at 8 P. M.

A. E. FEINER, Secretary.
Detroit, Mich., February 24, 1921.

JEFFERSON & CLEARFIELD COAL & IRON COMPANY.

per share has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable February 15, 1931, to stockholders of record February 10th, 1931.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

REQUEST FOR BIDS
Serial Contract No. 1.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dated October 6th, 1919, Ex Parte No. 84, and amendments thereto, gives notice that

Wholes according to specifications on drawings and file at office mentioned below.

Quotation to be submitted to the following: Shops at Scranton, Pa., and Kingsland, N. J. to March 31st, 1921, minimum requirements 500 wheels, maximum 1000 wheels.

Point of Delivery—P. O. B. D. L. & W. R. R. nearest bidder's plant.

Time of Delivery—10 days from receipt of Terms of Payment—30th day of month following delivery.

Bids must be submitted to C. C. Hubbard, Purchasing Agent, at his office, 90 West St., New York City, on or before noon of February 12th, 1921, and will be received and

specie to the order above mentioned.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

REQUEST FOR BIDS
Steel Contract No. 2.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dated October 23, 1919, Ex Parte No. 84, and amendments thereto, gives notice that it will receive bids for Steel Truss Joists, consisting of base plates and bars, according to plans and specifications on file at office mentioned below.

Quantity—19,700 Joists.

Time of Delivery—40 days from receipt of order.
Terms of Payment—30th day of month following delivery.
Bids must be submitted to C. C. Hubbell, Purchasing Agent, at his office, 80 West St., New York City, on or before noon of February 23d, 1921, and will be received and opened by him at said office.
Bids to be accepted must comply in all respects to the order above mentioned.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.



COLUMBIA TRUST BUILDING
N. W. COR. 34th ST. & FIFTH AVE.
AMERICA'S MOST PROMINENT CORNER

A NEW 14-STORY OFFICE BUILDING

IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY

A FEW REMAINING

ENTIRE FLOORS

OR UNITS OF

606 SQ. FT. 785 SQ. FT. 1114 SQ. FT.

AT REASONABLE RENTALS

APPLY TO

MAX N. NATANSON, Owner. BROWN WHEELLOCK CO., Inc.

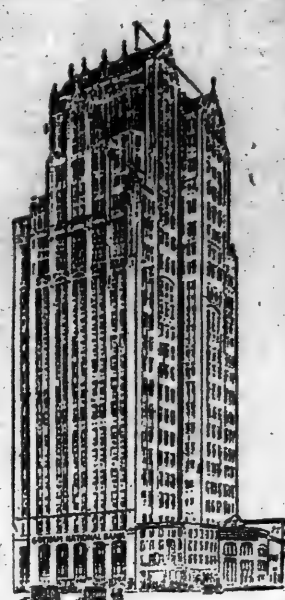
175 Broadway, 4th Floor, N. Y. 10003. Tel. 1104 Murray Hill.

OR YOUR OWN BROKER

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS

BOOKLET AND FLOOR PLANS ON APPLICATION

Now 80% Rented Gotham National Bank Building



24-STORY OFFICE BUILDING
BROADWAY AT COLUMBUS CIRCLE
10 TRANSIT LINES AT THE DOOR

Offices in Small
and Large Units

\$3.00 PER SQ. FT. UP

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

GOTHAM NATIONAL BANK

Renting Department

1823 BROADWAY AT COLUMBUS CIRCLE

TELEPHONE—COLUMBUS 1425

Or Your Own Broker.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RECENTLY COMPLETED

102-4 FULTON ST.

Adjoining William St.

50x80 Feet

Offices and Showrooms

4 Entire Floors

\$7,500 to \$8,000

Apply on Premises or

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel. Bryant 6410

OR YOUR OWN BROKER

MANUFACTURING BLDGS.

1-story, 10,000 sq. ft. \$1,000

2-story, 12,000 sq. ft. \$1,200

3-story, 15,000 sq. ft. \$1,500

4-story, 18,000 sq. ft. \$1,800

5-story, 20,000 sq. ft. \$2,000

6-story, 22,000 sq. ft. \$2,200

7-story, 24,000 sq. ft. \$2,400

8-story, 26,000 sq. ft. \$2,600

9-story, 28,000 sq. ft. \$2,800

10-story, 30,000 sq. ft. \$3,000

11-story, 32,000 sq. ft. \$3,200

12-story, 34,000 sq. ft. \$3,400

13-story, 36,000 sq. ft. \$3,600

14-story, 38,000 sq. ft. \$3,800

15-story, 40,000 sq. ft. \$4,000

16-story, 42,000 sq. ft. \$4,200

17-story, 44,000 sq. ft. \$4,400

18-story, 46,000 sq. ft. \$4,600

19-story, 48,000 sq. ft. \$4,800

20-story, 50,000 sq. ft. \$5,000

21-story, 52,000 sq. ft. \$5,200

22-story, 54,000 sq. ft. \$5,400

23-story, 56,000 sq. ft. \$5,600

24-story, 58,000 sq. ft. \$5,800

25-story, 60,000 sq. ft. \$6,000

26-story, 62,000 sq. ft. \$6,200

27-story, 64,000 sq. ft. \$6,400

28-story, 66,000 sq. ft. \$6,600

29-story, 68,000 sq. ft. \$6,800

30-story, 70,000 sq. ft. \$7,000

31-story, 72,000 sq. ft. \$7,200

32-story, 74,000 sq. ft. \$7,400

33-story, 76,000 sq. ft. \$7,600

34-story, 78,000 sq. ft. \$7,800

35-story, 80,000 sq. ft. \$8,000

36-story, 82,000 sq. ft. \$8,200

37-story, 84,000 sq. ft. \$8,400

38-story, 86,000 sq. ft. \$8,600

39-story, 88,000 sq. ft. \$8,800

40-story, 90,000 sq. ft. \$9,000

41-story, 92,000 sq. ft. \$9,200

42-story, 94,000 sq. ft. \$9,400

43-story, 96,000 sq. ft. \$9,600

44-story, 98,000 sq. ft. \$9,800

45-story, 100,000 sq. ft. \$10,000

46-story, 102,000 sq. ft. \$10,200

47-story, 104,000 sq. ft. \$10,400

48-story, 106,000 sq. ft. \$10,600

49-story, 108,000 sq. ft. \$10,800

50-story, 110,000 sq. ft. \$11,000

51-story, 112,000 sq. ft. \$11,200

52-story, 114,000 sq. ft. \$11,400

53-story, 116,000 sq. ft. \$11,600

54-story, 118,000 sq. ft. \$11,800

55-story, 120,000 sq. ft. \$12,000

56-story, 122,000 sq. ft. \$12,200

57-story, 124,000 sq. ft. \$12,400

58-story, 126,000 sq. ft. \$12,600

59-story, 128,000 sq. ft. \$12,800

60-story, 130,000 sq. ft. \$13,000

61-story, 132,000 sq. ft. \$13,200

62-story, 134,000 sq. ft. \$13,400

63-story, 136,000 sq. ft. \$13,600

64-story, 138,000 sq. ft. \$13,800

65-story, 140,000 sq. ft. \$14,000

66-story, 142,000 sq. ft. \$14,200

67-story, 144,000 sq. ft. \$14,400

68-story, 146,000 sq. ft. \$14,600

69-story, 148,000 sq. ft. \$14,800

70-story, 150,000 sq. ft. \$15,000

71-story, 152,000 sq. ft. \$15,200

72-story, 154,000 sq. ft. \$15,400

73-story, 156,000 sq. ft. \$15,600

74-story, 158,000 sq. ft. \$15,800

75-story, 160,000 sq. ft. \$16,000

76-story, 162,000 sq. ft. \$16,200

77-story, 164,000 sq. ft. \$16,400

78-story, 166,000 sq. ft. \$16,600

79-story, 168,000 sq. ft. \$16,800

80-story, 170,000 sq. ft. \$17,000

81-story, 172,000 sq. ft. \$17,200

82-story, 174,000 sq. ft. \$17,400

83-story, 176,000 sq. ft. \$17,600

84-story, 178,000 sq. ft. \$17,800

85-story, 180,000 sq. ft. \$18,000

86-story, 182,000 sq. ft. \$18,200

87-story, 184,000 sq. ft. \$18,400

88-story, 186,000 sq. ft. \$18,600

89-story, 188,000 sq. ft. \$18,800

90-story, 190,000 sq. ft. \$19,000

91-story, 192,000 sq. ft. \$19,200

92-story, 194,000 sq. ft. \$19,400

93-story, 196,000 sq. ft. \$19,600

94-story, 198,000 sq. ft. \$19,800

95-story, 200,000 sq. ft. \$20,000

96-story, 202,000 sq. ft. \$20,200

97-story, 204,000 sq. ft. \$20,400

98-story, 206,000 sq. ft. \$20,600

99-story, 208,000 sq. ft. \$20,800

100-story, 210,000 sq. ft. \$21,000

101-story, 212,000 sq. ft. \$21,200

102-story, 214,000 sq. ft. \$21,400

103-story, 216,000 sq. ft. \$21,600

104-story, 218,000 sq. ft. \$21,800

105-story, 220,000 sq. ft. \$22,000

106-story, 222,000 sq. ft. \$22,200

107-story, 224,000 sq. ft. \$22,400

108-story, 226,000 sq. ft. \$22,600

109-story, 228,000 sq. ft. \$22,800

110-story, 230,000 sq. ft. \$23,000

111-story, 232,000 sq. ft. \$23,200

112-story, 234,000 sq. ft. \$23,400

113-story, 236,000 sq. ft. \$23,600

114-story, 238,000 sq. ft. \$23,800

115-story, 240,000 sq. ft. \$24,000

116-story, 242,000 sq. ft. \$24,200

117-story, 244,000 sq. ft. \$24,400

118-story, 246,000 sq. ft. \$24,600

119-story, 248,000 sq. ft. \$24,800

120-story, 250,000 sq. ft. \$25,000

121-story, 252,000 sq. ft. \$25,200

122-story, 254,000 sq. ft. \$25,400

123-story, 256,000 sq. ft. \$25,600

124-story, 258,000 sq. ft. \$25,800

125-story, 260,000 sq. ft. \$26,000

126-story, 262,000 sq. ft. \$26,200

127-story, 264,000 sq. ft. \$26,400

128-story, 266,000 sq. ft. \$26,600

129-story, 268,000 sq. ft. \$26,800

130-story, 270,000 sq. ft. \$27,000

131-story, 272,000 sq. ft. \$27,200

132-story, 274,000 sq. ft. \$27,400

133-story, 276,000 sq. ft. \$27,600

134-story, 278,000 sq. ft. \$27,800

135-story, 280,000 sq. ft. \$28,000

136-story, 282,000 sq. ft. \$28,200

137-story, 284,000 sq. ft. \$28,400

138-story, 286,000 sq. ft. \$28,600

139-story, 288,000 sq. ft. \$28,800

140-story, 290,000 sq. ft. \$29,000

141-story, 292,000 sq. ft. \$29,200

142-story, 294,000 sq. ft. \$29,400

143-story, 296,000 sq. ft. \$29,600

144-story, 298,000 sq. ft. \$29,800

145-story, 300,000 sq. ft. \$30,000

146-story, 302,000 sq. ft. \$30,200

147-story, 304,000 sq. ft. \$30,400

148-story, 306,000 sq. ft. \$30,600

149-story, 308,000 sq. ft. \$30,800

150-story, 310,000 sq. ft. \$31,000

151-story, 312,000 sq. ft. \$31,200

152-story, 314,000 sq. ft. \$31,400

153-story, 316,000 sq. ft. \$31,600

154-story, 318,000 sq. ft. \$31,800

155-story, 320,000 sq. ft. \$32,000

156-story, 322,000 sq. ft. \$32,200

157-story, 324,000 sq. ft. \$32,400

158-story, 326,000 sq. ft. \$32,600

159-story, 328,000 sq. ft. \$32,800

160-story, 330,000 sq. ft. \$33,000

161-story, 332,000 sq. ft. \$33,200

162-story, 334,000 sq. ft. \$33,400

163-story, 336,000 sq. ft. \$33,600

164-story, 338,000 sq. ft. \$33,800

165-story, 340,000 sq. ft. \$34,000

166-story, 342,000 sq. ft. \$34,200

1

1990

Available retail store; must be
located on Noisemaker machine.
DE PINNA.
Fifth Avenue at 30th Street

STENOGRAPHERS—We want a c
curate stenographer, with fami
liability, to meet people and st
tunique opportunity for the rich
write, starting age, experience, com
munity desired, Woodcraft League,
1929.

STENOGRAPHERS CORRESP
MUST BE RAPID, ACCURATE

STENOGRAPHER.
NEAT, QUICK AND ACCUR.
one familiar with office work

[illegible]

general housework and plain cooking in a family city apartment; sleepers preferred. N 927 Times Dr.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

MILLER MAY ACCEPT HIGHER FARE DELAY AND CITY HOME RULE

Governor Considering Two Com-
promise Suggestions of
Chairman Koenig.

TO VISIT REPUBLICANS HERE

Cent Rate, if Recommended,
Would Await Commission's
Report to Legislature.

CITY A PARTY TO CONTRACTS

Would Have a Voice in Any Changes
—Six Legislators Wab-
bling on Bill.

Governor Nathan L. Miller is consider-
ing the advisability of changing his
plan for the control of the traction
company in New York City to meet
the suggestions made to him by the
Republican leaders of the city. This
information was brought from Albany
last night by Republican legislators
who are interested in the success of the
city at the municipal election this year.
The compromise suggestions, it was
said, have been sent to the Governor by
Chairman Koenig, Chairman of the New
York Republican Committee.

Chairman Koenig's compromise plan
provides that there shall be no increase
in fares until the commission be ap-
pointed by the Governor has made a
thorough investigation of the traction
company and reported to the Legisla-
ture. It also provides that the city
shall be made a party to any modifica-
tion of the contract. The County Chair-
man, it was said, believes that these
provisions incorporated in the Govern-
or's program will eliminate much of
the opposition to it that has sprung up
in all quarters.

According to the legislators, Governor
Miller was willing to consider the sug-
gestions not in the form of a compro-
mise to his announced plan but as an
abandonment of his purposes. He is said
to have informed Chairman Koenig that
he is willing to make further arguments
in the proposition and to refrain from
presenting his bill to the Legislature
until he has definitely made up his mind
whether to accept or reject the sugges-
tions. The Governor's attitude, it was
said, was based on the fact that the traction
bill was presented to the Legislature Tues-
day night, as it was fully expected it
would be.

State Senator Clayton R. Lusk is due
in New York today. It was said that
he would be at the Murray Hill Hotel
for the next few days conferring with
local Republicans as to the extent of
the feeling against the Governor's pro-
posed program in the city and as to
what changes are needed to make
it more acceptable. The Governor's
plan may come to the city today or
tomorrow to take part in these confer-
ences.

Up-State leaders who have strongly
approved the Governor's program to
take over the traction company are not
so confident. The traction bill would
go through the Legislature. This
change of opinion, it was said, is due
to the fact that six up-State Republican
Assemblymen have been former Pro-
gressive Party members and are now
"wobblers" and the up-State leaders
fear their defection. The margin by
which the bill will have the support of
the Governor's adherents in the Legisla-
ture, always close, is still further
jeopardized by the uncertainty of the
Assemblymen.

It is believed that the adherents of the
Governor's plan are weakening while
the opposition is said to be growing
stronger. It is giving much encouragement
to the latter and is said to be in part
responsible for the Governor's willing-
ness to consider a compromise. Chair-
man Koenig's arguments, backed up by
the sentiment of many Republican dis-
trict leaders, is said to have convinced
the Governor that the opposition to his
program was more widespread than he
had first believed. Mr. Koenig is said
to have told the Governor that the
traction companies and the city's De-
mocratic leaders, who are in the Legisla-
ture, are in favor of the plan. It is
believed that the plan will be acceptable to
the vast majority of the people of
the city and do not believe that the
majority election will be held to the
Democrats on a silver platter.

4 YEARS FOR FAKE ROBBERY.

Alleged That Two Men Stole

\$15,000 in Diamonds.

Samuel Schofield, who told a dra-
matic story of how he had been robbed
of diamonds worth \$15,000 by two
masked burglars who had entered his
office at 71 Nassau Street on June
1 last, was sentenced yesterday to four
years in the Atlanta Penitentiary for
conspiracy to defraud. The jury decided that Schofield
had conspired with the two men to
defraud the insurance company. No trace of the missing jewels
has been found. The trustees in bank-
ruptcy are expected to make an interest-
ing case out of the insurance and the
company will be expected to pay the
large amount. The maturing loans
will have to be provided for and the
company will need new money to take care
of its manufacturing requirements.
It is anticipated that Mr. Schofield
or the Ford Motor Company will ex-
perience any difficulty in arranging a big
loan, so long as it takes the form of an
issue of securities. These may be either
notes or bonds, probably the latter. But
it is considered highly improbable that
the banks, in view of the present credit
stringency and the positive desire to
cut down the volume of bank loans,
would extend their line of ordinary
credits to any great extent.

Ford Financing Likely in 30 Days

Is Wall Street's Opinion, Despite Denial

Dutch Tired of Paying Rent For the ex-Crown Prince

THE HAGUE, Feb. 9.—In view
of the fact that the Netherlands
Government no longer considers
the former German Crown Prince
an interned army officer, a com-
mittee of the First Chamber of
Parliament has suggested that the
Government cease paying for his
housing at Wieringen.

STATE POLICE FIRE ON ALBANY RIOTERS

Car Strike Sympathizers Hurl
Missiles at Them From
Housetops.

TROOPERS CHARGE CROWDS

Troy Police Chief Orders Force
to "Shoot to Kill"—Dis-
order There Lessens.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Rioting more serious
than that of yesterday marked the
second day's attempt of the United
Traction Company to resume the opera-
tion of its lines, under orders of the
Public Service Commission, in the face
of the opposition of 1,200 striking em-
ployees.

State troopers, ordered here early this
morning by Governor Miller, twice found
it necessary to make use of their fire-
arms to quell disturbances in which
strikebreakers and rioters showed
up. Use of clubs and firewords near
the North Albany barns of the com-
pany, where non-union men were re-
pairing broken trolley wires.

Orders by the Chief of Police to his
men to shoot to kill, and the stoning
of a car were reported in Troy, where
there was some improvement over yester-
day in the rioting conditions.

In Albany for a time late this after-
noon it seemed that the disorders would
get out of control of the State and city
police. Use of clubs and firewords
near the North Albany barns of the com-
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FAVORS A NAVY EQUAL TO ANY OTHER; SCRAPS BORAH PLAN

Senate Committee Says Dis-
armament Now Couldn't
Serve Cause of Peace.

CAPITAL SHIP NOT OBSOLETE

Report Endorses That of Gen-
eral Board, With Recommen-
dation for Airplane Carriers.

BIG LOSS IN NAVAL HOLIDAY

Possibly \$25,000,000 If Building
Had to Be Resumed—King Will
File Minority Report.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—That the
United States should maintain a navy
equal at least to that of any other na-
tion in the world; that the capital ship
is not obsolete, and that since univer-
sal disarmament has not been estab-
lished, it would be "a wrong to the
American people and no service to the
cause of peace" for the United States
to disarm, is the substance of a report
filed with the Senate this afternoon by
the Committee on Naval Affairs. The
report is the answer of the committee
to Senator Borah's resolution, which di-
rected the committee to determine what
constituted a modern fighting navy, and
also suggested that in order to deter-
mine what a navy was it might be
advisable for this country to suspend
its naval building program for a period
of six months.

The report, which was submitted by
Senator Polk, includes the full report
of the General Board of the navy
submitted to the Senate last week and
is a vindication of the position
taken by Admiral Cointz, the Chief
of Operations; Rear Admiral Taylor,
Chief of the Bureau of Construction
and Repair; and Rear Admiral Bagley,
Chief of the Bureau of Naval Armaments.

At the outset the committee informs
the Senate that it approves in the main
the observations and conclusions of the
General Board. Continuing, the report
reads:

"The value and importance of sub-
marines, aircraft and high explosives
are admitted, and the committee re-
commends the scientific study and
development of all of these means of
warfare, and the maintenance of a fleet
of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, tor-
pedoes, mines, aerial torpedoes and
high-explosive shells fired from great
guns, whether of the howitzer or other
types, are all important agencies of
attack and defense at sea, and in-
tensive study of their potential use
is being given by the navy."

"If we assume, however, a naval
power armed with all these devices, and
with destroyers and swift light cruisers,
but with no battleships or battle cruisers,
and an enemy power equipped with all
these and with battleships and battle
cruisers in addition—there can be no
doubt that in any conflict the power
equipped with capital ships would be
victorious over the enemy not so
equipped. The rival forces of light
craft, whether on or below the surface
of the sea, would neutralize each other,
leaving the power which possessed the
great guns, in undisputed control of the
sea."

"This was substantially the situation
at the close of the late World War,
with the capital ships of the Allies dom-
inating all the seas of the world, con-
trolling communications, isolating the
enemy, and making it impossible for
him to maintain a condition which by its
effect upon the armaments of the belligerents
was the predominant influence in crushing
the Central Powers and bringing victory
to America and the Entente Allies."

"As aircraft, artillery and cavalry
are but auxiliaries to the infantry in
warfare on land, so the chief function
of aircraft, submarines and light sur-
face craft is that of auxiliaries to the
main heavy fighting ships. In this cap-
acity they are of great value and indis-
pensable to the nation which depended
upon them alone would be completely
at the mercy of the nation which pos-
sessed all these and heavy fighting ships
in addition."

"Situated as is the United States,
with its coasting and its commerce de-
pendent upon its navy, its first line of
defense must necessarily be its navy, and
so long as it has a battle fleet which can
control the seas, it is in a position to
maintain its continental territory and its
island possessions, as well as its commerce
and its communications."

"The Ford Motor Company last year
enjoyed probably the most prosperous
twelve months in its history. Its net
earnings before Federal taxes have been
estimated at upward of \$135,000,000,
and after something more than \$40,000,000
was paid to the Government, its net
earnings were still in excess of \$70,000,000.

On such a statement it is believed that
the company would have no trouble in
marketing \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000 in
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No Black Troops Now in Occupied Zone; Galbraith Cuts Short von Mach's Protest

Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, Feb. 9.—The French black
troops, the Senegalese, were withdrawn
from the occupied area last June. There
remain on the Rhine several regiments
of Moroccans, who are not black men
but are Moors. There are also on the
Rhine 800 Madagascan, used as officers'
servants.

The French War Department states
the withdrawal of the Moroccans is not
under consideration, inasmuch as they
are not black troops. These men fought
with the First and Second American
Divisions south of Soissons and no com-
plaint has ever been made by the Ger-
mans against their conduct on the
Rhine. As a rule they are very well
behaved.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Edmund von
Mach asked Commander F. W. Galbraith
of the American Legion this afternoon
to speak at a meeting at Madison
Square Garden, on Feb. 23, to pro-

test against the alleged occupation of
Germany by colored troops in the
French Army.

"There is the door," said Colonel
Galbraith. "Get out!"

Von Mach told the Commander of the
Legion that his acceptance to speak at
the meeting would mean the collection
of, and addresses by, Justice Daniel
Cohan, Senator William E. Borah of
Idaho, Representative Fred E. Britten
of Illinois and Mayor John F. Hyman
of New York. He said he had already re-
ceived conditional acceptance from these
men.

He also told Commander Galbraith
that he desired to make the American
Legion "the link" between the Ger-
mans and the Irish, and this was one
reason why he had accepted the invita-
tion to speak at the meeting.

Commander Galbraith, who was blas-
phemy charged as he related the story
of von Mach's visit to him at the Wash-
ington hotel this afternoon, "The American Legion will leave the
question of troops in Germany to the
Marshall of France," he said.

Intentional suppression of evidence in
some cases and negligence in collecting
evidence in others was alleged to have
been responsible in part for the poor
showing made by New York County in
1920 in the conviction of murderers.

In a result, of all the murders com-
mitted in Manhattan last year, only one
man is in danger of the electric chair.
Evidence was reported to have been
found in support of the theory that in-
fluence had been used to save murder-
ers.

The alleged suppression of evidence by
the police in murder cases last year was
made a subject of investigation yester-
day by Special Assistant District At-
torney Charles E. Whitman and his staff.
Evidence was reported to have been
found in support of the theory that in-
fluence had been used to save murder-
ers.

The Homicide Bureau of the District
Attorney's office last year investigated
670 killings, which were reported as
possible homicides. The bureau pre-
sented evidence to Grand Jurors in 130
cases and obtained seventy-eight in-
dictments, with only one conviction for
murder in the first degree. The 670 kil-
lings included murder of all degrees,
infanticide, homicide, suicides and some ac-
cidents.

Assistant District Attorney James E.
Smith, who was busy yesterday investi-
gating the charge that members of the
Police Department had conspired to
guiltily of murder by perjury in his
last before the Grand Jury, made a
trip to the West Forty-seventh Street
Station last night and served a sub-
poena on the desk lieutenant, calling
for the production of the records of the
Grand Jury. These were said to be
related to the suppression of homicide
evidence. When Mr. Smith was asked
why the records were wanted he said:
"Not a word."

Secret Conference Held.

For several hours in the afternoon
last night Mr. Smith attended a com-
mittee of Mr. Whitman and his assis-
tants had been questioned immedi-
ately afterward by representatives of
Police Headquarters. Suspicious sounds
on the telephone wire during conversa-
tions have caused Mr. Whitman to sus-
pect that his home telephone wire has
been tapped.

The records of police activity against
murderers was sought in connection
with the Whitman investigation after
charges had been made that the police,
under Commissioner Thurgood, obtained
such poor results in dealing with the
crime of murder. The Whitman case was
the most conspicuous of those in which
the police made no progress, but scores
of other cases are said to have baffled
the police. In cases where murderers
have been caught, but escaped the death
chair, blame has been laid on poor de-
tective work, which made it necessary
to compromise with the defendants and
accept lesser pleas. It has been alleged
that during 1920 at least one murderer
was allowed to plead guilty to assault.

The murder statistics for 1920 were
sought for the purpose of showing the
general quality of police work under
Commissioner Enright, not by way of
criticism, but to show the progress of
the police. The latter office put
themselves on guard when it was an-
nounced that the records indicated only
a single conviction for murder in 1920.
District Attorney Swann was reported to
be sick yesterday, but First Assistant
District Attorney Joseph A. Barker, who
was in charge of the investigation, stated
that he would be in the office today.

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accept lesser pleas. It has been alleged
that during 1920 at least one murderer
was allowed to plead guilty to assault.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S INCOME \$33,000,000 BY FEDERAL FIGURES

This Was in 1918, When His
Was the Only Taxable Income
Exceeding \$5,000,000.

FORTUNE NEAR A BILLION

With His Benefactions of \$500-
000,000, Accumulations Have
Been About \$1,500,000,000.

MRS. HARRIMAN'S RICHES

She Leads All Women and May Be
Next to Rockefeller in
Total Wealth.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Who is the
richest person in the United States and
what is his fortune?

The answer to the first part of
this question is, of course, John
D. Rockefeller; the answer to the
second part, deductible from income
tax statistics just published by the
Internal Revenue Bureau is that the
fortune on the income of which he
was taxed in 1918 was about \$850,000,
or, reckoning in the capital the
tax on the income of which is exempt,
his total wealth in that year was prob-
ably between \$800,000,000 and \$1,000,
000,000, and at the present time is per-
haps not much short of the latter figure.

As his known benefactions amount to
about \$500,000,000, John D. Rockefeller
has in the space of one lifetime accumu-
lated about \$1,000,000,000. At every tick
of the clock in 1918 he gained a dollar.
The richest woman is undoubtedly Mrs.
E. H. Harriman, she being widowed and
the inheritor of all of the rail-
ways magnate's fortune.

The statistics of the Internal Revenue
Bureau show that one woman, listed as
"single," paid taxes for the year 1918
on an income of from \$4,000,000 to
\$5,000,000. The residence of this woman
is given in other tables as New York
State.

While Mr. Rockefeller is, of course, not
mentioned by name in the published
statistics, they show roughly that he
paid income tax for the year 1918
on a net taxable income somewhere
between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000,
probably about \$220,000,000 after gen-
eral deductions from his returned
income of nearly \$33,000,000.

Mr. Rockefeller was a large holder of
municipal and State bonds when the law
was passed exempting them and as he
owned these great incomes, it is
probable that he paid little or no tax
on his capital gains.

At one time he is said to have bought
\$25,000,000 of New York City bonds in
a single deal.

There was but one man listed as
"single," who reported a personal in-
come of more than \$4,000,000. There
were but three such incomes, one re-
ported jointly by husband and wife,
one by a "single" man not listed as
the "head of a family" and one by a
"single woman." All were from New
York State.

John D. Rockefeller is a widower and
therefore would be listed as "single."
While the Internal Revenue Department
refuses to give any information as to
the identity of the persons paying the
highest taxes, these great incomes, it is
obvious that as the highest income in
this country is received by a resident of
New York State, Mr. Rockefeller must
be the "single" man who pays taxes
on an income of more than \$4,000,000.

In reports by the Internal Revenue
Bureau on statistics of incomes, ag-
gregates of \$4,000,000 and over are grouped
to conceal the net incomes and identity
of the taxpayers.

The report for 1918 incomes lists two
for \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 and one of
\$5,000,000 or more. These three incomes,
before deductions were made, aggregat-
ed \$42,371,821. The two incomes
listed at between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,
000 could not have presented a total of
more than \$10,000,000. The single in-
come over \$5,000,000, therefore, must
have been at least \$32,371,821 and prob-
ably \$32,000,000.

General deductions from the total of
\$42,371,821 were \$11,815,297, leaving net
incomes for the three persons possessing
incomes of more than \$4,000,000 of \$30,
556,524. Again, if \$10,000,000 were used
as representing the total of the two in-
comes reported of between \$4,000,000
and \$5,000,000—although it is obvious that
the total of these two net incomes was some-
what less than that amount—the net in-
come of the person who paid taxes on an
income of more than \$5,000,000 would
be \$20,556,524.

This sum represents the minimum on
which some one paid taxes. It is prob-
able that the actual net income on which
one individual paid taxes was at least
\$20,000,000 in excess of that amount.

The average tax paid by the three
persons who made returns of more
than \$4,000,000 paid on incomes was
\$6.87 per cent. At that rate the tax paid
on a net income of \$20,556,524 would be
approximately \$1,412,000.

U. S. Marines Raid Newspaper In Nicaragua, Wreck Presses

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 8.—
American marines to the number of
about thirty raided the offices of the
newspaper Tribuna today, destroying
the presses and wrecking things gen-
erally.

In explanation of the raid, it is de-
clared that the Tribuna had pub-
lished defamatory statements about
some of the marines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Navy
Department had not been advised to-
night of the raid conducted by thirty
American marines on the offices of
the Tribuna at Managua.

FRENCH CHAMBER SUPPORTS BRIAND

Ratifies Paris Indemnity Agree-
ment, 395 to 83, and Votes
Confidence, 387 to 125.

THREAT MADE BY PREMIER

Says if Germany Refuses to Ful-
fill Her Pledges After May 1
France Will Make Her.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

PARIS, Feb. 9 (Midnight).—Premier
Briand will go to the London Conference
with free hands, but with the knowledge
that if he abates by one jot or tittle the
terms of the Paris agreement in favor
of Germany his Ministry will scarcely
last beyond the day of his return. That
was the significance of the vote of con-
fidence just given him.

For a motion which the Government
accepted and which it made a question
of confidence, 387 Deputies voted.
Against it there were 125.

The debate was thrashed out to the
bitter end and time and again M. Briand
had to use all his agility and parlia-
mentary skill to keep from being trapped
into a definite undertaking by his ad-
versaries, of whom the most redoubtable
was Pierre Forget, former President
Poincaré's political godson. Repeatedly
the question was put in one form or an-
other to what length he would go to
obtain full payment by Germany and
always he declared that the alliance
came first and that he would not go
beyond it.

Prima donnas

That the "prima donna temperament" does not necessarily go with good engraving is proved many times each day in the Sterling plants.

All of us—client, artist, and engraver—are after the same thing, "Sterling Results," and are working together to that end.

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RUSSEK'S

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THE PRICE-LESS GENIUS OF THE MANY COUTURIERS WHOSE STYLING TALENTS ARE THE FOUNDATION OF RUSSEK'S FASHION PRESTIGE—IS ONE REASON FOR THE SUCCESS OF OUR SPRING TAILLEURS—AND THEIR MODERATE PRICE.

Sixty-five Dollars



Write for Style Prints of Russek Fashions

BRYAN BROS. RUSH TO SAVE DEMOCRACY

Nebraskan and Charles W. Launch Movement to Get Control of Party.

ALONG PROGRESSIVE LINES

Judge Roper of Nebraska Here to Start Ball Rolling on March 15, Bryan's Birthday.

A serious attempt on the part of the Bryan brothers, William Jennings and Charles W., to gain control of the Democratic Party and make it along so-called Progressive lines, so that the Bryan influence will be paramount four years hence, was launched in New York yesterday by Judge R. C. Roper of David City, Neb., who has established headquarters at the Hotel Hamilton.

Judge Roper, who has come to convert New York to Bryanism, declared he had credentials from William Jennings and his brother to speak for them.

Charles W. Bryan is said to have been more active than his brother in the movement. Judge Roper declared that for the last twenty-five years Charles W. Bryan had kept a card index of the right kind of Democratic leaders, so that these can be approached with the minimum of difficulty in an effort to get them to support the Bryan theories.

The card index system, he declared, was now being worked to its limit, and soon every simon pure Democratic leader in the country would be reached, and Mr. Bryan's claim as to leadership of the party put before him.

To Open Campaign on Bryan's Birthday.

The real Bryan progressive movement for the reorganization of the party is to be put forward in earnest on March 15, the anniversary of William J. Bryan's birth. On that date the "Peerless Leader" will be 61 years of age, and the momentous event is to be celebrated by dinners throughout the country.

Not Seeking Another Nominations.

It is true Bryan was defeated three times, but he polled a larger popular vote than any other Democratic candidate ever nominated. The fact is he has been the best vote getter the Democrats ever had. Doubtless he will never want another nomination, but so far as the organization is concerned the period of 1900 to 1924 is quite apt to be a repetition of the period of 1900 to 1908.

Mr. Bryan, according to Judge Roper, would like to see his personal friend Lewis Nixon appointed to the Shipping Board.

It is known, he said, "that certain friends of Mr. McAdoo, who is now in Europe gathering information about shipping, which would be a great help in handling through Mr. Bryan. Many Bryan Democrats who supported Harding openly are looking for a change of leadership."

Chairman White of the Democratic National Committee told yesterday that his main purpose in visiting to Chicago was to make the party constructive. He said that the present opposition to his Chairmanship was due to the fact that he refused to follow the leaders of renegade and began a concerted attack upon President-elect Harding as soon as he was elected.

The Chairman would not comment upon the statement of Robert W. Woolley, one of the McAdoo campaign managers, that his preference for the National Chairmanship was "Thomas L. Chadbourne, but he recalled that the committee adopted a resolution designating that the Chairman must be a member of the National Committee. He wondered if Norman Mack, the National Committeeman from New York, would resign in favor of Mr. Chadbourne.

NEW DEAL IS WANTED, DECLARES WOOLLEY

But Supporter of McAdoo Says No Offense to Chairman White Was Intended by Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The contest for control of the Democratic National Committee, which was started when Thomas B. Love, committeeman from Texas, and others who supported McAdoo at San Francisco obtained fifty-five signatures to a petition asking for a meeting of the committee on March 15, took another turn today when Robert W. Woolley, former Interstate Commerce Commissioner and one of Love's co-workers, issued a statement saying that no offense was intended to Chairman White but that they were acting on basis of his own statements that he proposed to retire.

The statement concludes with the assertion that the signers "want a new deal." This, in the opinion of some of his friends, heretofore confirmed their contention that the Love-Woolley movement is largely an effort to force White out of the Chairmanship.

Reports of statements by Mr. White to New York that he intended to resign as Chairman of the National Committee here to resign, as an insult to Mr. White, the closing paragraph of the original petition brought out Mr. Woolley's statement. This paragraph read:

"We congratulate our Chairman and his associates upon their valiant and patriotic efforts in the recent campaign under the leadership of that splendid Democrat, Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, and we wish for Mr. White many years of happiness and added usefulness upon the retirement, which he announces shortly and to which we wish his private interests will make it necessary for him to seek."

The telegram sent out in the name of Mr. Love to members of the National Committee, asking if they wished to sign a petition, read:

Chairman White informs me he will call Executive Committee just appointed to meet in Washington, Feb. 15, and ask it to decide whether early meeting of the National Committee shall be held. Suggest you wire me collect five three one Woodward Building, Washington, authorizing me to sign your name with many others to petition respect to wiring our distinguished Chairman and Executive Committee to call National Committee to meet St. Louis for other central point not later than March 1, so forced progress may be organized for Democratic victory in next election."

Friends of Mr. White contend that this telegram is a different thing from the petition sent to Mr. White, but supporters of Love and Woolley here assert that the signers have apparently approved its form, as no complaints have been received.

Mr. Woolley, in his statement, referred to the paragraph in the petition, to which objection had been made, and says that he drafted the petition after having personally interviewed many of the signers. He goes on:

"Mr. Love and I have been in full accord in this matter from the start of the movement shortly after the recent Presidential election. Mr. White at that time and on several subsequent occasions was quoted in the public press as stating that in the public press at an early date and would call a meeting of the National Committee for the purpose of resigning. He confirmed these statements to a number of us in personal conversations. The only ques-

tion that seemed to be in his mind was as to the date upon which he would resign. At first he indicated that he might call the meeting in December, then he was quoted later as postponing it until January, and when I talked to him ten days ago he said he might not retire for six months, but that he positively would not continue as Chairman through the next four years. Of this there can be no question.

Acting on the principle that you cannot successfully appoint somebody with a nobody, a few of us who have had experience in previous national campaigns set about finding a man to succeed Mr. White. The names of several suggested themselves, and they have been discussed with him.

I personally penned the petition, and of course Mr. White was intended. I repeat that the whole proceeding was on the assumption that he was to resign and that his repeated word to that effect was irrevocable.

At the same time there can be no doubt that the purpose of the petitioners was to get a new deal and in many of their statements they employed the word "reorganize" rather than the word "appoint," which I am sure is not a member of the committee, but it is my belief that the date of Mr. White's retirement would be left to his pleasure.

At the proposed meeting on March 15, I would simply enough to select a campaign or steering committee which could actively take charge of the work of organizing the party, for any misunderstanding, and certainly none but the friendly feelings are cherished for Mr. White personally by me or by the many petitioners whom I have interviewed."

ELECTION CLAIMS CONFLICT.

McGoldrick Sees Gain of Nearly 1,000; Wasservogel, 310.

Conflicting claims regarding the results of the examination of ballots in the contest between Isidor Wasservogel, who was declared elected Judge of the Supreme Court, and Edward J. McGoldrick, who is contesting the election, were made last night after the third day of the recount. Mr. McGoldrick's representatives declare he has gained nearly 1,000 votes in the recount of 34 election districts out of 1,343, while Justice Wasservogel's representatives assert that Wasservogel has gained 310 votes, Wasservogel's plurality, according to the returns, was 2,250. George W. Olvany, Mr. McGoldrick's counsel, claimed a gain of 365 votes yesterday.

Albert Simon, representing the Republican County Committee, said yesterday that counsel had been retained for Justice Wasservogel to ask for an investigation into charges that the ballot boxes were improperly sealed. Mr. Voorhis said that some of the seals had been broken in transit, but that they had been in the board's possession they had had special police protection.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL WAITS.

No Progress Made Yesterday in Settling Fate of Gift to the Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The sculptured memorial group in honor of the three pioneers of woman suffrage, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, was still under the east steps of the Capitol tonight, and apparently no move had been made to make a final disposition of it.

An Adm. suffragist, headed by Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, besieged Senators in an effort to secure approval of the project to have the memorial moved to the rotunda, as the women had confidently expected up to a day or so ago it would be.

The chief pressure was concentrated upon Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Library, which has the matter in charge. So eager were the suffragists to have the group moved to the rotunda that they offered a written agreement to Senator Brandegee to the effect that if the memorial could remain in the rotunda for the one night, Feb. 15, for which the suffrage ceremonies were scheduled they would move it out again the following day and away from the rotunda.

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W & J SLOANE



For Cleaning Clothes
THE Sloane brushes the dirt out and inhales it. The old whisk-broom brushed the dirt into the clothes.

SLOANE VACUUM CLEANER
COMPLETE \$48.00
with 6 attachments
Free Delivery in the U. S.

Easter Lilies
Now Blooming in Central Park

They're in hotheouses, though—grown by thermometers. Loiter, and you'll see the gardener on his rounds reading temperatures. It's even temperature that makes the flowers bloom. It's the even cold of the florist's glass ice house that keeps cut flowers fresh and fragrant. This is just what your refrigerator, kept at an even temperature, does for food—keeps it fresh and preserves its flavor.

A regular supply of Knickerbocker Ice is true economy. Even temperature saves food and saves ice.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

J.M. Gidding & Co.

564 566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th STS.

Will Close Out Today
The following odd groups of Winter

Fashions, scheduled for immediate disposal

SELECTIONS ARE LIMITED—SIZES
BROKEN—VALUES ARE INDEED WONDERFUL

Handsome Day and Evening Gowns

Formerly to \$295.....at \$75—\$95
Simple and elaborate styles for all occasions.

Afternoon and Dance Dresses
Formerly to \$195.....at \$45—\$65
A small group of miscellaneous styles.

Stunning Fur-trimmed Day Wraps
Formerly to \$550.....at \$195—\$225 to \$295

Unusually handsome styles in the season's richest materials with deep trimmings of luxurious furs.

Smart Street Coats
Formerly to \$275.....at \$95—\$125

Attractive effects suitable for present wear, mostly straightline styles in velour and duvetyn combined with caracul, lynx and squirrel.

Also Feature Today
Unusually Attractive Offerings in Furs

Choice Hudson Seal Day Coats

Formerly selling to \$950, at \$385
Of fine quality skins with trimmings of Natural Squirrel, Beaver and Skunk—36 inch lengths.

Fashionable Neck Scarfs
For present or Early Spring Wear
at clearance prices

\$295 DARK FISHER SCARF\$145
\$295 DYED HUDSON SABLE SCARF\$165
Double Skin Effect

\$175 HUDSON BAY SABLE SCARF\$95
\$95 DYED BAUM MARTEN SCARF\$55

WILLS WASHINGTON DESK.

Mrs. Norris Also Leaves Old Paintings—Remembers Charities.

The will of Mrs. Eloise L. Brees Norris, who died Jan. 28 last, gives two paintings by old masters to the Metropolitan Museum, and her collection of china, including Delft and Staffordshire, with brass and copper articles, goes to the Van Cortlandt Manor Museum, in Van Cortlandt Park.

The Washington Headquarters Association in the June Mansion sets a desk which was in the family of Washington, and other Colonial furniture.

Mrs. Norris gave to her husband, A. Gordon Norris, her residence at Tuxedo, with all its contents, and the income from a \$200,000 trust fund for life. Upon her death the principal is to be distributed among Francis T. Brees Miller, niece; Sydney Salisbury and Robert Potter Brees, and the children of William Lawrence Brees, deceased nephew. Her brother, James Lawrence Brees, receives several parcels of city realty and a new in Calvary Church.

Two nieces, the Countess of Ancaster and Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, get \$3,000 each. Calvary Church receives \$5,000, and \$1,000 each goes to the following: House of the Holy Comforter, New York Ship and Cancer Hospital, Woman's Hospital, St. Mary's Free Hospital, Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

GIRLS ADOPT UNIFORM.

High School Students Vote 3 to 1 for Simplicity in Dress.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 9.—The question of simplicity of dress among girl students of the Classical High School, much discussed recently, came to a head today when, by a vote of 3 to 1, the girls voted to adopt a uniform school costume, consisting of white middie blouse and dark skirt.

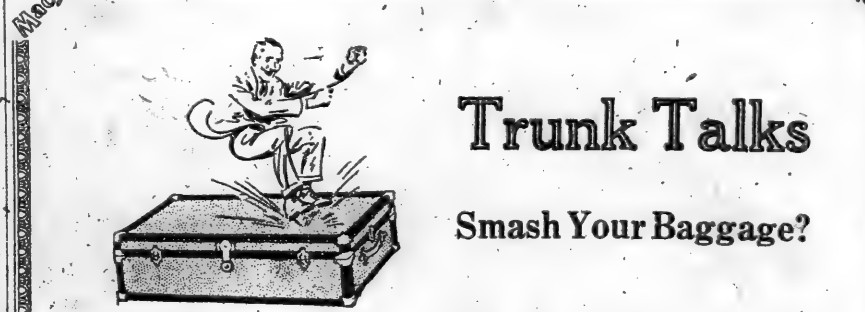
The vote followed a recent meeting of several hundred mothers called by Principal W. C. Hill, in which the subject was discussed without decision. While the students will be largely governed by today's vote, it had been pointed out by the school authorities that adoption of the costume is not compulsory. Today's vote was 200 to 125.

The West Springfield School Board in its recent annual report recommended adoption of a simple uniform costume for girl students, but no action has yet been taken.

Two More Soldiers Dead at Coblenz. Special to The New York Times.

Renard
Never Before—Perhaps Never Again
A MOST EXTRAORDINARY SALE!
1000 Smart New Spring
Tricotine & Velour Dresses
50 Attractive Models for Women and Misses

8.95
None worth less than 22.50
Many worth to 35.00
These dresses are splendidly fashioned in All-Wool Tricotine and Wool Velour, in a large variety of tailored, embroidered and braided effects. Every dress Jap silk lined.
An idea of the wonderful values represented can be gained from the fact that the cost of the material is very much more than our price for the entire dress. They are in the smart straight lines, many with smart ribbon sash and tricolette effects.
While we start the sale with all sizes for misses as well as women, we expect the response to be so great that we again urge you to make your selections early.

SACRIFICED—ALL OUR REMAINING
COATS & WRAPS
A beautiful collection of high cost models in the season's smartest materials and finest fur collars
Values to 65.00
29.75
RENARD—West 42d St.—RENARDTrunk Talks
Smash Your Baggage?

I T can't be done by any of the known methods of trunk torture, if you are using one of our 5-Ply Basswood Veneer models.

Yet, with all their ability to stand the gaff, these trunks are light.

Because they are made of Basswood Veneer, one of the lightest woods known, they weigh but little.

Because of their sturdy construction of three layers of wood and two of fibre, they easily withstand the knocks of hard usage.

BUILT RIGHT—MADE LIGHT
Steamer Trunks
Fibre covered and interlined—regulation tray.

Sizes Weights Prices
37 x 21 x 12 inches 36 lbs. \$45.50
40 x 22 x 12 inches 39 lbs. \$47.50

Macy's Quality Luggage at Lowest-in-the-City Prices
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th Street, Rear.

R.H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE Ino. NEW YORK

Read One Good Book Each Week
Macy's—Main Floor, Room 34th St.

R.H. Macy & Co. NEW YORK

DON'T WORRY

About your children. If they are nervous, irritable, inclined to peevishness and fits of temper.

They may be laboring under a nervous strain of which you know nothing.

Let us examine their eyes. We prescribe glasses only when they will help.

"New Surplus Mac's Glasses"

Macy's—Optical Dept., Main Floor, Herald Square.

Macy's

Herald Square New York

A complete store for women

Oliver A. Olson COMPANY
Broadway at 79th Street
Subway Station at Door

THIS is a department store for women. You can buy what you want for yourself and for your home.

Our furniture is good furniture. It always has been; it always will be. We don't meet downtown prices. We better them.

Smokers Stand
Glass Tray—Wood Match Holder
25 inches high
2.25, value 3.00

COPELAND PUTS BAN ON INFECTED SHIPS

Says He Will "Keep Them in Harbor Till They Sink" if Necessary to Bar Disease.

SEE MENACE TO AMERICA

Daylight Saving as a Means of Fighting Epidemic Threatening 10,000 Persons.

Looking for daylight saving as a means of fighting epidemic threat, Dr. J. B. Copeland, health commissioner, said he would keep every ship in the harbor until it is clear of the disease. An epidemic might enter this country because of lax inspection, he said, and take the lives of 10,000 or 20,000 persons.

Daylight saving was a precaution against disease, Dr. Copeland said, because it tended to keep persons out in the night, an additional hour each day.

"I am not going to permit a ship to go to the docks in this city unless I am convinced that the people aboard are clean," he continued. "If I have any reason to doubt that a ship is clean, I will keep it out and sink it, that is what I propose to do."

"There never was a time when it was so important to raise the powers of the individual citizen as now. We are menaced by diseases that are more terrible than we have ever had in this country. Every aid that can be given to health departments and to physicians in guarding against disease must be given now as never before."

When I realize that disease might come in here and that it would take away the lives of millions of our people, to me it is a frightful prospect. Every one of us who has the best interests of this country at heart must insist that the United States Government should and does every alien who comes into this country, and that his clothing and baggage shall be disinfected and disinfected. Commissioner Copeland told of the great efforts to keep our comparatively clean American soldiers from bringing disease into the country, and asked: "Is there any reason why we should require just as much of somebody who is escaping the economic conditions of Europe to come here to live?"

Dr. Copeland said bubonic plague, typhus and cholera were prevalent in foreign countries, and that "tuberculosis is practically epidemic throughout Europe."

The greatest disinfectant in the world is sunlight, he added. "You can get the germs of head tuberculosis in the sunlight and they will die in six hours. I want to see everybody get out in the sunlight this extra hour. This hour of daylight saving is the equivalent of a two weeks' vacation."

The representatives at the meeting decided to form the Eastern Daylight Saving Association. Congress will be asked to pass a law providing for daylight saving throughout the nation.

States of the Eastern time zone. They

would also extend the time-saving law throughout the country.

E. A. Price, Chairman of the meeting, said the farmers had not been asked to give up daylight saving. "We are not at the point of asking them to give up daylight saving," he said, "but we are at the point of asking them to give up daylight saving."

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E. A. Price, Chairman of the meeting, said the farmers had not been asked to give up daylight saving. "We are not at the point of asking them to give up daylight saving," he said, "but we are at the point of asking them to give up daylight saving."

Dr. J. B. Copeland, health commissioner, said he would keep every ship in the harbor until it is clear of the disease. An epidemic might enter this country because of lax inspection, he said, and take the lives of 10,000 or 20,000 persons.

Daylight saving was a precaution against disease, Dr. Copeland said, because it tended to keep persons out in the night, an additional hour each day.

"I am not going to permit a ship to go to the docks in this city unless I am convinced that the people aboard are clean," he continued. "If I have any reason to doubt that a ship is clean, I will keep it out and sink it, that is what I propose to do."

"There never was a time when it was so important to raise the powers of the individual citizen as now. We are menaced by diseases that are more terrible than we have ever had in this country. Every aid that can be given to health departments and to physicians in guarding against disease must be given now as never before."

When I realize that disease might come in here and that it would take away the lives of millions of our people, to me it is a frightful prospect. Every one of us who has the best interests of this country at heart must insist that the United States Government should and does every alien who comes into this country, and that his clothing and baggage shall be disinfected and disinfected.

Commissioner Copeland told of the great efforts to keep our comparatively clean American soldiers from bringing disease into the country, and asked: "Is there any reason why we should require just as much of somebody who is escaping the economic conditions of Europe to come here to live?"

Dr. Copeland said bubonic plague, typhus and cholera were prevalent in foreign countries, and that "tuberculosis is practically epidemic throughout Europe."

The greatest disinfectant in the world is sunlight, he added. "You can get the germs of head tuberculosis in the sunlight and they will die in six hours. I want to see everybody get out in the sunlight this extra hour. This hour of daylight saving is the equivalent of a two weeks' vacation."

The representatives at the meeting decided to form the Eastern Daylight Saving Association. Congress will be asked to pass a law providing for daylight saving throughout the nation.

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Children's Hosiery

Reduced to 35c

Regularly 45c. Superior quality cotton hose in 1x1 ribbed effect. Black, white, tan. Sizes 6 to 10. Second Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel

Children's Hosiery

Reduced to 50c

Regularly 75c. Fine grade hose in 1x1 ribbed effect. Black, white, tan and cordovan. Sizes 6 to 10. Second Floor

THINGS DECIDEDLY NEW



Crisp White
Organdie Vestees

express their spring-like freshness by adding the charm of colored inserts. One may have blue, rose, green, honey dew, or orchid, according to one's mood. \$3.35

Main Floor



A Leather Girdle

will contrast admirably with a tailored suit or frock—or add its touch of novelty to one's sport sweater. In all the fashionable colors. \$5.00

Main Floor



A Lovely Sports Sweater

is almost as light as a feather—yet as warm as it should be. Developed in white mid-hair yarn, with striping and banding of contrasting color to match most any sport skirt. \$13.75

Third Floor

133 MISSES

Sport, Street and Dressy COATS

Regularly 29.75 to 35.00

REDUCED TO

19.75

These coats are all of excellent quality in material and tailoring, and are shown in a range of styles so extensive the most critical taste is easily satisfied. Such coats are a rarity at this price and should be taken advantage of immediately. Developed in

Fine Velours, Polo Cloth and Normandy Coatings

carefully silk lined and warmly interlined. Second Floor

Pumps and Oxfords

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

—in a very important sale—

At 9.75

One thousand pairs of Pumps and Oxfords—every pair made for our regular stock and heretofore sold at very much higher prices. Included are the single and double strap pumps—now enjoying an unprecedented vogue—and ball strap brogue oxfords. The leathers—

Black, Brown and Gray Suede, Black or Brown Satin, Patent Calfskin and Gun Metal Calf. Louis XV and Dolly heels.

WOMEN'S

Fashionable Fur Coats

WILL BE OFFERED THURSDAY

at the lowest prices quoted for many years for fur coats of the same quality

HUDSON SEAL COATS with luxurious collars and cuffs of skunk or self fur. Swagger 36 inch model. Originally 550.00. Reduced to 295.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS, 40 inches long, lavishly adorned with skunk, beaver, or self fur collars and cuffs. Originally 750.00. Reduced to 375.00

TAUPE SQUIRREL COATS in stunning belted models. 36 inch length. Originally 550.00. Reduced to 295.00

NATURAL SQUIRREL COATS made of the very choicest skins. 36 inch length. Originally 675.00. Reduced to 395.00

MOLE DOLMANS made of carefully selected pelts. Full length. Originally 650.00. Reduced to 375.00

BROWN PONY COATS with beautiful collars and cuffs of Australian opossum. Originally 285.00. Reduced to 145.00

NEAR SEAL COATS handsomely embellished with skunk or self fur collars and cuffs. Originally 285.00. Reduced to 145.00

Sixth Floor

150 Cotton Pongee Blouses

in a very special sale — Thursday

at 1.95



Blouses that simply teem with the newness of Spring, fashioned of serviceable cotton pongee in natural tan color. They launder perfectly and easily, and the variety of styles is so extensive you simply must find a model just to your liking.

Trimmed with lace collars, fine pleatings, dainty tuckings, fagoting or tiny buttons.

Third Floor



Real Amethyst Rings

7.50

Amethysts are the birthstones for February, which makes this offering very timely. Octagon shape, mounted on 14 kt. solid gold ring.



Casque Combs 95c

Dainty little combs of gleaming rhinestones, set in platinum finish, in several delightful designs. Wonderful values.

Smart-Wool

SKIRTS

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Special

9.75

All the attractive color combinations have been woven into the smartest of plaids and stripes, and then developed into swag-side, box and knife-pleated models, as well as trigly tailored styles. Pretty belts and pockets give added smartness.

Fourth Floor

600 Hand-Embroidered Nightgowns

Special 1.50

Dainty garments of pink, blue and white batiste, prettily hand embroidered in self color. Shirred at waist and finished with rows of hemstitching.



300 Lace-Trimmed Nightgowns

Special 2.00

Made of soft nainsook, with top of row upon row of val lace insertion and wide embroidery beading. Pictured.

Third Floor

New Taffeta Frocks

FOR WOMEN

In a Special Presentation—Thursday

At 29.50

Charming new Spring frocks for afternoon or street wear, developed in lustrous taffeta—displaying the becoming semi-fitted basque and the new width skirt with dashing bouffant draperies, hemstitched or effectively trimmed with fluted ruffling. The dainty collars are of georgette erepe. In brown, Copenhagen, navy. One style. Pictured.



Women's Coats and Wraps

Thursday, At Greatly Reduced Prices

ALMOST every worthwhile style in coats and wraps shown this season is included—tailored with that care for every little detail which at once inspires confidence.

45.00 Coats	Now reduced to 29.50
59.50 Coats	Now reduced to 38.00
75.00 Coats	Now reduced to 49.50
98.00 Coats	Now reduced to 58.50
125.00 Coats	Now reduced to 75.00
145.00 Coats	Now reduced to 89.50

All sales final—none sent C. O. D. or on approval

Fourth Floor



500
Men's Gold-Filled Watches
at 9.50

TWELVE - SIZE pocket watches in 20-year gold-filled case, fitted with 7-jeweled lever movements. Unequaled anywhere at this low price.

Special at 3.50—Five hundred gold-filled Waldemar chains in combination link and bar effect.

Main Floor



Girls' Middy Blouses
Special at 1.50

Very carefully made of fine quality jean in all white, in white with colored collars, or in all blue. Sizes 6 to 10 years. Second Floor

At SAKS Beginning This Morning

A SALE of 3400 Men's Shirts

expertly tailored in rich fibre silks, imported and domestic madras, silk-striped madras and chevrons

At 2.95

As fine a collection of shirts as it has ever been our privilege to present, made in a manner which assures to a man perfection of fit and lengthy service.

The materials are among the most dependable loomed, the collar bands are pre-shrunk, and each shirt is finished with that care for every little detail usually confined to shirts selling at much higher prices.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

BEAUTIFUL OFFICE SPACE

Fourth South to East Light at 301 Fifth Avenue. NYC corner 30th Street. About 200 square feet and highest service, quiet environment, reasonable rent. Call 1000

LEE WILSON DODD'S Book of Susan

"Never a day passes that I do not recall several things in this story."

—From a Casual Reader.
12.50. Any bookstore, or direct from L. F. Dutton & Co., 601 5th Ave., N.Y.

JAMES G. HUNDEKER
DEAD, ILL FOUR DAYS

Noted Critic of Music, Drama,
Art and Literature a Victim
of Pneumonia at Home.

AN AUTHOR WIDELY KNOWN

The Times Musical Writer in War
Season of 1915-1916—Tributes From
Caruso, Galli-Curci and Others.

James Gibbons Hundekker, internationally famous as a musician and writer, died early last evening after four days' illness at his home, 1,113 Beverly Road, Manhattan. He had just passed his sixtieth birthday, and until the end of last week had been active in his duties as a newspaper critic. He was taken ill on Saturday night, and died at his home.

Mr. Hundekker died at 6 o'clock last evening, shortly after he had fallen into a peaceful slumber. His last waking moments were spent in the company of his family physician, who was called by Mrs. Hundekker, said death had resulted from pneumonia.

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SOCIAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusen Burton, who were at the Hotel Ben Air when it burned last night, are staying at the Kirkwood. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Van Wert of the party given at the Washington, D. C., for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Brown, who were at the Chatham, have gone to Pasadena, Cal., for the remainder of the winter.

Another series of bachelor dances have been arranged for the coming winter. The first of these will be given at the Vanderbilt, beginning Feb. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Douglas Green of 45 East Seventy-fifth Street are giving a dinner tonight for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster of the Columbia University, who are spending the winter in New York.

William Rhoades Stewart Jr. plans to go South on Feb. 21.

The Spanish Ambassador, Don Juan Pardo y Guebara, will visit Columbia University on Thursday, Feb. 21, to inaugurate the new Institute of Spain.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ferguson Jr. of New York entertained at dinner Tuesday night at the Landon Hotel.

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EDISON, HALE AT 74,
SIFTS WORLD'S ILLS

Business Revival Depends Upon
Harding, He Says, and
Suggests Remedies.

FOR A TAX ON ALL SALES
Proposes Alliance to End War,
Favors Disarmament, Dodges Dis-
course and Lauds Dry Act.

Thomas A. Edison didn't wait for his seventy-fourth birthday tomorrow to express his ideas on banking, government and a range of other subjects all the way from the sales tax to international disarmament.

Edison, who gave an interview yesterday in his Orange (N. J.) laboratory that will have served as a model for a current topic class of alert youngsters.

Not only did he show that his mental grasp still was firm and broad. When one of his interviewers ventured to interrogate him upon reports that illness had undermined his physical vitality, he sprang from his chair, assumed what is known in the drill regulations as "the position of the soldier," and challenged:

Satisfied that his vigor was not called seriously into question, Mr. Edison proceeded to give his conclusions to some of the perplexing problems of the day. Asked if he looked for a business revival, he said he believed in the National Administration, he replied:

That depends on Mr. Harding and the man he selects for his cabinet. Turning to general means for remedying the existing business depression, he said:

Reassurance and put on a business basis the steps of the government at Washington. Leave the business man to work out their own salvation, he said.

Weight Tax All Sales
"Adopt Otto Kahn's plan for a tax of one-third of 1 percent on all sales, and place Hoover in a position in the Government where his great executive ability and experience can be utilized best."

Let the big bankers get together and organize clearing houses with technical inspectors to exchange commodities instead of credits, buyers and sellers to exchange goods for goods.

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J. M. Gidding & Co.
INTRODUCING
THE NEW DAY COATS
or
SATIN &
CANTON CREPE
WITH TAUPE AND
GREY CARACUL.
SLYNX AND MONKEY FUR.

McGibbon & Co.
1 AND 3 WEST 37TH ST.
ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE
DEPENDABLE
HOME FURNISHINGS
Every requisite for the well appointed home can be supplied from our carefully selected stock.
We are direct importers of the goods we exhibit and can therefore offer the most Reliable Qualities at Lowest Possible Prices.

RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 54th and 55th Streets
Wanted
HIGH TYPE
SALES LADIES
of
Unusual Ability
We require several additional sales ladies for our Suit and Dress Salons. We are particularly interested in procuring the services of those whose experience, personality and superior selling ability qualifies them to successfully serve our rapidly growing clientele. To sales ladies who measure up to this standard we offer attractive employment.

**ABSOLUTE
CLEARANCE**
Boots and Low Shoes
OUR LATEST AND EXCLUSIVE CREATIONS
\$9.85
Values up to \$13.00
Latest Spring Models, including men and women styles. English, walking, golf, dress, and pump styles. Many styles to choose from.
All leathers, Louis XV, Baby Louis, Cuban and Walking Heels.
Boots of our finest leathers, low and high, and in all the latest styles. Truly remarkable values at \$9.85 and \$13.00 are featured on the 5th and 10th St. corners. Shoes at \$9.85 on only at 11th St. corner.

EAGLE BOOT SHOPS
"Fitting the Arch and Narrow Heel"
Branch at 1243 Broadway, at 52nd St.
3443 Broadway, 3489 Broadway, at 52nd Street, at 53rd Street.
Wherever You May Be
There is our Representative
Call "Columbus 3200"
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
EAGLE BOOT SHOPS
1270 Broadway at 52nd St.
1270 Broadway at 52nd St.
JACOB HERRLICH'S SONS
FURNISH DIRECTORS-CHAPEL
332 East 96th St. Lenox 6652
THE WOODLAND CEMETERY
1270 Broadway at 52nd St.
1270 Broadway at 52nd St.

Budd
NEW YORK

SHIRTS

 From a very
comprehensive
collection of
imported fabrics.

PRICES FROM

\$6.50

UPWARD

 Budd Building
177 Fifth Ave.

 Mayor Building
149 Broadway

To Exporters and all Merchants trading with Mexico

The best and most effective advertising medium in the Republic of Mexico is an attractive card placed in each of the 350 electric street cars of Mexico City. For terms apply direct to the

PUBLICITY AGENT
**MEXICO TRAMWAYS
COMPANY**
P. O. Box 490, Mexico, D. F.
or to the
**CANADIAN
ENGINEERING AGENCY,
INC.**
115 Broadway, New York City

TRIMO

THE WORD THAT STANDS FOR

Superior

Pipe Wrenches

AND

Monkey Wrenches

FOR

SHOP, HOME and FARM

 Trimo Wrenches for sale everywhere.
With Steel Frames that will not break.
No guards that prevent accidental
turning of the nut in close quarters.

 FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS
TRIMO MFG. CO., 101 LAFAYETTE ST.,
NEW YORK
FACTORY: NEWBURY, BOSTON, MASS.

CATERPILLAR
TRACTORS

 provide the most modern,
efficient and in many
cases the only means of

 logging
roadbuilding
freighting
snow removal
power farming

 For military work
the exclusive choice of
the United States and
Allied Governments.

 Booklet
"Caterpillar" Performance
on Request

The Holt Manufacturing Co.
50 Church Street, New York City
Factories: Peoria, Ill.; Stockton, Cal.

 There is only one "CATERPILLAR"
—HOLT builds it.

PLEASURE OF LIVING

 THROW off the feeling of
lassitude that oppresses
you and destroys the
pleasure of living. Arthur
McGovern, at his
gymnasium, will give you
a course of physical exercise
which will renew your
health and interest in life.

McGOVERN'S GYMNASIUM
5 West 66th Street
Telephone Columbia 3222.

Phila Jack O'Brien's Health System
FOR BUSINESS MEN
Madison St. Garden
ATHLETIC INSTITUTE
Flesh Reducing. Body Building.
World's Largest Gymnasium.
Boxing, Handball, Basketball, Night
Classes, Treatments All Hours. Men-
berable One Year, \$100. Catalogue
Phone Madison Square 7540-7541-5140.
Read Phone Book, Page 1223.

LINCOLN SOUVENIR
A Lincoln Souvenir—Midweek Pictorial,
Feb. 10 issue—with twenty-seven beau-
tiful etchings depicting the birth, youth,
life, death and memory of Lincoln.
North framing. Also eighty other fine
etchings in same issue, news, sports,
drama, art. 10 cents on news stands.
Adv.

FRANCIS APPLEBY SETS NEW MARK

 Local Star Averages 216-14,
Breaking Record in Amateur
Class A Cue Tourney.

BROTHER CONQUERS BROWN

 Edgar Appleby is Easy Victor by
Score of 300 to 82—National
Champion Wins.

STANDING OF NATIONAL AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Player.	Wen.	Lost.	H.R.	P.C.
F. N. Collins.....	2	0	80	1.000
D. Heddon.....	1	1	130	.897
F. T. Appleby.....	1	1	107	.897
F. T. Appleby.....	1	1	97	.897
E. Benson.....	1	1	97	.897
Dr. A. I. Brown.....	0	3	18	.000
H. M. Lord.....	0	3	15	.000

Special to The New York Times.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Francis Strong Appleby set a new high average in the national Class A amateur 18.2 ball cue championship billiard tourney here tonight, when he averaged 21.6-14 points per inning in his 300 to 82 victory over Charles Heddon, finishing the match in fourteen innings. Heddon's downfall came as a surprise, as he had been picked as leading contender for premier honors in the tournament. Appleby practically clinched the match in the fifth inning with a run of 90. In his thirteenth inning Appleby compiled a 58 run, missing the winning shot by a hair. Heddon's best shot was a far below that shown yesterday.

Score by innings:
Appleby—24 32 12 50 25 16 0 1 12 0 0 8
Heddon—0 0 0 21 5 17 1 7 1 0 11 0 1-14.
Average—21.6-14. High run—90.
Percy Collins, national amateur 18.2 ball cue champion, defeated Robert Lord of Chicago this afternoon, 300 to 66 in nineteen innings. It was the fastest game of the tournament. Collins quickly disposed of his opponent at all stages of the game. In his fifteenth inning he scored a 47, and three innings later added a run of 70. This was Lord's third consecutive defeat in the tournament. Collins' average exceeded 15.

The score by innings:
Collins—2 3 1 0 22 0 30 0 31 18 1 0 47
Lord—0 0 7 0 20 0 20 0 16 16 19 19 1-68. Average—3.12-18. High run—22.

Edgar Appleby of New York defeated Dr. A. I. Brown of Cleveland, 300 to 82, in thirty-four innings. Appleby made a run of thirty-two in the fourth inning and never relinquished the lead, playing close billiards throughout.

The score by innings:
Appleby—1 0 2 3 1 0 0 0 1 2 2 3 0 2 0 51
Brown—0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-82. Average—3.12-34. High run—71.
Brown—0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-82. Average—3.12-34. High run—71.

SCHAEFER LEADS COCHRAN.

 His Easy Time Winning First Two
Blocks of 18.2 Billiard Match.

 Jake Schaefer made more or less of
a runaway affair of the first two blocks
of his match at 18.2 ball cue billiards
with Walter Cochran yesterday. The
score at the conclusion of the second
block was 500 for Schaefer and 289 for
Cochran. The latter was not in form
and his average was 30 and a fraction,
and 20 for the afternoon and evening
sessions respectively.

 The summaries:
AFTERNOON.
Schaefer—1 100 31 16 19 124. Total—300.
Cochran—62 34 3 27 23. Total—179.
EVENING.
Schaefer—16 40 30 0 156 40. Total—300.
Cochran—1 60 1 0 37. Total—110.
Day's Total: Schaefer 600, Cochran 289.

EASY VICTORY FOR NAVY.

 Basketball Five Wins From North
Carolina by Score of 50 to 24.

 Special to The New York Times.
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 9.—Playing a
game which was at times of startling
brilliance, and maintaining a fast pace
throughout, the Naval Academy basket-
ball five won from the University of
North Carolina here this afternoon by
50 to 24.

 The line-up:
NAVY (50). N. CAROLINA (24).
Evelly.....J. F.....Erwin
McKee.....C. P.....Carmichael
Ault.....R. G.....Hobby
Parr.....R. G.....Morris
Goals from the floor—Naval Academy: Mc-
Kee (5), Evelly (3), Ault (3), Walters (3),
Lemart (2), Barnes, Parr, North Carolina:
Shepard (4), Carmichael (3). Goals from
fool—Naval Academy: McKee (3), North
Carolina: Carmichael (9), McDonald.
Substitutions—Naval Academy: Blue for
Evelly, Dickinson for Blue, Barnes for McKee,
Lemart for Barnes, Greber for Ault, North
Carolina: McDonald for Erwin, Erwin for
McDonald, Williams for Carmichael, Car-
michael for Phillips, Woodall for Hanby.
Referee—Mr. Phipps, University of Mary-
land. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

COLGATE DEFEATS DETROIT.

 Thrilling Basketball Game is Won
by Hamiltonians, 37 to 36.

 Special to The New York Times.
HAMILTON, N. Y., Feb. 9.—In a game
that from the first tot to the final
whistle of the referee was crowded with
more thrills and excitement than any
game that has been played on the local
floor in many seasons, the Colgate Uni-
versity five defeated Detroit University
by the narrow margin of one point, 37 to
36, here tonight.

 The line-up:
COLGATE.....DETROIT.
Anderson.....R. F.....Moller
Barrow.....J. F.....Bahan
Hermann.....C. G.....Boas
Lincoln.....R. G.....Phipps
Murphy.....L. G.....Barrett
Substitutions—Detroit: Lyons for Bahan,
Carroll for Anderson, Barnes for McKee,
Lemart for Barnes, Greber for Ault, North
Carolina: McDonald for Erwin, Erwin for
McDonald, Williams for Carmichael, Car-
michael for Phillips, Woodall for Hanby.
Referee—Mr. Phipps, University of Mary-
land. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

ARMY FIVE WINS HANDILY.

 Wesleyan is Defeated by Decisive
Score of 32 to 13.

 Special to The New York Times.
WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The
Army basketball team won at basketball today,
32 to 13.

 The line-up:
ARMY (32). WESLEYAN (13).
Nichols.....J. F.....Robertson
French.....C. G.....Hartman
Deaheiser.....C. G.....Hartman
Pfeiffer.....R. G.....Boerwick
Kuebler.....R. G.....King
Goals from field—Army (3), Deaheiser (3),
Nichols (3), Pfeiffer (3), Robertson (3),
Hartman (3), French (3), French (3), French (3).
Goals from foul—Army (3), French (3).
Substitutions—Army: Nichols for Pfeiffer,
Wesleyan: Ryan for Deaheiser, Dupper for
King.
Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Unpre-
cedented: Ryan De La Salle. Time of halves—
20 minutes.

Boston Five in Brooklyn Game.

 The St. Francis College basketball
quintet of Brooklyn will play one of
the most important games on its sched-
ule tonight, when it opposes the Boston
College team at Good Counsel Hall,
Madison Street, near Baltic Avenue,
Brooklyn.

Oxford-Cambridge Golfers To Seek U. S. College Title

Copyright, 1921, The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, Feb. 9.—Oxford and
Cambridge have accepted an invita-
tion to participate in the next Ameri-
can intercollegiate golf champion-
ship. The team, which will sail on
the Olympic on June 15, will include
Amateur Champion Tolley and Ox-
ford ex-captain R. H. Wethered, rep-
resenting Oxford, while Cambridge
will be represented by Captain G. N.
Humphries, H. E. Lebas and J. H.
Douglas.

TRANSFER OF BOAT PLANNED FOR TODAY

 Vidaver to Hand Over Cochran-
Brady Interests in Demp-
sey-Carpentier Match.

 It is expected that some time this after-
noon the interests of William A. Brady
and Charles B. Cochran in the proposed
world's heavyweight championship bout
between Jack Dempsey and Georges
Carpentier will be transferred to Tex
Rickard, and that the genial Texan will
assume sole responsibility for the pro-
motion of the much-discussed fight
struggle.

 Rickard declared yesterday that he
had been in communication with Nathan
Vidaver, the attorney representing pro-
moters Brady and Cochran, and that
everything had been prepared for the
formal transfer today. Just where the
transaction will take place was not dis-
closed, but Rickard stated that Kearns
and himself would be present for the
business.

 Rickard was not inclined to regard
seriously the contents of a cablegram
purporting to come from promoter Cox-
ran, in which the British sportsman was
made to state he was still to be con-
sidered in the original promotion trium-
virate, notwithstanding William A.
Brady's repeated assertions that both
himself and Cochran had withdrawn be-
cause, as Brady alleged, the provisions
of the contract were not specifically ob-
served. Rickard declared himself satis-
fied that Brady was out as a promoter,
and that Brady was empowered to act
on behalf of Cochran, as the latter's
American representative. He added, that
Cochran would be welcomed back in
the promotion, if he cared to return.

ENGLISH BOXERS INVITED.

 A. A. U. to Hold an International
Tourney in This City.

 An international amateur boxing tour-
nament, in which the soldiers of national
A. A. U. titles will engage England's
Amateur Athletic Association cham-
pions, is being planned for the city
early in May as a climax to one of the
most successful seasons of amateur box-
ing in the history of the sport. Plans
for the tournament were divulged yes-
terday by Frederick W. Rubien, Secre-
tary of the Amateur Athletic Union,
who has invited the English A. A. U.
officials to select the winner in each of
the eight divisions of the English cham-
pionship tournament to come to this
city for a series of international
bouts about a month after the national
A. A. U. championships, to be held in
Boston April 11 and 12.

BINGHAM SUPPLANTS DONOVAN AS COACH

 Former Half-Miler is Chosen to
Direct Harvard Team in
Track Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 9.—William
F. (Foch) Donovan, who has coached
Harvard track teams continuously since
1900, relinquished his position as head
coach today to William J. Bingham,
Harvard, 1916, who hereafter will com-
bine his duties as director of track
sports at Cambridge with those of ac-
tive coach.

Donovan will probably continue to
train the Crimson's varsity football
teams, and this Spring will have charge
of the physical condition of the varsity
nine. Track sports are in process of re-
construction at Cambridge, and the con-
sultants of graduates for some time has
been considering a change in the coach-
ing system. Bill Bingham is a former
Harvard track team captain, being one
of the best half-milers ever developed at
Cambridge. He will be assisted by Ed-
die Farrell, who has been in charge of
Harvard's field event team for some
time.

There has been a lagging interest in
track sports here, and the committee is
strong for a policy of graduate coaching,
such as has worked out so well in foot-
ball, hockey and rowing.
Captain O'Connell of the varsity team
called on Donovan today to resign as
coach, and Director Bingham announced
the change in the coaching system, which
will go into effect immediately.

PAULIST BOXERS TRIUMPH.

 Capture Four Victories in Amateur
Tourney at N. Y. A. C.

 The Paulist A. C. team of six boxers
occupied the limelight last night in the
preliminaries of the New York A. C.'s
amateur boxing tournament. In three
classes the lads from the West Sixtieth
Street club accounted for four victories.
The summaries:
120-Pound Class: Preliminary Round—W.
Kirkland, Paulist A. C., defeated Daniel
Rino, Columbus Volunteers, four rounds,
judges' decision; Frank Pagano, unat-
tached, defeated R. R. Wiger, unattached,
two rounds, referee's decision; H. Evans,
Holy Cross Lyceum, defeated Dan Lyons,
Paulist A. C., three rounds, judges' de-
cision; James Gaffney, Ostrander A. A., de-
feated J. Joyce, Bronxdale A. C., one
round, referee's decision; Frank Sinclair,
Paulist A. C., defeated A. Dominico, Paulist
A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.
Second Trial—Kirkland defeated Pagano, four
rounds, referee's decision.
110-Pound Class: Preliminary Round—Dave
Levy, Paulist A. C., defeated Ray Cullen,
Harmax A. C., one round, referee's de-
cision; Sam Weinstein, University Settle-
ment A. C., defeated P. Peasey, Brooklyn
A. A., three rounds, judges' decision;
James J. Cohen, Hudson Guild A. C., de-
feated Coleman London, unattached, one
round, referee's decision; J. Rafferty,
Paulist A. C., defeated A. Conroy, Con-
necticut A. C., two rounds, judges' de-
cision.
150-Pound Class: Preliminary Round—Carl
Rozenbaum, Harmax A. C., defeated Jo-
seph Della, Rino, four rounds, judges'
decision; Samuel Lipshitz, unat-
tached, defeated R. Barro, Paulist A. C.,
three rounds, judges' decision.
110-Pound Preliminary Round—J.
Cohn, University Settlement A. C., defeated
Max Feuerstein, unattached, two rounds,
referee's decision; Otto Watson, Paulist
A. C., defeated L. Zimmer, National Turn
Verien, two rounds, referee's decision.

LYNCH AND WHITE DRAW.

 Albany Boxer Holds New Bantam
Champion Even in St. Louis.

 ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Joe Lynch of
New York and James White of Albany
fought eight rounds to a draw here to-
night, according to newspaper men. It
was Lynch's first bout since winning the
middleweight championship from
Fate Herman.

FAMOUS DRAPE TRUNKS

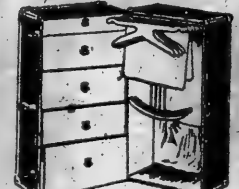
 At 40% Less Than
Anywhere Else!

 (This statement is guaranteed absolutely
authentic)

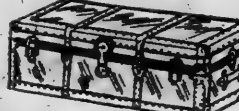
FOR several generations back theatre folks have
consistently preferred DURABLE Trunks to
any others made. Ask any man or woman in
the theatrical business and find this out for your-
self. And remember—theatre folks KNOW Trunks,
for theirs is a life of constant travel.

The extraordinary high quality of DURABLE Trunks
has made them in peristent demand among the well-in-
formed, who know how to get the most for their money.
DURABLE Trunks have never, till now, been offered in a
sale. It is only because the makers have decided to dis-
count certain splendid numbers that we can offer this large
stock of Wardrobe Trunks at 40% less than anywhere else
in the city.

A FIVE-YEAR WRITTEN GUARANTEE WILL BE
ISSUED WITH EVERY
TRUNK IN THIS SALE.
Mail Orders will be filled
promptly, but no C. O. D.
deliveries are possible.

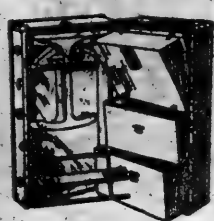

 FULL SIZE "DURABLE"
WARDROBE TRUNKS

3-ply Veneer Fibre inside and out,
chrome-lined, shoe pockets,
laundry bag, 15 Veneer hangers,
patent following board, riveted
spring lock and draw bolt catches.
Actual value, \$50.
Sale Price.....\$28.75

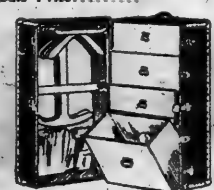


FIBRE STEAMER TRUNK

Made of three-ply veneer, covered
and interlined with Valenzuela
Fibre, lined edges and centre
bands of extra heavy valenzuela
fibre, solid steel trimmings,
brass-plated lock. All sizes.
Actual value, \$22.50.
Sale Price.....\$11.75


 "DURABLE" STEAMER
WARDROBE TRUNK

40 in. deep, 22 in. deep, 14 in.
wide. Three-ply Veneer Fibre in-
side and out, shoe pockets, 5
hangers, draw drawers and 3 ex-
tra drawers. Regular
price, \$45.
Sale Price.....\$22.50


 "DURABLE" 3/4
WARDROBE TRUNK

Exactly like the Full Size Ward-
robe Trunk, with only 5 hangers.
22 in. deep, 14 in. high, 10 in.
wide. This trunk has always been
considered a most attractive value
at the regular price of \$26.
Sale Price.....\$26.75

Rialto Luggage Shop

Near 8th Ave. 259 West 42nd Street, New York

Opposite American Theatre—Open Evenings Till 11 o'clock

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd, Manhattan
Court Street at Montague, Brooklyn

AT LESS THAN COST TO US

 Your Option Of Any Stein-Bloch Overcoat
In The John David Shops At Only

\$40

 82 Overcoats were .. \$65 | 96 Overcoats were .. \$85
185 Overcoats were .. \$75 | 47 Overcoats were .. \$90

This Is Our Final Clearance Sale, As It Is Our Inflexible
Policy Not To Carry Merchandise Over To Another Season.
Every Coat Is Our Regular Stock And Our Regular Stand-
ard. None Was Purchased For A Sale. All Are Trimmed
With Silk. Your Selection Embraces Overcoats Of The
Smartest Types Of European And American Woolens, As
Well As Genuine Reversible Leather Coats Made Abroad.
Included Is A Particularly Fine Group Of Chesterfield
Dress Overcoats, Silk-Lined And With Velvet Collars

NONE SENT C.O.D. NONE SENT ON APPROVAL

STEIN-BLOCH OVERCOATS ON SALE AT THESE SHOPS:

Facing Greeley Square—Broadway at 32nd Street

Borough of Brooklyn—Court Street at Montague

2d Floor 13W. 34th St

 The Home
of 40 Famous
Brands of
Clothes for
Men and
Young Men


"SENIOR"

"JUNIOR"

A Wonderful Opportunity!

All of Our Highest-Priced

Hand-Made, De-Luxe

Overcoats

That Were Originally Priced

\$85, \$90, \$95, \$100 and \$125

All Now On Sale While

They Last

\$39

Every coat bears the label of a nationally famous

maker. Sizes 33 to 52. Regulars and stouts.

In this representative stock of high-class coats are the

genuine Montagnacs, full satin lined, that were originally

marked \$125. Swaggar Ulsters made of celebrated

Regan fabric—the only woollens loomed in the world the

wear of which the makers unconditionally guarantee, or

replace with a new coat. These were originally marked

\$90. Then there are swaggar Raglan coats made of

famous Crombie & Worumbo fabrics.

Some have plaid backs, others half quilted, satin yokes.

Also Single and Double-Breasted form-fitted models and

conservative Chesterfields. In short, this is a sale in

which there is nothing missing. Every coat in this sale

was originally priced \$85 to \$125. At \$39 we are tak-

ing a heavy loss and offering the greatest bargain ever

presented in New York. Any man seeking the best in

overcoats cannot afford to miss this wonderful opportunity.

George's

ENTIRE

SECOND FLOOR

(Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway)

Opp. Waldorf Hotel

Open Daily Till 6 P. M.—Saturday Till 9 P. M.

15

West

34th

Street

BIRTHDAY ENDOWMENT

"I always plucked a thistle

and planted a flower when

I thought a flower would

grow"

—Abraham Lincoln

SOW the seed of thrift and teach a lesson of

saving by creating a BIRTHDAY ENDOWMENT.

This is accomplished by depositing one hundred

dollars or more with the American Trust Company

to be invested in a First Mortgage Certificate,

yielding five and one-half per cent interest, which

is sent yearly as a gift check to the person so en-

**OF ALL KINDS
FOR FEBRUARY SALES**
S. SOLOMON, INC.
15 Chatham Sq. Phone Orchard 2204-0660

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY

And. Price 671 West.

CHARGES PADDING OF 'DRY' SALARIES

Representative Good Tells of Subterfuge Raising Agents' Pay \$5 a Day.

CALLS KRAMER A DICTATOR

House Applauds His Declaration of Independence in Framing Appropriations Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Accusations that the Prohibition Department of the Bureau of Internal Revenue was expanding the pay of its inspectors and agents by a subterfuge were made on the floor of the House today by Representative James W. Good of Iowa, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He said that although the law specifically forbade agents to charge expenses in the city to which they were regularly detailed, this rule was circumvented by assigning men to small communities and then having them work in large centers, where they were entitled to expense accounts.

Criticizing Mr. Good of Prohibition, Commissioner John F. Kramer of Minnesota, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and author of the Volstead law, made a sharp interjection with Mr. Volstead. The House applauded Mr. Good when he refused to be "dictated to" by Mr. Kramer as to the amount of appropriations for the enforcement of prohibition. Representative Volstead followed with a speech in which he charged a continuing effort to discredit prohibition enforcement.

The Internal Revenue Department asked for \$1,000,000 for enforcing prohibition; they have this year \$5,000,000 for this purpose, and asked for the \$1,000,000 additional," said Representative Good. "We gave them \$1,000,000 more and have been accused by the officers of the Anti-Saloon League of being 'wet' and all that sort of thing. I care nothing, and I know of no other members of the committee care nothing for such accusations. We found that \$1,000,000 would not have been sufficient to enforce the law adequately."

"Now, we found other things. I do not believe that Mr. Volstead's interpretation of the prohibition law is in a par with his splendid service with regard to income taxes and the other work in his department. Maybe it is because of the number of new men engaged on the work."

We have on the statutes a law providing that when a man's duties take the place designated as his official place of duty he is not entitled to any expense or per diem but must pay his own expenses. Now here is a case: We found a town of 50,000 persons. They do not place a prohibition agent there. The town had saloons up to the time of prohibition. But they go fifteen miles outside that town, where there never

IDENTIFY BAY VICTIM AS BAYONNE WOMAN

Ship Ticket Agency Manager Who Recognizes Body Is Held by Police.

HAD A MONDAY ENGAGEMENT

But Says He Dismissed Matter When Mrs. Savinovich Did Not Appear.

Special to The New York Times.

The murdered woman whose body was found on Tuesday near a Bayonne pier in Newark Bay was identified yesterday as Mrs. Belcher Savinovich, daughter of John T. Hayward of Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, Bayonne, who is a World War veteran and the Adjutant of Peter E. Ledy, Post, American Legion. The identification was made by Edward Vacca, manager of a steamship ticket agency, at 55 West Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne, and a woman friend of Mrs. Savinovich, who told the police that he was to have taken Mrs. Savinovich to a ball on Monday night, but that he attached no importance to her failure to keep the engagement until he read of the unidentified murder victim.

400 BARRELS OF WINE SEIZED.

Claret Found in Four Places After Truck Driver Is Caught Moving It.

Five prohibition enforcement agents and two policemen yesterday seized 400 barrels of California claret in the cellars of properties owned or leased by Gondolfi Amberg, a former wholesale wine dealer at 402 East 100th Street. The barrels contained 20,000 gallons, said to have been the largest seizure in point of quantity made in this city. The value of the wine was estimated at \$60,000 by the Department of the Interior, acting supervising prohibition agent.

Search of the Amberg premises was made on Monday night. Sufficient evidence of a truck driver, said to have been discovered illegally removing wine from one of the cellars. The wine was found in a double storeroom at 402 East 100th Street and in three cellars beneath and near that address.

Amberg's permit to deal in wine had been revoked several weeks ago. Charles Donin, 28 years old, of 4,828 New Utrecht Avenue, and Edward Adams, 37, of 123 Thirty-ninth Street, both of Brooklyn, were arrested on a charge of selling a forged withdrawal permit to James Wilson, a prohibition agent, for \$400. The permit called for the withdrawal of fifty cases of bonded whiskey.

Twenty-one saloonkeepers, bartenders and waiters who pleaded guilty to violations of the Volstead act before Judge George W. English in the United States Court in Manhattan were sentenced to fourteen days each in the Tombs. Several defendants were fined \$250 each on similar charges.

Commissioner McCabe held three men in \$2,500 bail each in Brooklyn on charges of impersonating prohibition agents. They gave their names as Michael McKenna, 150 Second Avenue, Manhattan; George K. Hatchell, 210 Simpson Street, the Bronx; and Theodore J. Clark, 222 East forty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

WINS GOUCHER GIRLS' PITY.

Dr. McKenzie Also Gains Their Respect by His Criticisms.

Special to The New York Times.

Dr. McKenzie, a member of Pennsylvania University Faculty, who has been the modern American male youth had retained more of the classic beauty of the human form than had the female of the species, some of them remarked on us.

"The Venus de Milo has nothing on us," said Mary Greer, a junior, as she was making her way to the dancing class. "It's my opinion that we're just the reverse, because all of the college girls I know approach the Venus de Milo rather than the Venus de Milo."

We may be underweight mentally, but never physically," and she laughed a musical, healthy laugh that registered a sure enough Venus-like lung expansion. "Venus de Milo got by all right in a pose," said Mary Fisher, also a junior. "She was certainly good in the statue. But did the professor ever see the Venus de Milo in action? She is there in a thousand different ways. You can pick her out in a crowd by her swinging walk, her erect shoulders and her good color, which comes from deep breathing and much exercise in the outdoors."

We resent the professor's unkind words about our undeveloped chests and physiques," spoke up several other Goucher maidens. "Venus has nothing on us. Why, we even roll clouds away in interpretative dancing, and approach her in the athletic when we will like gone to his head," exclaimed one of the girls.

"Well," said Mary Greer, a junior, as she was making her way to the dancing class. "It's my opinion that we're just the reverse, because all of the college girls I know approach the Venus de Milo rather than the Venus de Milo."

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ABANDON SINKING STEAMER.

Crew of British Cargo Carrier, Antwerp Bound, Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—The British steamship *Bombardier*, which left New York Feb. 3 with a cargo of grain and miscellaneous merchandise for Antwerp, was abandoned 480 miles southeast of Halifax, according to a radio message received here today from the steamer *Mount Clay*.

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PLAIN AND NOVELTY SILK FABRICS

For all Purposes

Reliability Individuality Distinction

TICKET AGENTS IN COURT.

Six Plead Not Guilty to Omitting Their Names and Prices.

The six ticket agents who are charged with having violated the Internal Revenue act of 1918 which requires that all tickets sold elsewhere than at the ticket offices of the theatre shall bear the name of the vendor with the price charged, appeared yesterday before Federal Judge Thompson and entered pleas of not guilty. The six defendants are The Tyeon Company, Premier Ticket Agency, Susanna, Leo Newman, the National Theatre Ticket Company and The New York Theatre Library.

The defendants were also a week in which to demur or to take any other action. Counsel for The Tyeon Company gave immediate notice that a demurrer would be filed.

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SHIPPING FACES TASK AS HE ENDS CRUISE

Reaches St. Augustine to Find a Mountain of Messages on Cabinet and Policies.

MARY APPEALS FOR WOOD

Hammond Also Strongly Urged President-Elect's Mind Open on All Cabinet Places, It Is Said.

SOUTHERNERS PRESSING

Republicans of That Section Are Disturbed by the Prospect of No Representation.

ALLIGATOR FOR WHITE HOUSE

President-Elect Accepts a Florida Man's Gift.

DECLARE HARDING ELECTED.

Congress Canvasses States' Vote in Dull Ceremony.

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SHOOTING ROBBERS IN CHASE ON ROOF

Riverside Drive Tenants See 3 Burglars Mount 161st Street Fire Escape.

HALLBOY GETS POLICEMAN

Who Follows Them Up, Interrupts Robbery and Captures Clerk After Short Pursuit.

SAFE RIPPED OPEN NEAR POLICE STATION

Burglars in Laboratory Get \$1,000 After Working Till Dawn on Strong Box.

HURL IT OVER BACKWARD

Glare of Electric Lights Visible, Yet Robbers Took Time to Eat Luncheon.

LIFE TERMS DEMANDED FOR JERSEY FOOTPADS

Mass Meeting Proposes Motorcycle Patrols, Synchronized Phones, Permanent \$1,000 Reward.

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Charges Ellis Island Passed in 9,799 Out of 10,002 Who Should Have Been Barred

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Figures were laid before the House Immigration Committee today by the Public Health Service to show that out of 10,002 immigrants who arrived at Ellis Island in the last six months of 1920 and whom the Health Service certified as unable to earn a living because of disease or physical defects 9,799 were admitted by immigration officials. The figures as presented showed that out of 113 persons certified as having mental defects 50 were admitted and that out of 536 persons classified as having loathsome or contagious diseases 187 were allowed to land.

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ST. OVERSHOOTING

British Railway Union Demands an Inquiry by Feb. 15 Into Affair at Mallow.

GROWING DISORDER SHOWN

Armed Band Put to Death Two Men in Drogheda—American Relief Committee Arrives in London.

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Tells Manufacturers Women Won't Buy Expensive Gowns

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Pragmatically will be the policy of buyers of women's clothes this year, according to Edward V. Porch of Chicago, who spoke here today at a convention of the Manufacturers' and Importers' Association.

CHILDREN STARVE IN SOVIET HOMES

Result Shows Russian System of Nationalization of Little Ones a Failure So Far.

THIRTY-ONE RAILWAYS IDLE

All Traffic on Them Suspended Save for Emergency Trains, Owing to Fuel Famine.

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SENATE DISMISSES NEW IMMIGRATION BILL

Reject House Measure for One Limiting Alien Influx on Proportional Lines.

1910 CENSUS TO BE BASIS

Committee's Schemes Would Permit Immigration Up to 5% of Aliens Already Here.

EARLY PASSAGE HOPED FOR

Chairman Calkins Will Push It for This Session—Would Make It Effective April 1.

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Guaranteed by the Kingdom of Denmark

A twenty-five year, 8% loan payable in U. S. Gold dollars issued as the obligation of 20 Municipalities under the approval and guarantee of Denmark.

To Yield About 6.25% If held to maturity

Obtain on request for 40-871

The National City Company

Main Office: National City Bank Building
Telephone Office: Fifth Ave., 4th St.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Philadelphia Albany
Buffalo Chicago San Francisco

A long term bond to yield about 8%

In a state whose population has trebled; wealth increased eight times; farm products, three times; manufactures, fifteen times in twenty years, the increasing demand for electrical power to keep the wheels of industry in motion is self-evident.

We offer the long-term bonds of the company which serve two of the richest and most thickly settled sections in this State at prices to yield

about 8% for 20 years

Complete details as to this offering will be sent upon request for Circular T-158.

The Ohio Power Company

First & Ref. Mtg. 7s

Due 1951

Secured by direct mortgage on one of the largest electric light and power plants in the country.

Properties conservatively appraised at over \$25,000,000 against \$18,500,000 total debt.

Price to Yield about 7.40%

Send for Circular D-94

Merrill Lynch & Co.

Investments
Commercial Paper
120 Broadway
New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

\$100,000

City of Detroit, Mich., 5s

DUE 1937

Price on Application

Blodgett & Co.

34 Pine St.
Boston Chicago Philadelphia

United States

TREASURY CERTIFICATES

All Issues

CHAS. E. QUINCY & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
29 Broadway, New York
Phone Whitehall 1800
Direct Private Wire to Boston

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregularity Again in Stocks—

Foreign Exchange Reacts, Money 7 Per Cent.

Whatever may have been the specific cause for Tuesday's sudden and general recovery in the markets, it appeared pretty much as if the force beafore business ended yesterday. Prices on the Stock Exchange moved irregularly, with alternate advances and declines and with nearly as many stocks showing net losses at the close as net gains. The foreign exchange market also had some of the previous day's advance, and the commodity markets as a rule were reactionary.

In so far as the slightly easier money market had been an influence, it continued yesterday, which was the first day since Jan. 18 to maintain an unvarying 7 per cent. rate. The time money market, however, has not changed this week. The rates are still exceptionally high for this time of year; the 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 per cent. now quoted compares with 4 to 5 1/2 in this period of 1919 and 1917; but it is well below the 8 1/2 and 9 per cent. rates which prevailed in the second week of last February. It was in the third week of that month that the New York Reserve Bank's percentage of reserve to deposits fell for the first and only time to the untaxed minimum.

At present moment, the governing influence on the money market rate at New York is not, as in 1920, the New York credit situation, but the unwillingness of the South to pay off its maturing loans. Of this it may be said that the deadlock will very soon have to be broken either by liquidation of cotton at the selling price of the market will bring, or else by some other permanent measure of relief. The strong probability is that the matter will be forced to a settlement by the end of this present month, when the question of farmers' borrowings to prepare for the new crop arises. It is hardly to be supposed that Southern banks, even if they were in the position to do so, would consent both to lend on the prospect of the 1921 cotton yield and to continue carrying over the unpaid surplus of the 1920 crop.

Sterling exchange lost about 1 cent out of the 5 1/2-cent advance of the day before, and most other European rates reacted moderately. This may have happened, as it did in the case of stocks, because the easing-off of New York money rates went no further; but it was more probably a consequence of the reported German counter-proposals regarding reparations payments. Such a controversy over the new Paris plan was a certainty from the first, and it at least contains better promise of a settlement than the one which the market with which that plan was first received at Berlin. But it means delay, and the financial community would not be greatly surprised if the delay were extended until after the 4th of March.

The stock market opened with irregular downward reaction, recovered at midday and in the latter hours, when a few advances of 1 to 3 points were scored in the industrial group, but weakness distinctly toward the close.

Two specially interesting incidents of yesterday were the declaration of the Steel Corporation's Chairman that his company would not meet the lower prices put out by the Midvale company, and the announcement of the plan for holding the copper trade's accumulated unsold surplus with money derived from sales to investors of coupon notes secured by deposit of the metal. The coupon plan is an innovation; no precisely similar experiment has yet been tried with the investor. Practically, the subscribers to the \$40,000,000 one to four year notes buy 400,000 pounds of copper at 10 cents a pound; the lowest recent market price having been 12 1/2. That price had not been touched since 1914, and a 10-cent price has not prevailed since 1896. The copper acquired on this basis is trusted, however, under agreement not to sell unless at a stipulated higher price. It is therefore remains to see how, assuming the successful floating of the notes, the removal of this huge surplus from its present precarious reliance on current bank loans will affect the copper market.

MONEY.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1921.

Call money ruled all day at 7 per cent. on the Stock Exchange. This is a drop of 1 per cent. from the high and renewal rate of Tuesday. No change was made in time money, however, mixed loans all day, going 6 1/2 to 7 per cent. and all in industrial 7 1/2 to 8 per cent. Prime money commercial paper was quoted 7 1/2 to 8 per cent. a drop of 1/4 of 1 per cent. The country banks are principal inquirers for prime eligible acceptances, at rates unchanged over the previous day, 6 1/2 to 7 per cent. for 60-90 day bills.

Call Loans.

Renewal, High, Low, Last, Tues.

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 90 to 90 days, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2

All industrial collateral, 60-90 days, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2

4, 5 and 6 months, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2

Other names, 4 to 6 months, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2

Discount Rates, Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 7 to 8

Bank, 60 to 90 days, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2

Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2

Open Market Rates.

Prime eligible acceptances, on call, 6 1/2

Eligible for discount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2

Non-member and private bankers, eligible, 60 to 90 days, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2

London Market.

Money in the London market was 1/4 higher at 5 1/2 per cent.; short bills unchanged at 5 1/2 per cent. and three month bills unchanged at 5 1/2 per cent. Gold bullion on London market was down 1/4 at 16 1/2 per cent. Mint price, 15 1/2.

CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGES.

Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, \$75,936,621; balances, \$64,793,723; Federal Reserve Bank's credit, \$10,141,111; exchange, \$1,111,111; total, \$148,982,556.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London was up 1/4 at 37 1/2 pence. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 90 1/2 pence. 100 oz. "Foreign" silver 90 1/2 pence. 100 oz. "Foreign" silver 90 1/2 pence.

Range of prices for silver bullion for the year to date:

London, 1919, 85 1/2 to 86 1/2; 1920, 85 1/2 to 86 1/2; 1921, 85 1/2 to 86 1/2.

Dividend rates given in the above table are the annual cash payments based on latest quarterly or half-yearly declarations. Unless otherwise noted, extra or special dividends are not included.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

High, Low, Last, Net.

25 railroads, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; 25 industrials, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2; 50 stocks, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2.

DAILY RANGE OF 25 STOCKS.

High, Low, Last, Net.

Feb. 8, 1921, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; Feb. 9, 1921, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2.

MONTHLY RANGE OF 25 STOCKS.

High, Low, Last, Net.

1920, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; 1921, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2.

YEARLY RANGE OF 25 STOCKS.

High, Low, Last, Net.

1919, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; 1920, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; 1921, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2.

1917, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; 1918, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; 1919, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2.

1920, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; 1921, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2.

1922, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2.

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1999, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2.

2000, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2.

2001, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Moderate Reaction in Rates on

European Markets—Sterling Down 1 1/2 Cents.

Foreign exchange reacted yesterday from the sharp advance of the day before. Sterling opened 1/2 cent lower and closed at a net decline of 1 1/2 cents.

France and lire advanced further in the early market, but also closed at slight declines for the day.

German exchange weakened slightly and with it some of the other Central European rates. Scandinavian rates were about 1/2 cent per kroner lower.

Argentine exchange advanced 1/2 cent. Brazilian 1/4. The Montreal rate closed at 2 1/2 cents, against 2 1/2 yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1921.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

High, Low, Last, Net.

London, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Paris, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Rome, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Amsterdam, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Madrid, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2.

CLOSING RATES.

High, Low, Last, Net.

London, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Paris, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Rome, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Amsterdam, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Madrid, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

STERLING—Par 24.00 per 100 pounds.

Demand, 24.00; Cable, 24.00; 30 days, 24.00; 60 days, 24.00; 90 days, 24.00.

FRANCE—Par 100 francs per 100 francs.

Demand, 100.00; Cable, 100.00; 30 days, 100.00; 60 days, 100.00; 90 days, 100.00.

ITALY—Par 100 lire per 100 lire.

Demand, 100.00; Cable, 100.00; 30 days, 100.00; 60 days, 100.00; 90 days, 100.00.

GERMANY—Par 100 marks per 100 marks.

Demand, 100.00; Cable, 100.00; 30 days, 100.00; 60 days, 100.00; 90 days, 100.00.

AUSTRIA—Par 100 schillings per 100 schillings.

Demand, 100.00; Cable, 100.00; 30 days, 100.00; 60 days, 100.00; 90 days, 100.00.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 100 crowns per 100 crowns.

Demand, 100.00; Cable, 100.00; 30 days, 100.00; 60 days

Jap. Gov't 4's & 4½'s
Chin. Hu K'ng Ry. 5's
Mexican Gov'ts
Cen. Argentine Ry. 5's
COWEN & CO.
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HOME LIFE INSURANCE
254 BROADWAY, NEW

ASSETS
 INVESTED IN U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS _____
 INVESTED IN OTHER BONDS AND STOCKS _____
 INVESTED IN LOANS ON BONDS & MORTGAGES _____
 REAL ESTATE _____

OTHER ASSETS _____
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS _____

LIABILITIES

FRANCE RESERVE FUND _____
RESERVE FOR DEFERRED DIVIDENDS _____
RESERVE FOR OTHER LIABILITIES _____

CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND _____
INSURANCE RE _____
 RANCE IN FORCE DEC. 31st, 1920 _____
 IN IN INSURANCE IN FORCE _____
 NEW INSURANCE (PAID FOR) 1919 _____
 " " " " 1920 _____
OFFICERS _____

W. GLADWIN, 1ST VICE PRESIDENT	FRAN
Y MOIR, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT & JEWELRY	CNEE
GEORGE W. MURRAY, 3RD VICE PRESIDENT & SUPT. OF AGENTS	HERB
JAMES S. DAYLOND, SECRETARY	WILLI
JOHN H. TRIMBLE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY	HOWA

DIRECTORS
A. Nash Richard M. Hoe

Grand Beers
Hendt P. Dixon
de L. Hine
am A. Marshall
G. Low, Jr.



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Germany	36	Danish
Norway	24	Spain
Sweden	26	Portugal
Denmark	25	Greece

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income tax
ent court decision held
profits from the sale of
assets are not taxable.
nts of an article in "The
Hill" by John D. ...

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and Associates
Real Estate and Tax Consultants

Buy, Defaulted Coupons of
Government 4% External
Loan Bonds and
can irrigation 4 1/2%.

5 TIMES ANNEX

Adams Express
Auburn & Syracuse El. R.R.
Bloom., Decatur & Champ.
Cleveland El. Illuminating
Danv., Web. & Champ. R.R.
Donnacona Paper
Great Northern Power
Kansas City Railways
Pere Marquette-Lake Erie
& Detroit
Rutland R.R.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Grand Trunk Pacific
Br. Line 42, 1939-42
Grand Trunk Pacific
34, 1942
Northern Ontario
L. & P. Co. 1931
Illinois Central
Sterling Bonds
Pennsylvania Railroad
Philadelphia Company
Philippine Railway

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COTTON, WHEAT, SHELL COMMODITY PRICES.
By Local Buying
Wall Street Bullishness Turns Early Drop on Foreign News Into a Rally.

The cotton market was sustained yesterday by the Wall Street and other local news which appeared to be turning mildly bullish. The cotton futures market was a little lower for the day, although in diminished volume, and there was some selling here for foreign account, while in the trade there was not the general belief in higher prices that obtained a few days ago. The Wall Street buying, probably mostly short covering, was sufficient to turn the early decline into a rally, and was strong enough to hold the market virtually at the previous day's figures at the close.

Liverpool showed some gains from its previous closing, but the advance there was not all that was due to have from the rise of Tuesday. This fact, coupled with the fact that unfavorable reports which are coming from Manchester, together with the fact that the market is not yet settled, have caused a reaction in the cotton futures market. The loss of 20 to 25 points in the cotton futures market, which was a reaction from the previous day's advance, was a very different situation than the one the bulls now are contemplating.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Weather forecast: Fair, with light rain, and a few clouds, but not much change in temperature. In the South, fair, with light rain, and a few clouds, but not much change in temperature.

Hudson Tube Shows \$539,581 Gain.
Through error, it was stated in THE TIMES yesterday that the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad report for 1930 showed a deficit. The report showed an increase in operating income of \$539,581 over the preceding year. Gross revenues increased \$1,149,000 to \$2,018,100, and operating expenses decreased \$578,519 to \$1,478,519.

Sinclair Oil Cuts Price of Gasoline.
Private advices received in Wall Street from Tulsa, Okla., were to the effect that the Sinclair Consolidated Corporation had reduced its price of mid-continent crude oil from \$2 to \$1.75 a barrel. The higher price being quoted by most of the producers in that field.

New York City Bonds.
New York City Bonds. New York City Bonds. New York City Bonds. New York City Bonds. New York City Bonds.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.
New York City Bonds. New York City Bonds. New York City Bonds. New York City Bonds. New York City Bonds.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.
Standard Oil Stocks. Standard Oil Stocks. Standard Oil Stocks. Standard Oil Stocks. Standard Oil Stocks.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.
Miscellaneous Stocks. Miscellaneous Stocks. Miscellaneous Stocks. Miscellaneous Stocks. Miscellaneous Stocks.

TOBACCO STOCKS.
Tobacco Stocks. Tobacco Stocks. Tobacco Stocks. Tobacco Stocks. Tobacco Stocks.

SUGAR STOCKS.
Sugar Stocks. Sugar Stocks. Sugar Stocks. Sugar Stocks. Sugar Stocks.

CURE TRANSACTIONS.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various commodities like wheat, cotton, and oil.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various exchange rates and commodity prices.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various utility stocks and bonds.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various out-of-town exchange rates.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various New York City bonds.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various Standard Oil stocks.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various miscellaneous stocks.

TOBACCO STOCKS.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various tobacco stocks.

SUGAR STOCKS.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various sugar stocks.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.
Table with 4 columns: Company, Dividend, Date, etc. Includes various companies and their dividend information.

METAL MARKET REPORT.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various metal market prices.

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various subscription rights.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various meetings and elections.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various out-of-town exchange rates.

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Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various miscellaneous stocks.

TOBACCO STOCKS.
Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Includes various tobacco stocks.

THE HOLDERS OF O'GARA GOAL COMPANY.
Notice to the holders of O'GARA GOAL COMPANY stock regarding a meeting and election.

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THE HOLDERS OF O'GARA GOAL COMPANY.
Notice to the holders of O'GARA GOAL COMPANY stock regarding a meeting and election.

\$5

Time
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Atlas

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\$5,000,000 INVOLVED IN TWO BIG LEASES

Times Square Corner Leased by
National Drug Stores Cor-
poration for \$3,000,000.

\$2,000,000 LEASED DOWNTOWN

Atlas Portland Cement Company
Takes Whole Floor in New
Cunard Building.

Two leases for commercial space in
Manhattan that call for rentals aggre-
gating about five million dollars were
closed yesterday.

The largest and most important transac-
tion was in the Times Square section,
and involved one of the busiest spots in
the city from a traffic standpoint, the
southeast corner of Broadway and For-
th Street, the site of the Knickerbocker
Hotel, now known as the Knickerbocker
Building.

In this structure, which is now being
remodeled into an office building by the
Atlas Portland Cement Company, the
National Drug Stores Corporation has leased for a
term of twenty-one years at an aggre-
gate rental of about \$3,000,000, the cor-
ner store, which will have a frontage
of forty-four feet on Broadway and
eighty-four feet on Forth Street.

Appl. B. Parsons, Vice President of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., negotiated the
transaction.

The leasing of the store by the Na-
tional Drug Stores Corporation represents
the thirtieth in the chain which
this organization has opened during the

past twelve months in the most impor-
tant buildings and corners of this city
and other large cities throughout the
country.

Among the directors of the corpora-
tion are Henry Lockhart Jr. and Wil-
liam S. Griswold, both associated
with Perry S. Rockefeller and Charles
H. Sabin in the Union Oil Company and
other large enterprises. William D.
Tucker of the Goodrich-Lockhart Com-
pany; Richard S. Hunter, Vice-Presi-
dent of the Equitable Trust Com-
pany of New York; Robert H. Burrows, As-
sistant S. Rothwell and Harold T. Hart-
well. Among the officials of the com-
pany are William A. Harvey and
Thomas P. Karwin.

The lease just closed leaves but little
space remaining on the ground floor of
this building, which is justifying the
wisdom and foresight of those who, an-
ticipating the development of this sec-
tion, determined to transform a formerly
successful hotel into a great office
building. The corner, enjoying unusual
visibility and surface transportation fa-
cilities, is one of the most conspicuous
and important centers in the city.

The old grillroom of the Hotel Knick-
erbocker is not to be disturbed in the
conversion plans, and this space has re-
cently been leased to a well known res-
taurateur.

It is expected that the National Drug
Stores will be equipped and open for
business before May 1.

\$2,000,000 Lease in Atlas Portland
Cement Co. in New Cunard Building.

The second big lease was made in the
downtown financial district by the Atlas
Portland Cement Company, and involved
the entire fourteenth floor of the new
Cunard Building. It is for a twenty-one
year term, at an aggregate rental of
approximately \$2,000,000.

Other whole floor tenants in the build-
ing include the Owensboro Corporation (P.
A. Rockefeller), Consolidated Steel Cor-
poration, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies
Steamship Lines, International Motor
Truck Corporation, Punch-Edy & Co.,
Anacon Copper Mining Company (two
floors), Todd Shipyard Corporation and
Cochrane, Harper & Co. Bernard Wake-
field acted for the owners of the build-
ing in the closing of the lease.

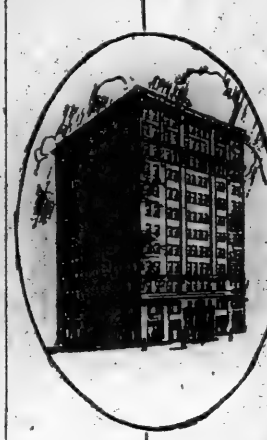


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LOCATED in the heart of the up-town commercial district, opposite Penn-
sylvania Station and General Post Office.
ACCESSIBLE by Seventh Ave. and Broadway Subways; Sixth and Ninth
Ave. Elevated; Hudson Tunnel; Eighth Ave., 34th St., and connecting
surface lines.
CONVENIENT to Pennsylvania and Grand Central Terminals, Ferry Con-
nections, Hotels, Department Stores, Fifth Avenue Shops, etc.
FULL FLOORS (200x120 feet) and OFFICE SPACE, divided to suit, are
available for immediate occupancy.

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High Class Modern
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Exceptionally Light

We offer for lease from May 1
OFFICES

In units of 1,000 to 5,000 Sq. Ft. or
ENTIRE FLOORS
Containing 7,800 Sq. Ft. of Space
N. A. BERWIN & CO.

Agents on premises
Telephone, Vanderbilt 4462

OFFICE SPACE

The Top Floor (25th) in
43 EXCHANGE PLACE
6,233 sq. ft. Wonderful Light

Wm. A. White & Sons

Established 1868

46 Cedar Street

Tel. John 5700

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Entire Floor to Lease ALBERMARLE BUILDING

24th St. & Broadway
17,000 Square Feet
Excellent Light

Possession April 1st, 1921

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, INC.

12 East 44th Street

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SAINT DENIS OFFICES

BROADWAY at 110 STREET

DESIRABLE OFFICES
at REASONABLE RENTS

Immediate possession.

Building all wired for
telephone connections

840 Broadway, Spear & Co., Apts.
Street level, Renting Agent
on premises

Unopposed and
uncontested.

OFFICES FOR RENT

420 ST. FIFTH AVE.

500 Per Month Upward

Large, Small, Single, Suites.

WALTER J. SALMON

17 WEST 42ND ST.

Telephone, Vanderbilt 41

BEAUTIFUL STORE FOR RENT

TWO LARGE SHOW WINDOWS

1,000 SQUARE FEET

40 YEARS LEASE

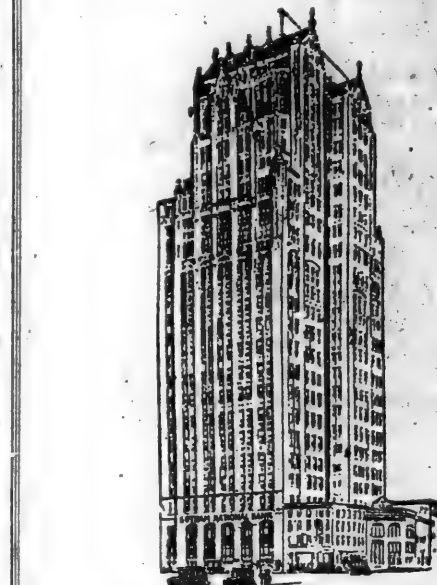
Hotel Algonquin Annex.

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Part of SHOWROOM
TO LET
ENCORE, 906 BROADWAY.

Now 80% Rented Gotham National Bank Building



24-STORY OFFICE BUILDING

BROADWAY at COLUMBUS CIRCLE

10 TRANSIT LINES at THE DOOR

Offices in Small
and Large Units

\$3.00 PER
SQ. AND UP

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

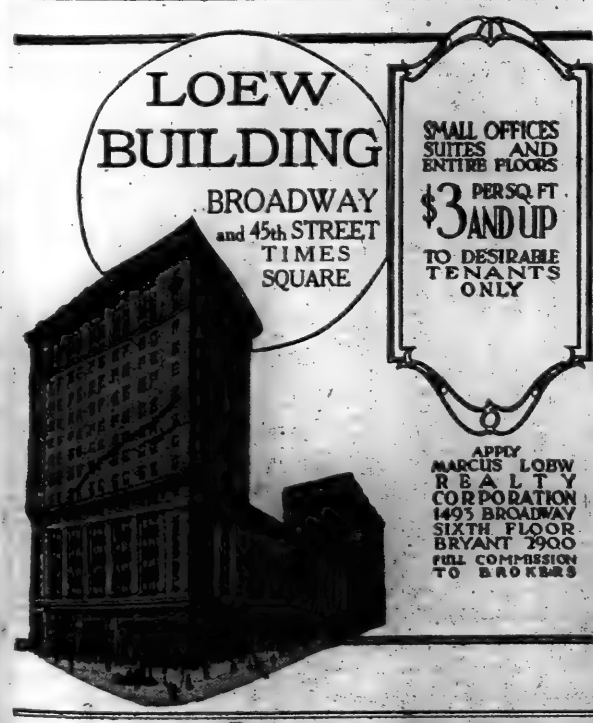
GOthAM NATIONAL BANK

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1823 BROADWAY at COLUMBUS CIRCLE

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BROADWAY and 45th STREET

TIMES
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SMALL OFFICES
SUITES AND
ENTIRE FLOORS

\$3 PER SQ. FT.
AND UP

TO DESIRABLE
TENANTS
ONLY

APPLY
MARCUS LOEW
REALTY
CORPORATION

1495 BROADWAY

SIXTH FLOOR

BRYANT 7900

FULL COMMISSION
TO BROKERS

FANCHER BLDG.

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CORNER GREENWICH

Small, light offices for im-
mediate or later possession.

\$40. PER MONTH

AND UPWARD

Apply at building or

Walter J. Salmon

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5th Ave. & 44th St.

Exceptionally attractive office to lease.

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BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVE.

Will Alter to Suit Tenant

WHEELER-REALLY CORP.

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TO LET
ENCORE, 906 BROADWAY.

27 West 18th St. Entire 6-Story Building With Enclosed Driveway

Size 50 x 92
36,500 Sq. Ft.

Can be connected with

GREENHUT BUILDING
45 West 18th Street

Having 85,000 sq. ft. on a floor
Fully sprinklered

Very Low Rent

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Every Rapid Transit System has a Station at 18th, afford-
ing service to all parts of the Four Boroughs, as well
as near-by New Jersey via Hudson Tubes.

For all further particulars, apply to the Co-Brokers

Joseph Day CROSS & BROWN Spear & Co.
67 Liberty St. 15 East 41st St. 340 Broadway
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AGENT ON PREMISES
BROKERS PROTECTED

Miller-Maid Building

42-46 WEST 33rd ST.

Adjacent to

Hotel & Railroad Terminals

In units of

300 to 1500 Sq. Ft.

Reasonable Rents

All Conveniences

T. A. & J. J. Fogarty

On The Premises
Your Own Broker

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

290 Park Avenue

48th to 49th Sts.

In this new Seventeen story Apart-
ment House there are a few House-
keeping and Semi-housekeeping

APARTMENTS

FOR SALE AND FOR RENT

Restaurant on Premises Hotel Service Available

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Managing Agents

15 EAST 49th STREET Plaza 9200

TO LET FOR BUSINESS. Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURING BLDGS.

1-Story, 12,000 Sq. Ft. \$1,000

1-Story, 12,000 Sq. Ft. \$1,000

1-Story, 12,000 Sq. Ft. \$1,000

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1-Story, 12,000 Sq. Ft. \$1,000

1-Story, 12,000 Sq. Ft. \$1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Two Double Houses. Immediate

delivery. No. 100, size 22 ft. 6 in. x 36 ft. 3 in.

over all, 3 rooms and bath; 10 ft. 6 in.

No. 101, size 22 ft. 6 in. x 36 ft. 3 in.

3 rooms and bath; 10 ft. 6 in. over all.

Bottoms construction; looks like brand

new; at a reasonable price; ready for

immediate occupancy. Price \$1,000.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.

100 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

Phone West 1000

ST. 100 WEST—A perfect gem of a three-

story dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 1/2 baths; ex-

tra masonry; built by hand; white painted

woodwork throughout; French glass doors;

modern plumbing and electric fixtures; very

well located; see any time; price

very reasonable.

NEAR WEST END AV. IN THE TOP

Magnificent home for sale or rent; 12

rooms, 3 baths; beautiful garden; view

priced at \$25,000; elaborate electrical sys-

tem; roof garden; immediate possession.

Charles Davies, 61 East 23d St. Van der

Wegh 0175.

SUPREME BARGAIN FOR EASY AMER-

ICAN RESIDENTS. 121 WEST 10th ST.

OVER 15,000 SQ. FT. OF SPACE; 12

CALIBRE; FIRST REASONABLE OFFER

OVER 12,000 SQ. FT. OF SPACE; 12

WEST 10th ST.

DOWNTOWN DWELLINGS

Positively the best of the city; 12th St.

and 13th St.; 12th St. and 13th St.

and 14th St.; 12th St. and 13th St.

and 14th St.; 12th St. and 13th St.

MENT'S WAR

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CO.
\$ 125.
FALLING
apartment, 3
month; be-
- on west
ree months,
psa.
apartment,
th; particu-
-una, wanted
\$ 6007.

COUPLE desire
housekeeping
also: \$150; re-
when taken; -
THREE ROOM
lagoon, Square
Downtown. -
SEND details to
S. H. Van W

WANTED, 4 pe-
1000. C. V.
COUPLE want
must, Bronx;

FUR

39TH (cor. Lex

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2nd A.V.)
floor, con-
bath and
Southern ex-
162 West
Four rooms,
Schuyler
kitchenette,
west 43rd
bath; \$150
really live,
are enough
decorated;
3) 4 rooms
Immediate
East 44th
neighborhood,
near
priser apart-

ments)- balance of large 5-room complete Appx.	WITH 12 WEST floor; single bath; restle-
2 bath; all 30.	8TH, 342 WEST Bath; restle-
house- ing- ncr.	10TH, 316 WEST Bath; suitable timed.
Decorated exceptional	6TH, 68 WEST NISHED DOUB TRACITY; KIT B1
and three 1183.	5TH, 68 WEST electricity, par residence.
rooms and \$1,950 per half, 2,398	6TH, 50 WEST lvely furnished
er furnished Alfred P. 4396.	10TH, 316 WEST NISHED DOUB TRACITY; KIT B1
ec.	TOTAL, WEST-N men, attractive Circle 5008, ext
	TOTAL, 28 WEST room; electric

Improvement; refer-
roadway; 4-6-
high roads; or Juices
away back 3961.
on Hill Av.
and N. Y.
at picnic-
ing; elevator
on prem-
ises. bath.
a swimming
pool. Janitor.
suites, or
bungalows; newly

FLIGHT: KITCHEN
14TH ST., 55A W.
business couple;
14TH, 45 WEST;
couple;
14TH, 10 WEST;
ENETTE PRIVI;
10TH, 2 WEST;
FURNISHED IN
ENETTE PRIVI;
RAY FRANKLIN;
10TH, 14 WEST;
couple; telephone;
10TH, 105 WEST;
good beds; elevator;
11TH, 111 WEST;
business room; all
privileges; electric
10TH, 27 WEST;
steam heat, sleep
10TH ST., 318 W.
looking Rudor
10TH, 108 WEST;

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STPA. 30.)
rooms, 1,000; in-
studio
FIRE-
equipped
rooms, Van-
ice.
one floor,
with pas-
sage to
back and
front, many
bathrooms,
permanent
telephone
line.
Cable TV
equipment.
Call
STPA. 30.)

Double and single
flues; \$2-110.

STEE, 35 W
rooms, 12-130 and
private bath; \$100.

STEE, 351 WEST
1st House; electric
water;
\$100.

STEE, 35 WEST
rooms, \$100
triple.

STEE, 350 WEST
above bath; \$100.

STEE, 304 WEST
room, private or
reference.

STEE, 2346 Brown
like two-room
1 1/2 bks.

STEE, 36 WEST
Cunningham Water, M

STEE, 37 WEST
mining water; refi

Elevators:
 Apartments:
 unoccupied
 available.
 on E. C.
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1

1992

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OGRAHER AND BOOKER

GIRL, BRITISH,
RED ST. AND BROADWAY.

REQUIRE A NUMBER OF GIRLS,
18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, TO
ACT AS PARCEL WRAPPING
GIRLS.
EXPERIENCE IN BOTH.

Apply, Employment Office, 5th Floor,
etc.

GIRL, wanted for clerical work; must be
good at figuring and able to learn opera-
tions; experience not necessary, but desirable.
W 129 Times.

GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, FOR CLERICAL
OR STOCK WORK, LAIRIE BULK HOUSE;
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. A G
GIRL, about 16 years old, to do clerical

performed; must have reference and
letters' experience. Apply at
Klan M., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER with good school
mature experience; state age,
education, experience, salary.
M 14-7 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in
Ct. state in care handwriting
house, age and salary desired. J
Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, girl to answer or
must have knowledge of stenography
typewritten. Answer 10 East
Charles C. Kerley, 122 West 2nd St.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant and
bookkeeper. State age, education,
for bright young lady; call before 5
131 West 44th.

STENOGRAPHER, must have experience
in bookkeeping and dictating; must
be married; no Swedes; \$25. Real Ma

PHOTOGRAPHER - Advertising
a clever assistant with sub

B-3; b6; b7C; **Wanted:** 681 Brooks Lane, Apt. 2, Baltimore, Md.

GOVERNORS, AMERICAN OR ENGLISH WITH HIGHEST REFERENCES; MUST SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. W 430 Times

GOVERNOR, with knowledge of French, for five-year-old girl. Call Stecher, 200 E. 9th St., Baltimore 10.

GOVERNOR, for two children. Apply mornings, 205 East 7th, Phone Plaza 3-2424.

GOVERNOR, experienced, well educated only, Kern Beach Spg. Hotel #1, George, Brooklyn, Clark #8, subway station.

DRL, to do errands and shopping for domestic help. Call Mrs. M. J. O'Connell, at Mr. McMahon Kline, His West 48th.

GOVERNOR, experienced plain cook, dressmaker, seamstress, hair dresser, etc.; family; three adults; refer. required—Telephone Vanderbilt 4919, or write Box 100, 1000 Lexington Ave., New York 17.

performance. Mental education, experience salary. \$7 per Time Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, must be very good typewriter operator, fluent in English, teach. Write in detail, stating references, to: Mrs. C. A. Smith, 1000 Lexington Ave., New York 17.

STENOGRAPHER, dictaphone operator desired; Christiana Firm, 2nd Floor, 2nd Bldg., 211 West 10th.

STENOGRAPHER in industrial office; must be experienced; salary \$4.00. See Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, also knows operating dictaphone machine; must have many references; salary \$4.00. See Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, no law office; must be experienced; details. 4-150 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, exp. 3 yrs. plus; position; salary \$4.00. Phone Metropolitan Co.

THBOARD OPERATOR,
Woolen Co., 215 4th Ay.

HOUSEWORKER, general, white, for four-room apartment; can live in or out. All day. \$100.00. 633 W. 20th St.

HOUSEWORKER, general, white girl; no washing; small family; good wages. 215 Madison St.

HOUSEWORKER, white, good cook, small family; no laundry; \$400. references. AP. 1000 W. 10th St.

LADY, experienced, charming teacher of refinement and personality; \$25 start; also experienced teacher; full particulars. R. 225 Times.

MAID wanted for general household; two in family. Box 100, Woodmere, L. I. Telephone 2-1000.

MODELS, SIZE 16, COATS AND SUITS: NO SKIRT TO THE ON; LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY. M. S. SAUFMAN, 6 WEST 12TH ST.

NETT CLERK—Apply after 5 o'clock; references. 1000 W. 10th St.

TELEGRAMS, SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, \$45 month, board and room, long experience. 1000 W. 10th St.

TYPIST—Must be accurate as speed; also able to cut AI stencil; also experienced in bookkeeping and filing. No experience and salary exp. 215 Times.

UNITED STATES Immigration department wants: electric, intelligent, well-educated young men; also typewriters; stenographers; and interpreters. Central directory, Rm. W 422 Times.

TYPIST—Publishing house has openings for experienced typewriter operators and starting salary desired. P. 20 Downtown.

WOMAN, experienced, rapid typewriter office. Write salary, age. P. 20 Downtown.

TYPIST, able to stenograph (shorthand) and take notes from clippings; \$10 Times Downtown.

ST. Young lady, with life insurance preferred. Apply Room 1000.

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...G LADY, by importing velvet
...t be very attractive; to show
...house sample line and be great
...the performance and value

[illegible]

U WOMAN to take general
ician's office; hours 12 to
F 5:32 Times.

SEAL NEWARK BRANCH, 2210 KINGS
 AVENUE
OPERATOR on Elliott-Baker operating ma-
 chine; experience necessary. \$ 62 times
 weekly.
OPERATOR and dresser for dressing
 establishments. Mrs. Kahn, 140 West 47th.
REPRESENTATIVE
 To represent the Baratz Jewish book house
 publishing in the English language, exclusive
 territory, lower part of New York, New Jersey
 and Connecticut, call or write weekly
 American Jewish Book Co., 10-12 A. M.
 Street, New York City.
SALESMAN, must be of good appearance
 and energetic, to sell high class typewriters
 in high-class undertow shop. Call
 A. N. Swann 24 West 29th.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, detail of
 experience not necessary if have
 bookkeeping knowledge. \$ 25.00 per
 week.

EMPLOYMENT 44-45
 WEST 42ND ST.
 ROOMS
PERSONNEL EXCHANGE,
 20 JOHN ST.

KEY-STEEN, accurate; nice office
 STENO, gen. office routine. \$ 45.00
 weekly.

COLLECTION, camp, survey,
 own letters; discharges; released
 NO HIGH PRICES.

THEATRE AND PICTURE
 SHOWS
 Broadway and Times Square
 switchboard experience) wanted
 first; accuracy more necessary
 preferred; opportunities also for
 managers and for experienced
 typists.

SALESMAN WANTED
 14-15 WEST 42ND ST.

PERSONNEL CO.
Cortia

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OTOMENT SPECIALISTS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE
Wanted to Purchase

WANTED-Pay full value contents about
clothes, houses; plates, books, pictures,
etc.-Braz. Miller, 130 University Pl.
Stuyvesant Bldg.

PUBLIC NOTICE

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT MR. ABRAHAM GOODMAN ON FEB. 9, 1921, will give away \$1000.00 in cash to the first person, Brooklyn, to send A New York address to Mr. Abraham Goodman who is presenting it as on or about Feb. 18, 1921

JULIAN STONE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We, the undersigned, will not be responsible in contracts or obligations executed in our name by one William Webster.

QUINCY & SCHROEDER, INC.
Chas. & Ohio R. R. No. 5, 2611, issued
Aug. 14, 1920, in name William A. Webster.
man, Waterbury, Conn.

E EXCHANGE

the best makes. Rate 65 cents a line.

OLDSMOBILE 1930 touring, 45; exceptionally good: \$1,800. 238 West 54th.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916 touring, \$325; like new, many extras. Silverstein, 4644 Columbus.

OWEN MAGNETIC touring cars and roadsters. BARRAINS. CAL. AUTUMN 1937.

OVERLAND 1929 8-passenger touring, like new. 132 West 90th. Silver 1774.

PACKARD Coupe 1936; steel.

full economist; perfect condition; body; \$9,800; bargain for quick sale. Call Mr. Slater, Murray Hill 9331, between 9 and 10 A. M.

PACKARD Twin SIX TOWN BROOKMAN
IN GOOD CONDITION.
A. HARTMAN.
1,008 Dean St., Brooklyn Prospect Hill

PACKARD Fleetwood town car, twin 6 model; 2-35; paint, tires, mechanical condition good; bargain at \$1,600. McFarlan Auto Co., 1,980 Broadway.

PACKARD TOURING 2-35.

Beautiful 7-passenger; looks like new; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Haynes, 323 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

PACARD Late Model Sedan, All Conditions.
A. HARTOG.
1,006 Dean St., Brooklyn. **Prorogues: 744.**

PACARD 1940 Sedan; also four-passenger sport. Cook-Macconnan, 630 5th av.

FAIGE 1930 Green Brook touring model; excellent condition; price \$570. See Mr. Edsall, Moramers 586, after 6 P. M.

FAIGE 7-passenger touring, 1919, like new, 182 West 90th, River 1773.

PEERLESS 1930 sedan, used 3 months; exceptional. Stark, 2810 W'ray. Col.

PIERCE-ARROW 1920 35 TOURING
Splendid condition. Murray Hill 167.

PIERCE-ARROW 1910 dual valve 7-pass-
ger; setting estate; sacrifice. 100 W. 8th.

PIERCE-ARROW "as" landaulet; low
model; bargain. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

PIERCE-ARROW 1916 runabout; also tour-
ing car. Seen 123 West 64th. Meyer.

RENAULT, BREWSTER CLOSED ROV.
elegant; prominently owned; price reason-

1916. 24th Century Auto, 3200 West 56th N.
REO sedan, 1930; 6 months old, almost new;
run 2,000 miles; \$2,150 cash. Phone 710-
70 2482. Mr. Schwartz.

HOAHER, late 1926 Sedan; used 3 months;
rare opportunity to get cash. Stark, G.
Columbus 4686, 1010 Broadway.

KOLLS-ROYCE Sport Model, 4 passenger,
like new; sacrifice. 1,801 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1930 6-passenger touring;
sacrifice. 122 West 90th. River 1772.

STANDARD 8 1920 Touring, Good Condition.
A. HARTOG.

1,008 Dean St., Brooklyn. Prospect 7148

STEARNS coupe, 1920, 4-cylinder.
STEARNS touring, 1920, 4-cylinder.
STEARNS touring, 1918, 4-cylinder.
STEARNS sedan, 1918, 4-cylinder.
STEARNS runabout, 1915, 4-cylinder.
CHANDLER 4-pass. 1920 enclosed 6-cylinder.
OVERLAND coupe, 1920, 4-cylinder.

Prices right. Open Lincoln's Birthday.
Stearns Co., 418 West 58th. 7903 Citea.

STUDEBAKER touring car, 6-cylinder 1916;
real bargain; demonstration given; 1916
236 West 59th.

WINTON LIMOUSINE, 1919, 43 H. P.
IN A. CONDITION.
A. HARBO, 3,
1,006 Dean St., Brooklyn. Prospect 794.
WINTON landulet, good condition; cheap.
Car at 190 Diamond St., Brooklyn. Green-
point 5541.

EXTREME REDUCTIONS.
FORD COUPE-1920; used only few miles
and like new throughout; some extra equip-
ment; \$475.
OVERLAND-Late 1920 touring; driven only
3,000 miles and "good as new throughout";
six tires and other extra equipment; \$400.

REO—Late 1917 six-cylinder tour; reconditioned LIKE NEW; very reasonable.
 APPERON—1919 four-pass. chimney radiator; in excellent condition; a sacrifice at \$175.
 DODGE—1930 touring; like new; two extra tires, bumper, radiator, cover, etc.; very reasonable.
 COUPE—Late 1919 four-pass. coupe; used very little and in exceptional condition throughout.
 WILLARD SEDAN—1920 model five-pass. four-door sedan; in excellent condition; \$1.275.

STUDEBAKER SEDAN—1920 Model custom built suburban sedan; reconditioned like new and factory guaranteed, at \$1,450, less the new car list.

STUDEBAKER ECONOMICAL FAMILY CAR—A beautiful 1919 Studebaker touring, equipped with two extra auxiliary chairs accommodating seven passengers; refinished a Brewster green body with black fenders and trim; genuine hand-tooled leather upholstery that is absolutely no less than the latest new, and motor and all moving parts overhauled; this factory reconditioned car offers every advantage of a brand new car.

substantial reduction.
STUDEBAKER REBUILT CAR DEPT.,
1700 Broadway, Cor. 54th St.
AUTOMOBILES
Money loaned by Finance Storage Warehouse Corp., 8 Columbus Circle. Cal. reg.

Motor Trucks.
PACKARD 7½-ton worm drive, self-starting,
electric lights, van body.
PACKARD 3-ton chain drive chassis.
PACKARD 2-ton worm drive chassis.
PACKARD 2-ton chain drive chassis.

UNITED - 654 chassis and cab.
GARDNER 54-ton dumper, good
holes and body.
DEO 2-ton chassis and cab.
WHITE 34-ton chassis.
BROOKLYN BRANCH
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N.Y.
1410 DEAN ST PROSPECT HILL.
NASH Quad truck, 34-ton, 4-wheel
drive, 1000 cu. yd. capacity.
perfect running order: CHEAP TO QUICK
BUYER. See Moras & Co., 41 Mills R.
Astor, L. I., opposite East 184 St. Ferry.
STEWART 1919, 2-ton, rack body and cab.

used 11 months; exceptional dogmatism;
BILLEN 1917, 2-ton, covered, rear
Good buy, 2.50; cash, 1.90 East St.
Brooklyn, Prospect 7142.

STEWART 2-ton truck, stake body, with
shield; run about 1,500 miles; in first-class
condition, Joseph Robinson, 36 Prospect St.
Newark, N. J.

PACKARD, 3 1/2 tons, model D dump, com-
ment running condition; make offer. E. F.
Williams, 608 West 51st, Circle 5151.

BETHLEHEM 1920, 3 1/2 tons, stake body,
used 8 months; will sacrifice. E. F. W.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOISTS.

I will give you loan on your car at 10% simple storage charges if you will have it stored for the Winter. 3125 Circle.

WANTED on consignment; we charge 5 per cent. commission for selling; records assured. Flatbush Motor Car Co. 270 Flat-

34th AV. Brooklyn. Open evenings.
 CACILLAC, touring body, 35 or 51 model
 7-passenger. W. A. Truck Auto Co. All
 prices \$525.00.
 PARTY will exchange 5-passenger
 sedan for Buick roadster and cash. Phone
 Beach Brook 2674.
 AUTOMOBILES—1,000 WANTED.
 Highest prices paid; bring car or phone.
 400 East 183d. Melrose 5785.
 Automobiles for Rent.
 PONTIAC-ARROW, attractive limousine.

formed chauffeur, absolute private appearance; shopping, \$3.75 hour; reasonable for week. John Kay, Harlan 4387.

PRIN SIX driving, beautiful car, shopping \$2.50, driving \$3.50, opera \$7, monthly \$400; excellent service. Columbus 3072.

FAKE one, two persons 110th St. to 5th St. every morning, return evening, private Buick touring car. B 561 Times.

CADILLAC, beautiful car; opera \$6; shopping \$2.50; monthly \$350; excellent service. Circle 4318.

CADILLAC Private Handling Service, 16

West 56th St. Cares 2305. First-class
price at reasonable rates. monthly specialty
DOLLE & Kneass; hourly or monthly sum
R. Elliot, Tremont 2124.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILES TRAINING BY EXPERTS.
Complete class course \$60, with driving
90; weekly payments. Ask for Catalogue at
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL.
525 West 57th St., at Broadway.
Leading School—Founded 1908.

AUTO INSTRUCTORS.

2nd West Avenue St.
Gower, Chauffeurs, Mechanics, Schuman
WEST 8103 T. M. C. A.,
302 West 67th St., New York.
Get booklet and pass. Special ladies' dress

Army Orders and Assignments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The War Department has published the following orders today:

1. Col. P. A. F. A. to 14th, San Francisco; thence to Manila.

2. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

3. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

4. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

5. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

6. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

7. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

8. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

9. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

10. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

11. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

12. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

13. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

14. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

15. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

16. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

17. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

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19. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

20. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

21. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

22. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

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42. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

43. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

44. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

45. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

46. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

47. Maj. W. B. to 11th; thence to Manila.

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The Civil Service.

City.

An examination has been ordered for male

candidates for the position of

clerk in the office of the

commissioner of the

department of the

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The examination will be held

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The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Pressure fell

Wednesday over the Atlantic and Gulf

States and is expected high over the Rocky

Mountains and Pacific regions and the

Pacific States. Rain has fallen within the

last twenty-four hours over the North

Atlantic and the Mississippi River. The temperature

continued considerably above normal Wednes-

day except in the Southwest.

A disturbance which was central over

South Louisiana Wednesday night will move

northward attended by general precipita-

tion, mostly in the form of rain, in the

next twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

The temperature will continue above nor-

mal in all sections.

FOR TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Northern New York—Cloudy Thursday;

Friday snow, not much change in tempera-

ture.

Southern New England—Cloudy Thursday;

Friday rain or snow, not much change in

temperature.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Thursday; Fri-

day rain or snow, not much change in tem-

perature.

Western New York—Cloudy Thursday; Fri-

day rain or snow, not much change in tem-

perature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four

hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the

thermometer at the local office of the United

States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1921. 1920. 1919. 1918. 1917.

3 A. M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

6 A. M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

9 A. M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

12 M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

3 P. M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

6 P. M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

9 P. M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

12 M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

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12 M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

3 P. M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

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12 M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

3 P. M. 32.0 34.0 36.0 38.0 40.0

however, Chairman Norton of the board announced that the plan of

ANOTHER DROPS OUT OF WHITE ATTACK

Senator A. A. Jones Is Unwilling to Aid Move to Elect New Party Chairman.

MEETING SEEMS UNLIKELY

Party Leaders Believe Executive Committee Will Decide Against Early Call of National Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—While Robert W. Woolley, former Interstate Commerce Commissioner, asserted tonight that the request for a meeting of the Democratic National Committee on March 1 would be granted, the consensus of opinion among Democratic leaders here was that no meeting would be held at that date, and that the Executive Committee of the National Committee, which will meet on Feb. 17, will uphold Chairman George White in his contention that a general meeting is unnecessary now.

Friends of Mr. White, who charge that Committee Chairman Thomas B. Love of Texas, Mr. Woolley and others who supported W. G. McAdoo for the nomination for President, are trying to force out White as Chairman, were more insistent than ever that no general meeting would be called when it was learned that Senator A. A. Jones of New Mexico, had asked that his name be withdrawn from the petition for the meeting.

This request came on the heels of the statement made by Mrs. Beattie S. Pike of Ohio, that her name should be withdrawn. Both Senator Jones and Mrs. Pike made it known that they were not prepared to back a movement to hasten the retirement of Mr. White.

Mr. White probably will begin a series of conferences here tomorrow to obtain the opinion of Democratic leaders as to the advisability of calling a general meeting. Mr. Woolley expects to see Mr. White, and while he expresses only the most kindly feelings for the National Chairman, there are some who believe the latter is in a mood to resent what Messrs. Love and Woolley have been doing.

Mr. Woolley announced today that two more members of the National Committee—Samuel M. Hickett of Nevada and A. B. Titlow of Washington—had telegraphed that they wished to sign the petition. Therefore, Mr. Woolley stated, "the vote for a meeting of the full committee on March 1 remains unchanged, fifty-six of the members standing by the petition as presented."

Mr. Woolley made public a letter from Senator Jones in which the latter said: "On Saturday night last you called me up over the telephone and asked me if I was willing to join in a request that a meeting of the Democratic National Committee be called. I was not advised that anything more than a formal request was intended, or that you had in mind any specific question which would be considered by the committee. The request as published presents a situation which I deem most unfortunate. In the circumstances I believe it would be unwise to have a meeting of the committee at this time, and I therefore respectfully ask that my name be withdrawn from the request for the call of the committee."

In his reply to this letter Mr. Woolley wrote: "The telegram signed by Mr. Love sent to the members of the National Committee is clearly indicated that the meeting was for the purpose of discussing the forces of progress. You recall I so stated in my purpose in the phone to you. Before he left for Texas, Mr. Love told me that he, too, had discussed the matter with you, and that you were in entire sympathy with the idea of preparing promptly for a decisive action, and that you were in entire sympathy with the idea of preparing promptly for a decisive action, and that you were in entire sympathy with the idea of preparing promptly for a decisive action."

Mr. Love told me that he, too, had discussed the matter with you, and that you were in entire sympathy with the idea of preparing promptly for a decisive action, and that you were in entire sympathy with the idea of preparing promptly for a decisive action, and that you were in entire sympathy with the idea of preparing promptly for a decisive action."

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WOMEN VOTERS OPPOSE KNIGHT'S LABOR BILL

Mrs. Vanderlip, Announcing Decision, Says Mark Daly Favored It, So 'Danger Is Certain.'

CALLS IT A 'STEP BACKWARD'

Operator Resents Charges of 'Looting the Public' and of Fixing the Price.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Unless the bill for Government regulation of the coal industry, organized labor's opposition to it will be yielding, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today told a Senate committee. The declaration chief of the labor movement, together with prolonged and at times heated contest before the committee over an allegation by Representative Huddleston, Democrat, of Alabama, to the effect that coal mine operators had indulged in "wholesale looting of the public," and that the National Coal Association had been "to do with fixing the prices," took up the entire day.

Mr. Huddleston's statement was flatly denied by J. D. A. Morrow, Vice President of the coal association, and when the Representative said he had a stenographic transcript of Directors' meetings in which prices were discussed, Chairman La Follette took a hand. He called upon W. B. Reed, Secretary of the association, to produce original copies of all such records, but was informed that they had been destroyed after being summarized in formal minute books.

The association's lawyer examined all the records, Mr. Reed said, before they went into permanent form, and Chairman La Follette suggested this was "editing by attorney."

Mr. Morrow asserted that agents of the Calder committee on reconstruction had "spent two days and two nights in our offices," and that he had insisted that every association record be examined by them.

"Call on the Calder Committee for our records," he added. "They took what they wanted and we don't know whether they have ever brought the papers back, now, though they got them Dec. 1."

Mr. Huddleston agreed to return tomorrow with the transcript, although he told the committee he could not say how it came into his possession.

President Gompers related his general objection to the regulatory legislation, saying that the Sherman Anti-Trust law and Lever act for war-time food and fuel control had been turned against labor. Provisions of the Calder bill, insofar as they may be applied to labor, he said, would be a "step backward."

"Laws designed to control business," he said, "are likely to be construed by the courts to control labor, to the men up to their jobs." Labor is the life blood of human beings; business is something else.

"You can outlaw men, but you cannot outlaw work when their interests, their constitutional rights, are being impaired."

The North Dakota League is still the issue. The league, which has been the subject of much controversy, is a strong probability. William Lemke, long Townley's confidential attorney and right-hand man, has seized the reins in North Dakota, where he was elected Attorney General by the league organization last year.

Mr. Lemke's seizure of power may result in Old Leader Quitting National Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 10.—A. C. Townley has been deposed as a boss of the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota, and his early retirement as head of the national organization was held today by some of his friends to be a strong probability.

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COMPERS PROTESTS COAL CONTROL BILL

Tells the Senate Committee That Unions Will Fight It Unless They Are Exempted.

CALLS IT A 'STEP BACKWARD'

Operator Resents Charges of 'Looting the Public' and of Fixing the Price.

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GERMAN PROPAGANDA FLOODS CONGRESSMEN

Mass of Literature Pours in to Influence Protests Against Alleged Negro Force on the Rhine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The action of Colonel F. W. Galbraith, commander of the American Legion, in ordering Edmund von Mach, German propagandist, out of his office yesterday when von Mach asked Galbraith to speak at a New York meeting of protest against French occupation of Germany with colored troops, caused much interest in Congress today, and Senators and Representatives began to comment on the flood of petitions on this matter that had poured in upon them in the last three months.

The charges of Secretary Colby to Senator Kellogg that these petitions were part of a general German propaganda led to talk of an investigation.

Some of the literature received here indicates though periodically a copy of Viereck's American Monthly for January, 1921, was sent to each Congressman. A favorite form of German propaganda is a copy of Viereck's American Monthly for January, 1921, was sent to each Congressman. A favorite form of German propaganda is a copy of Viereck's American Monthly for January, 1921, was sent to each Congressman.

In this monthly von Mach asserted that in the twelve weeks previous to publication the German people had signed to the petitions. Viereck disclosed the source of the propaganda as an American commission investigating affairs in Ireland "to take up the matter of the use of colored troops by France, but was told that the committee was dealing solely with Ireland."

Representative Britten of Illinois, author of a resolution for a recall of the troops he withdrew, confirmed von Mach's statement that he would speak at the New York meeting. Senator Borah said he told von Mach he would not accept any invitations to speak during the session of Congress.

Mr. Britten said he expected to hold hearings on his resolution as soon as all of them had been turned against him. He said he had been told that the German people object to any races other than white remaining in the occupied territory, he asserted.

One batch of the petitions on the subject forwarded through Representative Fuller of Illinois, contained about 1,300 names of residents of La Salle. Almost all of the names were persons of German origin. A favorite form of German propaganda is a copy of Viereck's American Monthly for January, 1921, was sent to each Congressman.

Another piece of literature is an excerpt from "The Shame of France" written by Ray Beveridge in the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten. Miss Beveridge had difficulty with the State Department over passports during the war.

AUTO KILLS WOMAN IN STORM

Two Struck at Crossing and One Ailments on Running Board.

One woman was killed and another suffered from hysteria when struck by an automobile during the storm at Ocean Parkway and Beverly Road, Brooklyn, last night. The dead woman was Mrs. Rose Sitkov, 40 years old, of 580 Coney Island Avenue. The other woman is Minnie Rosenberg.

The women were crossing the street when struck by a car driven by Charles Schackel, a furniture dealer. Patrolman Graham arrested Schackel, who said he did not see the women, but that when his automobile turned right he stopped. He found Minnie Schlinger on the running board and went back and picked up Mrs. Sitkov.

Two detectives from Commissioner Enright's office, sent to search the place for the lost automobile, found it in a saloon, and no particular protest was made against the investigation of the case. The car was found in the rear of the saloon, and the two detectives were sent to search the place for the lost automobile.

FIDDLE AND XYLOPHONE RELIEVE TARIFF TALK

House Committee Gets Sympathetic Evidence to Show Need of Protection for Instrument Makers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—House tariff constructors for the job of tariff makers for the violin and xylophone makers of the "violin" schedule and W. R. Clymer of Columbus, Ohio, was on hand with an armful of fiddles to contend that American fiddle makers did just as good a job as any in the world.

Clymer defied the tariff-makers to detect differences in tone. It looked as though a clash of experts was coming when Chairman Fordney announced that the violin makers had made a few yards of musical cordwood to demonstrate their case. That the Representative Young, Republican, of North Dakota, who disclosed himself to the committee as a man of accomplishments, was as a sentimentalist by thumping out the mournful strains of "How Dry I Am."

The musician complied with the suggestion and in a moment the measures of the old tune went rolling through the committee room and out into the wide corridors of the office building to the help of the committee members and on-lookers at with toes tapping and heads nodding. The Yankee Doodle was followed by "Dixie," just to avoid sectionalism.

The committee stenographer then addressed the Chairman: "How, Mr. Chairman, I am going to make a full and complete record of this testimony?"

Representative Fordney had not solved the stenographer's problem when Representatives of xylophone-makers, who have made a few yards of musical cordwood to demonstrate their case. That the Representative Young, Republican, of North Dakota, who disclosed himself to the committee as a man of accomplishments, was as a sentimentalist by thumping out the mournful strains of "How Dry I Am."

This has been a relief," said Chairman Fordney when the symphonic session of the committee ended. "We've had little music here except chin music up to now."

MOONEY ACCUSER IN DANGER

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Charles M. Flickert, former District Attorney, narrowly escaped death today when a bullet, which is believed to have been fired by an assassin, crashed through his office window on the ninth floor of the Kohl Building.

Flickert, who had been standing at the window, had just stepped aside when the shot shattered the heavy glass. A flood of anonymous letters has been received by Flickert during the last three weeks. The letters were uniformly of a threatening nature, but he said that he paid slight attention to them.

Ever since the conviction of Thomas J. Mooney for complicity in the bomb outrage here Flickert, who prosecuted Mooney, has been the object of threats.

SENATE'S SUGAR TARIFFS ON COTTON AND WOOL

Amendments to the Emergency Tariff Bill Also Increase Rates on Manufactured Goods.

COTTON TEST VOTE 36 TO 12

Contest Is Begun Over the Sugar Amendment—McCumber Wants Measure Pushed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Emergency Tariff bill, which is the unfinished business before the Senate, was unexpectedly brought up this afternoon and the cotton and wool amendments, proposed by the Committee on Finance, were passed. When the Senate adjourned the sugar amendment, which promises to produce a long debate, was under discussion. Tomorrow the bill will again be temporarily laid aside to dispose of appropriation measures.

Senator McCumber, in charge of the tariff measure, stated that on Saturday he would insist that it remain continuously before the Senate until disposed of.

There was just one test vote, that on the cotton amendment, which showed that the bill would pass by a large majority, with at least twelve Democrats supporting it. The vote was 36 to 12.

The cotton amendment provides for a duty of seven cents a pound on cotton having a staple of one and one-eighth inches or more, as well as a duty of seven cents a pound on all manufactured goods of which such cotton is a component part. The latter duty is in addition to the duty imposed on such manufactured materials under existing law.

The vote was as follows: FOR THE AMENDMENT, 34. Republicans, 24. Democrats, 10.

Against the Amendment, 12. Democrats, 10. Republicans, 2.

Realizing that there was no chance of defeating the wool amendment, the position leaders did not call for the vote and says on those amendments. The new wool duties, according to the grade, from 15 to 45 cents a pound. There is also a duty of 40 cents on goods of which wool, such as is suitable, is a component part.

The debate in favor of the proposed sugar amendment, which may increase the nation's sugar bill more than \$60,000, was led by Senator Borah of Idaho and Handell and Gay of Louisiana, while Senators Pomeroy, Harrison and Simmons directed the fight against its passage. Senator Pomeroy said that the amendment was no drafted as to aid the people without their knowledge.

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Boech Magneto Reduces Wages.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10.—The American Boech Magneto Company announced today a wage reduction of 15 per cent, affecting all factory employees. The reduction was made effective Feb. 15. The plant, which was closed in December, has for some weeks been gradually being re-opened, and at present several hundred are employed.

Chauffeur Sentenced for 6 Months to 3 Years for Stealing Mufflers.

Paul Erickson, a chauffeur, 28, of 763 Columbus Avenue, was sentenced to serve six months to three years in the penitentiary yesterday by Justices Moes, French and Herman, in Special Sessions, on a charge of shoplifting.

WONDERS OF SWEETNESS

In all probability oranges originally came from the flowery kingdom of China.

They may have existed there for ages, unknown to the rest of the world.

For the Chinese are a strangely secretive people, and so enticing a fruit was well worth hiding.

Especially if the Chinese oranges were anything like those wonders of sweetness served at CHILDS.

Delicious oranges, whole or sliced, also delicious orange juice.



Children

Special to The New York Times.

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MERCHANTS UPHOLD MILLER ON TRANSIT

Directors of Association Favor Unification of All Lines and Oppose Municipal Operation.

TRACTION BOARD APPROVED

Slight Hope of Extending Subways Unless Problem is Solved and Capital Attracted.

Governor Miller's traction program was approved yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York City. The report of the association's Committee on Public Utilities and the Law, which was endorsed in its entirety, declared that the traction facilities in New York were inadequate, that the structure of the industry was deteriorating and that no local authority capable of dealing with the situation existed. The report approved the Governor's suggestion for the unification of all traction lines, and repeated the association's opposition to municipal operation of the traction properties, but refrained from expressing an opinion as to the necessity of ultimate municipal ownership.

The report, which also approved the Governor's suggestion for the transfer of jurisdiction over all public utilities in New York, except the traction companies, to the present Public Service Commission of the Second District, included the following specific recommendations:

Want Local Men Named. "That the Merchants' Association approve and support Governor Miller's recommendation for the creation of a transit commission having exclusive and adequate plenary powers save as to the city's rights as to routes and pledges of its credit. Appointments to membership upon this commission should, in our judgment, be confined to men of standing in New York City, with adequate knowledge of the situation to assure intelligent judgment and such high standing as will assure public confidence in the findings. They should, moreover, be men free from any other public or political office, whose sole consideration in the working out of this problem will be the public interest."

The Merchants' Association concurs in Governor Miller's view as to the importance of the duties of a Public Service Commission; that it should be elevated to the dignity and standing of a high court; that its members should be appointed for terms approximating those of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and that its great functions are quasi-judicial.

Report by W. H. Kewen. The committee, which began a study of Governor Miller's traction message as soon as it could be obtained from Albany, consisted of James Gilbert White of J. G. White & Co., James M. Beck, Edward C. Blum of Abraham & Straus, Gerhardt M. Dahl, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, John C. Fames of the Imbrie Company, F. F. Fitzpatrick, President of the Midway Steel Spring Company, Ernest J. Handford, Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty and Trust Company, and Jesse I. Strauss of R. H. Macy & Co. In commenting upon the transit situation the report said in part:

As a matter of common knowledge, your committee regards the present traction facilities in Greater New York entirely inadequate for the public reasonable needs. The condition is steadily growing worse. Many operating properties are already in receiver's hands, and others must inevitably follow unless relief is afforded at an early date. The city has already invested approximately \$250,000,000 in subways, on which it is receiving no interest return. The interest on this large sum must be paid from taxes. Additional subways needed to meet the growing population of the city are estimated to cost about \$350,000,000, and their equipment about \$200,000,000 more, or a total of \$550,000,000. As the city has practically reached its debt limit, and is not receiving any return on its large subway investment, it is unable to borrow more money to build subways. Private capital cannot be induced to provide the additional facilities because of the huge losses investors have suffered in securities of existing traction companies, and the lack of any assurance of either safety or return in the future.

Considering the entire problem broadly, we regard it as of the utmost importance that the present traction facilities should be preserved and utilized in the most efficient possible way.

MILLER MAY SPEAK TODAY.

Albany Expects Statement on Reported Change Toward Home Rule.

Special to The New York Times. ALBANY, Feb. 10.—With Governor Miller still confined by illness to the Executive Mansion it was impossible to obtain today authoritative comment on reports from New York City which stated that the Governor, yielding to pressure from the Republican leaders in that city, had modified his transit program to the extent of making provision that the transit administration should become a vital factor in any legislation required to place the New York City transit lines on a basis where they can render efficient service.

Announcement was made tonight that the Governor would receive newspaper correspondents at the Executive Mansion tomorrow afternoon, when, it is presumed, he will have some statement to make on the transit situation.

Legislative leaders say they will have all the votes they need to put the Governor's plan through.

P. P. Capes of the Mayor's conference tonight made public the following statement:

"The report appearing in the press yesterday to the effect that the conference had introduced into the Legislature home-rule and municipal ownership bills to offset the Governor's transit program, is not true. The conference has had no bills introduced. The cities, through the conference, presented to the Legislature their problems, the solution of which they believe can be aided by new laws. The second function of the conference is to study all bills which are introduced and affect the administration of municipal affairs and afterward to inform the Legislature which the cities favor and which they oppose."

"The conference has informed the proper committees of the Legislature that the cities generally are opposed to the municipal ownership bills now before it. They prefer the Fowler bill, introduced in the conference, which contained regulatory provisions to which the cities generally believe every municipality should conform, and which would operate as a utility. The bills now before the Legislature do not contain these regulatory provisions. They were drafted to meet the conditions in New York City which conditions are necessarily entirely different from those in any other city in the State."

The Simpson-Hitts Home Rule constitutional amendment is identical with the home rule proposals introduced into the Legislature two years ago, and supported by the cities. It has no bearing whatever on the traction problem of the Governor's program."

"The conference will take no action on the traction problem until after the bills have been introduced and the cities have had an opportunity to study them. Conferences of the legal advisors of all the cities will then be called, and their action will determine the policy of the conference, which is simply advisory through which the city administrations express their opinions on bills before the Legislature. The city administrations, through its various committees, has been studying the traction problem for the last three years. It has all the data, legal and otherwise, that the cities need."

"The conference on March 3 is the regular midwinter meeting of the city officials, at which various municipal problems will be considered. It has not

been called for the specific purpose of considering the traction problem. If, however, the traction bills have been introduced by that time, they will be considered with the other legislation affecting the cities."

MILLER FIRM ON TRANSIT.

Republican Leaders Deny Shift to Recognize Home Rule.

Denial was made yesterday by Republican leaders prominent in the State organization of the report that Governor Miller had changed his traction plan for New York so that there would be some recognition of the "home rule" principle in his proposed bill and no immediate increase in fares to give the "temporary relief" mentioned in his traction message. The denial merely concerned the reported change, as it was admitted that any increase in fares was unlikely before a study of the situation by the proposed commission and a report. It also was said that the bill probably would reserve to the city all of its present rights and prerogatives in control over the traction companies, the difference of opinion being as to what constituted those rights and prerogatives.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, who was reported to have presented a compromise plan to the Governor, was discreetly silent and refused to deny or admit that he had presented such a plan. George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said that there had been no change in the Governor's attitude, but that certain details of his program had "leaked out." Mr. Glynn prophesied that when the Governor's plan became known through the introduction of the bill "all intelligent critics of his program would be silenced."

Senator Charles J. Hewitt, majority leader of the Senate, who came here for a conference on the proposed bill with the State of New Jersey, said that there had been no change in the Governor's traction program of which he knew. Senator Charles J. Hewitt, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, ridiculed the suggestion that the Governor faced revolt on his traction measure by some up-State Senators, all of whom are Republicans. "I believe the up-State Senators are for the Governor's traction program to a man," he said. "Any defection of Republican Senators will be among those from New York."

There is no change in the Governor's position so far as I know," said Chairman Glynn, who returned yesterday from Albany. "It is the general impression that the bill will retain for the Board of Estimate the power to have of arranging financial details, but the board will not be permitted to be a stumbling block to a proper solution of the transit problem."

The Governor has outlined in his message to the Legislature a general plan of vesting real authority in a commission so that the transit needs of the greatest city of the country may be met as they develop.

Mr. Glynn added that he did not expect any immediate increase in fares.

FARE MOVE ON LONG ISLAND.

Statutory Court to Hear Plea That Road is an Intra-State Line.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Vincent Victory, on behalf of the city, applied yesterday to Judge Edwin L. Garvin in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, for an order to convene a statutory court which would be asked to grant an order directing the Long Island Railroad and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company to show cause why they should not be restrained from charging the 20 per cent increase in passenger rates, as provided by a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Judge Garvin said that he would call the session of the statutory court to be composed of Judge Martin B. Manton of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Thomas I. Chaffetz of the District Court, and himself. He said that the court would not be able to sit for at least ten days.

MOVE TO END B. R. T. RIGHTS.

Brooklyn Citizen May Start Action to Annul One Franchise.

Franklin Taylor, counsel for Joseph P. Curren, a real estate dealer of 228 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, is gathering facts to begin action for annulment of the franchises held by the Nassau Electric Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, charging failure to operate cars on Rogers Avenue, Church and Ocean Avenues.

Mr. Taylor communicated with the State Attorney General, and at his suggestion will bring the action if it is deemed likely to succeed. Mr. Taylor expressed dissatisfaction with the appointment of Lindsey M. Garrison as receiver of the B. R. T.

HYLAN SPEAKS OFFHAND FOR FIVE-CENT FARE

Tells Anti-Grab League City Could Run Roads at Profit on Present Basis.

Mayor Hylan dropped in unannounced last night at a meeting of the Anti-Grab League of Washington Heights in the Hamilton Grange branch of the Public Library, 506 West 145th Street, and assailed Governor Miller's traction program.

"The 5-cent fare was the only benefit which the people obtained from the subway contracts," he said. "Every other provision of those contracts was against their interests. For the last three years the traction companies have been trying to take this one benefit away from them. I have been fighting it, and will continue to fight it."

The Mayor quoted Mr. Hedley as saying, "What do you think we are, crazy?" Of course, the Interborough would not turn back the subways to a five-cent fare, he told Mr. Hedley that if the Interborough could not operate the subways successfully on a 5-cent fare, it should turn them back to the city.

"What do you think we are, crazy?" the Mayor quoted Mr. Hedley as saying. "Of course, the Interborough would not turn back the subways to a five-cent fare, he told Mr. Hedley that if the Interborough could not operate the subways successfully on a 5-cent fare, it should turn them back to the city."

"There are two roads that a Mayor can travel. He can sit in his office like a dummy or he can follow his oath and protect the people. I have followed the latter course, and will continue to follow it."

The Mayor then referred to the defeat of Oscar J. Smith, Republican, for reelection as member of the Assembly, presumably because he voted for the Jenkins traction bills, and said that if all the Senators and Assemblymen from New York voted against any bill to increase fares no such bill could be passed.

If the city had the right to operate automobile buses, we would put on 5,000 of them at once. There would be a profit of \$1,500,000 a year on 1,000, and we would put the profit in the city Treasury."

Priest May Be Consul in Rome. Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 10.—According to an official announcement made here today, consent of Archbishop Henry Moeller of the Ohio Diocese of the Catholic Church, has been given to a request of the Rev. Father Joseph M. Denning, formerly of this city, for permission to resign his pastorate at St. Mary's Church, Marion, Ohio, to accept an expected appointment as United States Consul to Rome. The priest is said to have told his friends the place had been promised to him by President-elect Harding, whom he has known for many years.

Smoky Fireplaces

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

Made to Draw. Frederick N. Whitley, Inc. Engineers and Contractors. 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

"ANNIPED"

As specialists in providing correct outfits for boys, girls, young ladies and young men we have given exceptional study to the requirements of the growing foot, and present in "Anniped" shoes appropriate and comfortable lasts for play, sports and dress wear.

The prices are much lower than those at which "Anniped" shoes have been obtainable for a number of years.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops. FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

Women's DYED LACE FROCKS

For the Affairs of Between-Season and the Spring Season



LACE has captured the favored hues of Fashion in its meshes, and enmeshes chiffon, taffeta or crepe satin to complete a picture of intriguing charm.

Brown, Rust, Gray, Navy Blue, Black or Beige

Other Lace Frocks 59.50 to 165.00

WOMEN'S GOWN SHOP—Third Floor



Friday and Saturday

Happiness Candy Club

Treat

This week's club offer is a treat for those who love Caramels and Chocolate Cordial Cherries.

About the Cherries: These are "bitter-sweet" chocolate covered, full cordial, whole Maraschino Cherries, such as you've never tasted under a dollar fifty a pound. Introducing them at one dollar should establish the fact that the finest candy in the world is sold in the Happiness Candy Stores.

About the Caramels: Nearly everybody likes Caramels, and everyone who does, knows a good caramel at the first taste. These are full cream—rich-in-butter kind, in assorted flavors, and we are pleased to have our entire line of candy quality and values judged by them.

One pound box

Evangeline
Chocolate Covered
Cordial Cherries

Our Regular Price \$1.00

One pound box

Full Cream
Assorted
Caramels

Our Regular Price 60c

Both for \$1

Note: The purpose of the Happiness Candy Club is to introduce our various candies, and to have the story of their goodness spread by all the members. Everybody who buys, automatically becomes a member. The club offer is limited to one to a purchaser and we hope this week to have enough for everybody.

"Happiness in Every Box"

UNITED HAPPINESS CANDY STORES—

13 Park Row 1272 B'way, Nr. 33rd St. B'way, Cor. 146th St. 25 West 42nd Street
80 Nassau Street 1343 B'way, Nr. 35th St. 64 East 14th Street 135 West 42nd Street
32 Cortlandt Street 2249 B'way, Nr. 80th St. 43 East 23rd Street Cor. 59th St. & 3d Ave.
416 B'way, Cor. Canal St. 2690 B'way, Nr. 103rd St. Fifth Ave., Nr. 23rd St.
BROOKLYN—Fulton and Nostrand NEWARK—601 Broad Street & 785 Broad Street

UNITED RETAIL CANDY STORES

LAY IN A WINTER'S SUPPLY CORNED BEEF and CORNED BEEF HASH

Stock those empty pantry shelves with these wholesome and nutritious meats! Fill them up for the days when inclement weather makes shopping and deliveries difficult.

Have a ready answer to the housewives eternal question: "What shall I have for lunch?"

The War Department is giving every housewife in the nation this great opportunity to reduce living costs and enable the whole family to

Dine for a Day for a Dollar

Don't let the chance slip by;—clip this advertisement;—take it to your dealer today; insist he secure for you some of this delicious Corned Beef and Corned Beef Hash! There's a legitimate profit in the sales for him,—at the wholesale prices listed elsewhere— and there's mighty big savings in it for you.

Don't wait! Remember today is none too soon.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES are printed below. They will give you some idea of what you will save on your purchases.

CORNED BEEF HASH No. 1 cans, 15¢ per can No. 2 cans, 30¢ per can
CORNED BEEF No. 1 cans, 15¢ per can No. 2 cans, 30¢ per can
1 lb. cans, 15¢ per can 1 lb. cans, 15¢ per can
6 lb. cans, \$1.00 per can 6 lb. cans, \$1.00 per can

TABLE OF DISCOUNTS Discounts to apply on all purchases of surplus canned meats on and after November 15, 1920, are as follows:

\$.50 to \$1,000.....5 per cent
1,001 to 2,500.....10 per cent
2,501 to 4,000.....15 per cent
4,001 and over.....20 per cent

CUMULATIVE PURCHASES COUNT When purchases reach \$50.00, 25¢ net to prevail; when purchases reach \$100.00, 25¢ net to prevail; when purchases reach \$500.00, 25¢ net to prevail; when purchases reach \$1,000.00 and over, 25¢ net to prevail.

MINIMUM ORDER ACCEPTED, \$250

The Government will pay freight on carload lots to any point in the United States located more than twenty miles from shipping point.



Buy It by the Case WAR DEPARTMENT CANNED MEATS

ARE You a Trained Interior Decorator?

Have you really studied this subject? Are you qualified to speak authoritatively upon it?

Have you the presence and personality to put your ideas across to your audience?

A large organization offers a splendid opportunity for advancement to some man who can answer YES to these questions. Graduate of school of designing with practical store experience preferred.

Telephone Murray Hill 7367 for appointment.
Or write, stating experience, Room 1003, 19 W. 44th St.

SIR PHILIP GIBBS

—the man who told the truth about war and who looks to Americans as the "new people of destiny in the world of progress," is making his second visit here. Get his two great books—today.

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD

"Of all the immense legacy of war books which our generation will hand down to posterity, 'Now It Can Be Told,' will convey the most authentic and the most valuable picture of the great war." The World. \$3.00.

PEOPLE OF DESTINY

Sir Philip Gibbs' first impression of us, "They are the new people of destiny in the world of progress because after their early adventures of youth, their times of preparation, their immense turbulent growth, their forging of tools and training of soul, they stand now in their full strength and maturity, powerful with the power of a great, free, confident people." Illustrated, \$2.00.

Harper & Brothers, New York
Est. 1817. "104 Years of Good Books."

HUNDREDS SEE TWO SHOT IN RUM FEUD

Bullet Hits Woman When Man Is Wounded on Whisky 'Curb' Near Headquarters.

\$20,000 DIAMONDS STOLEN

Three Hold-Up Men Then Lock Jeweler in Store—Two Held on Burglary Charge.

A feud among bootleggers operating on the whisky "curb market" near Police Headquarters is believed to be responsible for the shooting at noon yesterday of Alberto Alterio, 31 years old, who said he lived at 247 East Thirty-eighth Street, and Mrs. Aida Peretti, 33, of 82 Mulberry Street.

Alterio, who said he was an importer, was shot in the back. Mrs. Peretti, who was carrying her seven-month-old child, was wounded in the leg. Alterio was taken to Police Headquarters after more than fifty men and women joined in an attack on Antonio Mancini, 32, who said he lived in Providence, R. I., and who was accused of having done the shooting. Mancini was being kicked and cuffed when rescued by detectives. Alterio said he did not know who shot him nor why he was shot, nor did he know Mancini. An ambulance surgeon then examined the wounded man, announced he was in a serious condition and took him to Gouverneur Hospital. Mrs. Peretti also was taken to the hospital, but was permitted to return to her home later. Alterio, who is said to be wealthy, has a police record, but although arrested seven times in the last ten years, never has been convicted. In 1918, the police found him in connection with the slaying of Michael Gimari, a politician, at Madison and Chestnut Streets. Michael A. Romano, formerly Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, was indicted for the murder, but was acquitted. Diamonds valued at \$20,000 were seized Wednesday morning by three robbers who, he said, were Duboff, a Jeweler, who called at his store Tuesday, inspected some diamond rings, and said he would return next day with his brother, who was a better judge of diamonds.

Duboff had just opened the store Wednesday when the visitor of the day before, accompanied by an older man, entered, and asked to see the rings. The Jeweler opened the safe. As he took out a tray of diamond rings the younger man pressed a pistol to his side and ordered him to throw up his hands. The second bandit then took all the jewelry from the safe. Meanwhile a third man stood guard at the door. When the robbers departed the man on guard locked the Jeweler in the store. Duboff waited a few minutes and then broke the plate glass of the door with a hammer. He ran into the street shouting "Police!" but the thieves had disappeared.

Two Held on Burglary Charge.

Leon Curley, who said he lived at the Hotel Ariato, Sixth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and Charles Adcock of 129 West Forty-seventh Street, were held for trial in a \$10,000 bail each when arraigned on a charge of burglary of the home of James Thornton, an actor, at 129 West Forty-seventh Street, Wednesday night. Curley pleaded not guilty. Adcock waived examination. Magistrate Simpson asked his occupation. Mr. Thornton replied, "An alleged actor."

MRS. A. BUTLER DUNCAN GETS THREAT OF DEATH

Letter Orders Her to Pay \$10,000—Had Received Two Others—Trap for Writer Fails.

Mrs. A. Butler Duncan is the latest of a number of Long Island residents to have received, within the past few months, letters threatening death unless the recipient place a large sum of money in a designated spot. Mrs. Duncan, whose late husband was an extensive real estate holder in the West, has received three letters within four months, all of which, the police authorities believe, come from the same band. The latest, it was learned yesterday, arrived on Jan. 22, and was postmarked New York. It stated that sure death would result if Mrs. Duncan did not bring \$10,000 to 147 Avon Street, Newark, N. J., the following night. Detectives went to the place and found it to be a cash and blind factory. No one showed up for the money. Two former letters ordered her to deposit \$10,000 on the fence of the Methodist Church in Hempstead. She went on both occasions, with a bag filled with paper, but no one appeared. Since the arrival of the first letter two special policemen have been assigned to guard her estate, Meadowmere. Others who have recently received similar letters are Mrs. Devereux Milburn of Westbury, Mrs. Philip J. Christ of New Hyde Park, and Mrs. C. L. Stoddard of Garden City.

DENIES HE WAS CRITICISED.

Justice Robitsek Says Bronx Tenants' Meeting Did Not Mention Him.

Municipal Court Justice Harry Robitsek, referring yesterday to newspaper accounts of the meeting held on Monday night at Public School 54, Bainbridge Avenue and 190th Street, the Bronx, in which it was said that he had been criticised with Justice Sholl, for lack of ability in interpreting the new rent laws and accused of being favorably inclined toward landlords, said the Chairman of the meeting and others who attended had assured him that his name had not been mentioned by the speakers. He also said that lawyers for the tenant organizations which held the meeting had told him that they had faith in his ability and sense of justice. The Justice declared that "it is a gross insult for a Judge to be called a landlord Judge" or a "tenant Judge," and that "if we are to maintain law and order and conserve our institutions, false statements of this sort must be answered. No one who is acquainted with the present condition prevailing in these courts and the earnest efforts which are made by all the Bronx Justices to perform their duties under conditions of great embarrassment can fail to recognize the urgency of having the aid of newspapers."

EUGENE THAYER ILL.

Chase Bank President Must Rest—A. H. Wiggin to Act for Him.

Eugene V. R. Thayer, President of the Chase National Bank, is suffering from nervous exhaustion and a severe cold and has been ordered by his physician to take a rest. It was announced at the bank yesterday, Mr. Thayer is in New England, and it is not known when he will return. At the request of the Board of Directors of the bank it was further stated yesterday that Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the board, will act as President during Mr. Thayer's absence.

Gunther Fur Prices

are the result of adjustments to conform with the recent decline in raw furs, combined with our usual Annual Reductions, and from present indications

Are Lower Than Will Prevail Next Season

Coats---Wraps---Scarfs

	Formerly	Reduced to
Gray Caracul Coat, 34 inch.	\$875.00	\$575.00
Kolinsky Wrap, 50 inch.	2475.00	1275.00
Persian Coat, 36 inch.	975.00	625.00
Cross Fox Scarf.	300.00	165.00
Natural Fisher Boa	200.00	115.00
Natural Blue Fox Boa	350.00	175.00
Australian Opossum Chokers	30.00	20.00

Special for Friday and Saturday

Hudson Seal Coats, Skunk	
Collar and Cuffs, 45 in.	\$750.00 425.00
Stone Marten Scarfs, 1 skin	60.00 40.00

C. G. Gunther's Sons
391 Fifth Avenue

Furs received for Storage at all times of the year



A Name That's a Pledge: Brill Brothers

Thirty-Fourth Annual Clothing Sale

In thirty-four years of business we can't remember having offered any better values than these we announce to-day. These are final reductions—the last chance to buy such overcoats and suits at reduced prices.

Good things are not picked up every day. It's a case of buy now at these special prices or buy later at regular prices. A dollar that will buy more than a dollar's worth to-day is better spent than kept, for it may not buy as much to-morrow.

\$65, \$70, \$75 & \$80 OVERCOATS

NOW \$40

SUITS

That were \$55, \$60,
\$65 and \$70—Now

\$30

Overcoats and Suits

That were \$75, \$80,
\$85, \$90 & \$100—Now

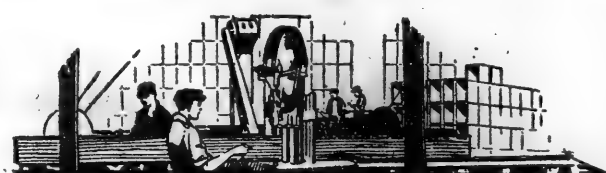
\$50

Most of Them by

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway
125th St., at 3d Ave. Broadway at 49th Street 47 Cortlandt Street
44 East 14th Street

**Wood Working**

THE diversity of New York's manufacturing interests is so great that direct mental reaction to any one in particular, such as we might have with Grand Rapids and furniture, is absent. Yet, in the very manufacture of furniture, packing boxes and wood products generally, New York is rated fifth in importance of such centres throughout the country.

The extent to which electrically driven machinery is employed by woodworking manufacturers in Manhattan alone is indicated by the daily demand of 7,000 H.P. upon our service by one hundred and fifty factories of this class, whose installations are entirely equipped with alternating current motor drive.

The United Electric Light and Power Co.

130 East 15th St., New York.

89th Street & Broadway

146th Street & Broadway

**Restoring the "Old Magic" to the Clothes Dollar**

Finest custom-tailor wools—
Special purchases from overstocked mills—offered to you at less than weaver's cost

EVERY so-called miracle has a common-sense explanation. And so it is with this great tailoring sale—the greatest in New York's history.

Certain Eastern woolen mills, embarrassed by heavy cancellations, asked us to aid them in disposing of their large overstocks. Knowing our closeness to the clothes-wearers of Chicago and New York, they offered us their entire surplus on a consignment basis, quoting bare salvage prices, to

secure quick cash conversion. We accepted. And hence, Chicago and New York men are enjoying the richest "value-feast" that tailordom has ever offered.

The old buying magic is back in your clothes dollar—ready to perform for you with all its old time value-getting agility—

if you'll bring it to any one of our 3 wholesale salesrooms—where every cent of it goes for basic quality—not for middlemen's and distributors' profits.

Special!
To reduce crowds during rush hours we offer
A Dollar Discount
on all suit sales made before 11 a.m.

Mill Surplus Sale

\$30

Suit or Overcoat to Order

"A discount of 10% for very small sizes—slight extra charge for sizes 45 inches breast or waist and above."
Hours: 8:30 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
Daily—including Saturday



THE ROYAL TAILORS
CHICAGO · NEW YORK

Royal tailoring is sold throughout the world—dealers in over 10,000 cities and towns

AT OUR 3 WHOLESALE SALESROOMS
UPTOWN
Fifth Ave. and 42nd St.
N. W. Corner, Bristol Bldg.
One Flight Up - Op. N.Y. Pub. Lib.
DOWNTOWN
Park Row and Beekman St.
S. E. Corner - One Flight Up
Opposite City Hall Post Office
UNION SQUARE (14th St.)
14th St. and University Pl.
South East Corner
One Block West Broadway - One Flight Up

A Convenient Bank Account

OUR location in the Singer Building, convenient by subway from all parts of the city, is especially so for those men and women whose business connections bring them to New York's downtown business district.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Member Federal Reserve System
149 Broadway

U. S. Navy Cuts Blankets 30%

In lots of \$250 or over
Were 4.00 Now 4.62
48x54 inches, dark gray, "100% wool" marked USN.
Were 7.00 Now 5.32
48x54 inches, cream white, "100% wool" marked USN.
Were 7.00 Now 5.38
48x54 inches, light gray, wool and camel's hair. Officers' blanket. Marked USN in chain stitch, easily removable.

Retail prices of the above are \$4.00, 7.00 and 7.00, respectively. Add 30% each if they are to be sent parcel post, insured.
The goods are new; never used; excellent condition. Samples can be seen at this office.
Address: U. S. Navy, Board of Survey, Appraisal and Sale, Navy Supply Depot, 30th & 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Eugene H. Tricou,
Lieut. Commander (SC), U. S. N.

—"Buy it from the Navy"—

ask any dealer for

HOOD
White Rock Rubbers
Gray Ties
Pressure Cured
Outwear
any other sales
all kinds of
hard service
HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO.
134 DUANE STREET
(WHOLESALE ONLY)

Book Store—
Eighth Gallery, New Bldg.

INSISTS OPEN SHOP IS BLOW AT UNIONS

Catholic War Council Retorts to Critics Collective Bargaining Is the Vital Issue.

QUOTES EMPLOYERS' WORDS

Great Concerns Argue That Contracts Should Be Made With Employers Only as Individuals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A reply to critics of its declaration on the open shop movement was issued tonight by the Catholic War Council, reaffirming its position that the movement is conducted by "certain groups of strong employers" as an "attempt to cripple labor unions."

"The vital issue in this controversy," the reply issued tonight declared, "is that of collective bargaining between the union and the employer. Unless the members of a union are permitted to deal with the employer as a body, their union membership is futile. An 'open shop' which allows the employer to belong to a union but does not permit the union to deal with the employer as a union is worthless. Not only has no 'open shop' organization declared that the 'open shop' employer would deal with the union, but every such organization has admitted that this practice would not be countenanced."

"Testifying before the Lockwood Housing Committee in New York, Dec. 18, 1920, Eugene R. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, declared that he maintained an 'open shop' but that he would not deal with the unions, even though they embraced 50 per cent. of his employees. Not only did he maintain that kind of 'open shop' in his own corporation, but in conjunction with other makers of steel he refused to sell his products to builders who would not adopt the same policy."

"A few days later, before the same committee, Mr. Cheney, the Secretary of the Steel Association, admitted that this organization together with the National Association of Manufacturers had formally adopted the 'open shop' policy and that with these organizations admitted this policy meant not only no dealings with the union, but no employment of union members. He confessed that 'an open shop is a shop in which the foreman are expected to see to it that there are no union men.'"

"These organizations include the majority of all the important steel producers and structors of the country. In the meeting at which this policy was adopted, the United States Steel Corporation took a prominent part, but required the fact of its participation to be kept out of the minutes."

"At the national conference of State Manufacturers' Associations held in Chicago Jan. 12, several manufacturers objected to a definition of the 'open shop' which would permit the employment of union members. As a result the conference 'voted for an open shop, minus definition.' Evidently this body did not believe in an 'open shop' which would permit dealing with the unions."

"The Association of Employers of Indianapolis is one of the most active advocates of the 'open shop.' Its Secretary, Andrew J. Allen, describes an 'open shop' as one in which the employer makes contracts with the employees only as individuals. Evidently this excludes any form of collective bargaining. The Manufacturers' Association of Indiana has perhaps done more to promote the open shop cause than any other individual in the country."

William H. Barr, President of the National Foundry Association, declares that the 'open shop' movement is hostile to the unions, yet asserts that labor unions are synonymous with strikes. "It is not difficult to determine his conception of an 'open shop.'"

"These declarations and attitudes represent several very powerful corporations and employers' organizations. Ap-

parently they are typical of substantially all the larger industrial groups which are promoting the 'open shop' movement. Several representatives of employer groups have protested to the Social Action Department against its declaration that the 'open shop' is intended to destroy the unions. Upon examination every one of them admitted that the 'open shop' which they are advocating would not permit dealing with the unions.

The spokesman for the National Association of Manufacturers was informed that if that body would make a public statement to the effect that the 'open shop' gives the union its due share of representation in a system of collective bargaining even confined to the individual shop, the Social Action Department would withdraw its statement against the 'open shop.' This gentleman declared that the National Association of Manufacturers would make no such statement and admitted that it really desired to cripple the unions. Up to the present, no authorized representative of an 'open shop' organization has intimated that collective bargaining with the union is incompatible with the 'open shop.'

The issue is not that of the open shop versus the closed shop. We have not defended the latter. The precise issue is that of collective bargaining between the employer and the union employees. Pope Leo XIII. declared that workmen's associations ought to be such as to 'furnish the most suitable means for helping each individual member to better his condition to the utmost in body, mind and property.' Who will dare assert that this requirement is realized in a labor union which is not permitted to deal with the employer?

Printers Voluntarily Cut Wages. GADSDEN, Ala., Feb. 10.—Gadsden union printers have voluntarily reduced their pay from 75 cents to 65 cents an hour, effective at once. The printers stated their belief that it really desired to cripple the unions. Up to the present, no authorized representative of an 'open shop' organization has intimated that collective bargaining with the union is incompatible with the 'open shop.'

MISS FOX TO GET LEGACY.

Surrogate Decides She Did Not Forget It by Contesting Will. Eleanor B. Fox of 181 Claremont Avenue, granddaughter of the late Senator John Fox, did not forget her legacy because she contested her grandfather's will, Surrogate Cohan ruled yesterday. Senator Fox left an estate of about \$400,000, of which he gave a third to his son, a third to the latter's daughter and the remaining third to Katherine O'Brien of 114 East Ninety-fifth Street, a niece of the decedent's wife.

The will provided that if Miss Fox died without issue the principal of her share was to go to Mrs. O'Brien. For this reason the granddaughter decided to contest the will, although a clause provided that if any legatee opposed the will such person should receive nothing. The will was upheld in the Supreme Court.

CLOTHING SUIT IS DELAYED.

Hearing Monday on Application to Dissolve Amalgamated Union. Argument in the suit of the J. Friedman Company, clothing manufacturers, for dissolution of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was adjourned by Justice Nathan Bijur yesterday until next Monday. Harry A. Gordon represented the Friedman Company, which brought suit in the name of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New York. Former Supreme Court Justice Samuel Seabury and S. John Block appeared for the Amalgamated. The Friedman Company also has applied for an injunction restraining the Amalgamated from picketing the firm's stores.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, which called a strike of 35,000 workers on Wednesday to enforce standard conditions in the industry, said yesterday that many independent manufacturers had settled with the union.

Lay Two Stamford Deaths to Pork. Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 10.—According to the certificates of attending physicians filed today, George C. Case of 245 Bedford Street, and Mrs. Michael McDonnell of 15 Raymond Street, died of eating fresh pork. Two other cases of illness from the same cause are under treatment here.

CLUB FEES MISSING, PROMOTER SOUGHT

Contributors Anxious About New Athletic Centre Planned for Central Park West.

1,000 PAID IN \$150 EACH

Report From Toledo Says That W. Y. Jackman Is Known There in a Similar Project.

Acting on the complaints of several members out of the one thousand or more who joined the proposed Continental Athletic Club, extensively advertised a year ago as "New York's big new athletic club," the District Attorney issued a subpoena yesterday for witnesses to appear at an investigation today, to determine if any crime had been committed in the promotion of the club.

Within recent weeks some of those who paid initiation fees of \$150 have searched in vain for a glimpse of the promised clubhouse, which had been announced to occupy a site facing Central Park between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets on Central Park West. Efforts to trace the cash contributed and the whereabouts of the chief promoter, W. Y. Jackman, have developed no results. The District Attorney was said to have been informed that Jackman could not be found.

"The proposed club, the cash and the promoter have all vanished," said Assistant District Attorney Weil, "but I am not prepared to say that any one connected with the scheme was guilty of a crime."

A roster of the club shows that 1,017 persons were enrolled. This and other documentary evidence, books and records are all the tangible proof that the District Attorney has of the club's activities.

Jackman was said to have issued a statement a year ago that the Central Park West site "has already been purchased" and that building operations would be started when the membership reached 3,000. The membership was to be limited to 5,000, and women relatives of the members were to be permitted to share in the privileges of the club. It also was announced that a loan of \$1,500,000 had been arranged to build and equip the club.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 10.—W. Y. Jackman, whose reported disappearance said to be under investigation by New York Federal authorities, is known in Toledo as the promoter of an enterprise similar to that in New York.

ALUMNI TO VISIT YALE.

Will See the University in "Working Clothes" on Washington's Birthday.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 10.—Announcement is made today from the Yale University Secretary's office of the details for the eighth annual observance of Alumni University Day in New Haven on Washington's Birthday. This annual mid-year return, which was instituted in 1914 offers the alumni a definite opportunity of observing the University in its "working clothes."

The development of Yale as a University is to be the main theme for discussion on Alumni University Day. In the morning the undergraduate phases will be particularly considered. After an address of welcome by President Hadley, Professor Robert N. Corwin, Chairman of the reorganization Board of Admissions, will speak on the work of the board in its relations to the schools. Dean Roswell P. Angier will state the experiences with the new freshman year. Edwin V. Hale Jr., who has just retired as Chairman of the Yale Daily News, will speak for the undergraduates. In the afternoon Professor Lafayette B. Mendel will take up as the first phase of graduate and professional school work as a part of university development the training of students for research work. Dean Thomas W. Swan will talk on the training of students for law and Dean Milton C. Winteris and Dean Charles R. Brown will speak on the training of students for medicine and for the ministry respectively. The afternoon program will conclude with an open forum.

Lincoln's Birthday Phonograph Offer

Friday and
Saturday

February
11th & 12th



This Beautiful Special Model of

The VOCALION

Price, \$87.50

with \$10 worth of records of your own choice,
Price Complete, \$97.50. For a small down payment
—balance on monthly terms of

IF YOU want a phonograph in your home (and what family does not want one now-a-days?) you will not wish to miss the opportunity this special offer presents.

\$4

Do not fail to take advantage of this remarkable opportunity. As the number of these Special Vocalions is very limited, an early selection is strongly recommended.

Some of the Special Features:

Tone Quality: This Special Model Vocalion has the delightful life-like Vocalion tone. Due to size of the tone-chamber, this instrument has unusual depth and volume of tone.

Cabinet: It has a beautiful mahogany cabinet with the modern velvet piano finish. It has the dignity and case beauty heretofore obtainable only in high-priced phonographs.

Plays All Records: Equipped with a Universal Tone Arm, this model Vocalion plays standard records of all makes so that your musical enjoyment may include practically all phonographic recordings of whatever name or make.

Record Filing Device: A new and convenient Record Filing arrangement enables you to find the record you wish to play more easily and keep your records in good condition.

We give below a list of \$10 worth of records from our new Bulletin. This Special Offer means, however, that you may select any \$10 worth you wish from our great libraries.

Margie—Fox-Trot	Al. Jockey's Dance Orchestra	2.00
Palestena	Billy Jones	1.00
Carosses—Fox-Trot	Selvin's Dance Orchestra	1.00
Aria from "Samson and Delilah"	Marguerite D'Almeida	1.75
In the Gloaming	John Charles Thomas	1.25
Madrigal of May	Adler's Trio	1.00
Read 'Em and Weep	Ernest Hare	1.00
Medley—Plantation Songs	Male Quartet	1.00
Broadway Rose	Elfrida Shaw	1.00

\$10.00

Vocalions are equipped to play records of all standard makes
Vocalion records are playable on all standard types of phonographs

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Makers of the Duo-Art Reproducing Piano. Foremost Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

AEOLIAN HALL, 29 WEST 42d STREET

In THE BRONX
367 E. 149th Street

In FORDHAM
270 E. Fordham Road

In BROOKLYN
11 Flatbush Avenue

In NEWARK
895 Broad Street

All Aeolian Stores Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

Plain and Novelty

SILK FABRICS

For all Purposes

Reliability
Individuality
Distinction



JANSEN & PRETZFELD, INC.

MILLS (SOUTH PATERSON, N.J.)

229-233 Fourth Ave., N.Y. City

Present Bond Interest Rates

indicate that prices of well-secured obligations are slowly advancing. Any indication about investing your funds now may mean a real loss of income to you.

Write for Circular 106 which describes a high-yielding secured obligation of one of the best companies of its kind in the United States.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street, New York

Tax Exempt in Connecticut

TOWN OF Orange, Conn.

6's

Due Aug. 1, 1921

Price 100 and Interest

YIELDING

6%

Sent for circular T-8

R. M. GRANT & Co
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
Boston Chicago

7 1/2% Public Utility Bond

TO YIELD ABOUT 8%

A lien upon the properties of the largest electric and gas company in one of the fastest growing States in the Union. Earnings of properties now comprising the system have shown consistent growth, gross earnings having increased over 153% and net earnings over 73% in the past five years.

Write for Circular No. 1318
Describing these Bonds.

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange
Members Chicago Stock Exchange

LISTED SECURITIES

We execute orders in all Bonds and Stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Inquiries invited.

M. J. Meehan & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York
Telephone Broad 7190

"The Recovery of Business and the Return of Normal Conditions"

—A most important discussion affecting your future investments in our February Bulletin.

Your copy will be mailed to you upon request for booklet T.

Hollister White & Co
115 BROADWAY
NEW YORK
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued Irregularity in Stocks
—Exchange Firmer, Call Money 7 Per Cent.

Yesterday's financial markets indicated little except continuance of the release into inertia which followed Tuesday's brief renewal of activity. Actual transactions on the Stock Exchange were not greatly in excess of Monday's, but the market was not so inactive as it appeared to be. The total in five months was achieved. Movement of prices was irregular and purposeless. Five or six stocks, mostly of the speculative class, contributed more than half of the total business. The financial indicator in all events not excepted from its recent decline, forecast of inactive times ahead in general industry, but without continued unsettlement.

To the decision of the Railway Labor Board, denying the railway executives' request for immediate abrogation of the hard-and-fast nation-wide agreement as to wages, the financial market made no conspicuous response. Most of them declined, but not more than many industrial stocks. But the board's decision was not of a sweeping character and did not settle the main question, except in so far as it appeared to value the argument based on railway expenses and deficits as a whole. This might possibly be interpreted to mean that further consideration of requests to modify the wage agreement would be based either on the change, if any, in the average cost of living since the terms of the stand were lowered, or on a change in the wage standard as indicated by other industries.

As reported yesterday, the United States Steel Corporation's unfilled orders at the end of January showed a decrease for that month of 57,553 tons. This is not so rapid a shrinkage as the 173,000-ton decrease of December and the 215,000-ton decrease of November; but it amounts to 7 1/2 per cent. of the orders on the books at the end of 1920, and the decrease from the total of July 31 is nearly one-third, which is unusually large for so short a period. The recent pace of decrease is easy to understand, when new orders are coming in very slowly because of consumers' skepticism regarding prices, yet when the Corporation's mills are still working 80 to 90 per cent. of capacity against old orders. United States Steel shares were slightly higher yesterday, possibly because of Judge Gary's statement of Wednesday afternoon regarding maintenance of prices. Shares of copper companies were only moderately advanced, although all steel appeared to take for granted the success of the plan for financing the industry's surplus product through sale of debentures to the public.

Call money on the Stock Exchange remained at 7 per cent. all day, but an increase in the supply at 6 per cent. in the outside market was reported. The time money market, on the other hand, seemed to show a slightly firmer tendency. At London, day-to-day rates rose sharply from 5 1/2 per cent. to 6, and discounts were fractionally higher. The short-term rates were in fact the highest since November. Cables from London ascribed this to the tax-collection period, but the fact that so high a rate should have been caused is another sidelight on international money conditions. It did not result from a weaker bank position. A week ago the outstanding note circulation of the French and English banks increased, respectively, something like \$58,000,000 and \$5,500,000, the Bank of England reserve percentage falling from 14 1/2 to 11 1/2 at a time when it usually has risen. This looked like resumption of the paper expansion movement of last year. But yesterday's statements show that in the succeeding weeks the French and English banks increased only \$13,000,000, while the English bank's decreased \$3,000,000, with a rise in its reserve percentage to 14. This percentage, as it happens, is lower than any reported in this month since the war began.

MONEY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1921.
Money on call on the Stock Exchange ruled at 7 per cent. all day, unchanged over the previous day. In the "outside market" funds were reported freely offered at 6 per cent. all day. Money, uncollateralized, all day, was quoted at 7 per cent., an advance of 1/2 of 1 per cent., and on all industrials no change was made, the range being 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 per cent. Fixed period market was still little new money being offered. Rates on prime collateral, all day, were quoted at 6 1/2 to 7 per cent., a decrease of 1/2 of 1 per cent. to 6 1/2 per cent. The demand for bills being reported good from local and interior banks. No change was made in rate on prime name commercial paper, which is going at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 per cent.

Call Loans.
Renewal, High, Low, Last, day's last.
100 days, 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2
Time Loans.
Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4
4, 5 and 6 months, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4
All industrial collateral, 60 to 90 days, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4
4, 5 and 6 months, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4

Commercial Paper.
Best names, 4 to 6 months, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Other names, 4 to 6 months, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Discount Rates, Federal Reserve Bank.
Commercial paper, 15 days, 7, 15 to 18
90 days, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 4, 15 to 18 days, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4

Open Market Rates.
Prime eligible acceptances, on call, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days, 6 1/2 to 7
Non-member and private bankers, all, 60 to 90 days, 6 1/2 to 7
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days, 6 1/2 to 7

London Market.
Money in the London market was 1/4 higher at 8 per cent. short bills up at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per cent., and three months' bills up at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per cent.

Gold Bullion on London market was down 2 1/2 at 100s 10d per ounce. Mint parity, 80s.

Clearing House Exchange.
Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, \$46,384,512; balances, \$20,818,111; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, \$41,035,312. Holiday this day a year ago.

SILVER BULLION.
Bar silver in London was off 1/4 at 36 1/2 per ounce. New York price for domestic bar silver unchanged at 36 1/2 per ounce. Foreign bar silver 36 1/2 per ounce. Range of prices for silver bullion for the year to date.

High, Low, Last, day's last.
New York, 36 1/2, 36 1/2, 36 1/2, 36 1/2
London, 36 1/2, 36 1/2, 36 1/2, 36 1/2
Range for the year 1920:
New York, 36 1/2, 36 1/2, 36 1/2, 36 1/2
London, 36 1/2, 36 1/2, 36 1/2, 36 1/2

Dividend rates as given in the above table are the annual cash payments based on the highest or lowest declaration. Values otherwise noted, or extra or special dividends are not included.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

High	Low	Last	Change
25 railroads	14.37	14.41	+ .04
100 industrials	85.38	85.48	+ .10
20 stocks	79.65	79.80	+ .15

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High	Low	Last	Change
921.	71.17 Feb. 8	68.40 Feb. 4		
920.	87.98 Feb. 2	75.45 Feb. 13		
919.	85.53 Feb. 27	70.33 Feb. 10		
918.	70.95 Feb. 10	67.19 Feb. 7		
917.	83.46 Feb. 21	77.24 Feb. 8		
916.	80.00 Feb. 10	84.10 Feb. 20		
YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCK				
921.	72.23 Jan. 11	67.00 Jan. 5		
920.	92.18 Jan. 8	74.73 Feb. 11		
Full Years.				
920.	93.07 Apr. 8	82.70 Dec. 22		
919.	99.59 Nov. 5	89.74 Jan. 21		

Mississippi River Power Company

15 Year 7% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures
Due November 1, 1935
Price to Yield About 8%

An obligation of one of the largest and most efficient hydro-electric power plants in the world.

We recommend these debentures for investment.

Circular upon request.

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INCORPORATED
120 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 6020
Boston Chicago

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co.

Established 1848

NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

HIGGINSON & Co.

London

We Recommend for Investment

American Agricultural Chemical Co.

7 1/2%, 1941—To yield about 7.75%

Kansas City Power & Light Co.

6 1/2%, 1940—To yield about 8.00%

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.

7 1/2%, 1941—To yield about 8.00%

Southern California Edison Co.

6 1/2%, 1944—To yield about 7.10%

Full information on request

BODELL & CO.

115 BROADWAY
Providence Boston

Hydro Power**"A National Necessity"**

Bonds of companies producing this commodity show substantial earnings and equities. Many present insurance companies throughout the country hold such investments.

We offer bonds of this character to yield
7 to 8%

GLIDDEN, DAVIDGE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
20 Broad Street, City Bldg., New York Syracuse, N. Y.

Paris-Orleans Railroad Company

6% Bonds

Free of all French Taxes to non-residents of France.

Under agreements confirmed by law the payment of principal and interest of these bonds is secured to the Company by the guaranty of the French Government.

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Investment Securities
NEW YORK CHICAGO
BOSTON PORTLAND, ME. DETROIT

BANKERS SKEPTICAL OF LEAGUE ADJUNCT

Report That an American Had Been Picked to Head Proposed Commission Is Denied.

NO CHOICE HAS BEEN MADE

Many Financiers Here Say Scheme to Allocate Credits Would Not Operate Successfully.

Reports that an American banker had been selected to head the commission which it is proposed to form, as an adjunct to the League of Nations, to raise and allocate credits among the members of the League, were said yesterday to be incorrect. Several local bankers have been approached on the subject, but thus far nothing more than the most informal conversations have been held and no selection has been made, or even a formal invitation given.

It is expected that it will take a considerable time to organize the proposed committee, if, in fact, it ever is organized. The plan, which was first suggested by C. E. ter Meulen, head of Hope & Co., the great Amsterdam banking house, is not universally approved. Some bankers here believe it will prove practicable, but there are many who are not so friendly disposed toward it and who insist that it cannot be made to serve its avowed purpose.

Among some of the hostile critics, or at least critics who are not so friendly toward the scheme, is the belief that the scheme will not operate, is one of the bankers whose name has been mentioned as likely to be the American banker who will be asked to organize the commission. This banker said yesterday that there was an entirely too much red tape connected with the plan to allow it to function, and added

that he would not attempt to build up any organization for this purpose. The type of banker desired for this post, it was said yesterday, was one thoroughly familiar with the foreign exchange market and with international credits. This being the case, the number of suitable bankers is rather limited, for it is admitted that comparatively few of our leading bankers have had the international experience which would be needed for this position.

HUDSON TUBE TO PAY 2%

Higher Fare Enables Company to Meet Part Interest on Bonds.

Proof that the position of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company with regard to earnings had been materially improved since higher fares went into effect on the company's lines, came yesterday when the Board of Directors announced an interest payment of 2 per cent on the \$33,102,000 5 per cent adjustment income bonds. The date set for the payment was April 1.

It was said after the meeting that this payment, only part of the 5 per cent, which was not paid on the bonds in 1920, would be made out of the surplus income for the last six months of 1920. Interest on the issue became cumulative. Yesterday's announcement was the first of a payment on the bonds in several years.

Booth Magneto Sales \$8,805,339. Reviewing the operations of the American Booth Magneto Company, Arthur T. Murray, President of the company, in a letter to stockholders points out that in December of 1919, when the company was taken over by the present management, efforts were immediately made to restore good will. The success of these efforts is pointed out in the growth of the business. Sales in 1920 amounted to \$8,805,339, as compared with \$5,962,000 in 1919. In 1918 sales amounted to only \$3,650,326.

Buffalo Electric Profits Increase. The annual report of the Buffalo General Electric Company for 1920 shows surplus profits, after fixed charges, of \$911,944, equal to \$11.41 per share on the capital stock, of which there is \$7,990,000 outstanding. In 1919 the company earned profits equal to \$9.50 per share on the capital stock.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1921.

Day's sales	1921.	1920.	1919.
.....	\$8,710,650	Holiday.	\$10,652,000
Year to date	389,169,150	506,950,700	885,708,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS.

Sale	Issue	Open	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Bid.	Asked	Yield.
421 Liberty 3 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
1 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
2 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
3 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
4 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
5 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
6 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
7 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
8 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
9 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
10 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
11 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
12 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
13 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
14 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
15 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
16 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
17 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
18 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
19 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
20 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
21 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
22 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
23 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
24 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
25 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
26 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
27 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
28 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
29 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
30 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
31 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
32 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
33 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
34 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
35 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
36 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
37 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
38 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
39 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
40 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
41 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
42 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
43 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
44 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
45 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
46 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
47 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
48 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
49 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
50 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
51 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
52 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
53 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
54 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
55 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
56 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
57 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
58 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
59 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
60 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
61 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
62 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
63 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
64 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
65 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
66 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
67 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
68 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
69 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
70 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
71 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
72 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
73 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
74 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
75 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
76 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
77 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
78 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
79 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
80 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50	89.00	91.50	20	91.50	91.50	4.02
81 Liberty 4 1/2%, 1922-47		89.00	91.50						

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U. S. STEEL ORDERS DROP 574,958 TONS

Reduction Less Than Month Before, When the Decrease Was 873,359 Tons.

TOTAL LOWEST SINCE 1919

Business on Hand for Six Months Operation Upon the Scale of Present Production.

A further reduction of 574,958 tons in unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation was disclosed in the monthly report issued yesterday. This compares with a reduction of 873,359 tons reported a month ago. The reduction reported yesterday had been expected in Wall Street. Estimates were made several days ago that the decrease would approximate 600,000 tons. The reduction brings the total of unfilled business on the company's books down to 7,573,194 tons, the smallest total at the close of any month since November, 1919, when unfilled business aggregated 7,123,530 tons.

This added reduction to unfilled business was not looked upon as surprising when reports from leading iron and steel trade centers were taken into consideration, especially as the Steel Corporation had strictly adhered to its policy of quoting prices fixed by the Industrial Board in May, 1919. Reports emphasize that the amount of new buying is small. Even in the case of the independents, who in some instances have reduced prices as much as \$5 to \$8 per ton below the Steel Corporation's level, it was said that little new business was coming in.

Total unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation at the close of January will be sufficient to keep the mills operating at present capacity for at least six months, providing that operations are continued on the scale reported to have prevailed during the last few months of about 1,200,000 tons monthly.

The record of unfilled orders on the books of the Steel Corporation at the close of each month for the last three years, is shown in the following table:

Month	1920	1919	1918
January	7,573,194	7,257,441	6,841,258
February	6,502,081	6,010,787	5,258,437
March	5,922,065	5,439,372	5,008,481
April	10,347,747	4,909,685	8,741,882
May	10,840,468	4,282,310	8,741,882
June	10,778,417	4,282,310	8,741,882
July	11,118,408	5,278,461	8,883,801
August	10,840,468	5,278,461	8,883,801
September	10,347,747	5,278,461	8,883,801
October	9,840,468	5,278,461	8,883,801
November	9,840,468	5,278,461	8,883,801
December	9,840,468	5,278,461	8,883,801

The record of unfilled orders was 12,187,081 tons at the close of business on April, 1917, just after the United States entered the war.

FOREIGN BANK STATEMENTS.

English Reserve Ratio Higher—French Circulation Increased.

The statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes for the last week:

Item	1921	1920	1919
Gold in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Reserve in banking department	602,000	602,000	602,000
Notes in circulation	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on Gov. securities	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on other securities	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Public deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Other deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Notes in reserve	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Proportion of the bank's reserves to deposits	14.06 per cent.	14.06 per cent.	14.06 per cent.
Last week it was 11.14 per cent.			
Two weeks ago it was 14.13 per cent.			
Highest reserve percentage of 1920 was 23.1 per cent. on March 17; lowest, 7.30 on Dec. 30, which was also the lowest of the war period. The ratio in the war panic week of August, 1914, was 14.1 per cent.			

The statement compares as follows with the corresponding week one year ago and two years ago:

Item	1921	1920	1919
Gold in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Reserve in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Notes in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Notes in circulation	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on Gov. securities	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on other securities	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Public deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Other deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Notes in reserve	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
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The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes, in francs:

Item	1921	1920	1919
Gold in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Reserve in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Notes in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Notes in circulation	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on Gov. securities	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on other securities	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Public deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Other deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Notes in reserve	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Proportion of the bank's reserves to deposits	14.06 per cent.	14.06 per cent.	14.06 per cent.
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The principal items in the statement compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago, in francs:

Item	1921	1920	1919
Gold in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Reserve in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Notes in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Notes in circulation	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on Gov. securities	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on other securities	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Public deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Other deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
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Loans on Gov. securities	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on other securities	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Public deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Other deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
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Loans on Gov. securities	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on other securities	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Public deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Other deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Notes in reserve	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
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Loans on Gov. securities	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on other securities	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Public deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Other deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
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The principal items in the statement compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago, in francs:

Item	1921	1920	1919
Gold in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Reserve in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Notes in hand	23,014	23,014	23,014
Notes in circulation	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on Gov. securities	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Loans on other securities	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Public deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Other deposits	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Notes in reserve	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000
Proportion of the bank's reserves to deposits	14.06 per cent.	14.06 per cent.	14.06 per cent.
Last week it was 11.14 per cent.			
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Highest reserve percentage of 1920 was 23.1 per cent. on March 17; lowest, 7.30 on Dec. 30, which was also the lowest of the war period. The ratio in the war panic week of August, 1914, was 14.1 per cent.			

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes, in francs:

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250 BARRELS
MORE HIDDEN WINE

Call on Upper East Side Has
Yielded 33,800 Gallons
So Far.

EXPECT TO GET STILL MORE

Several Arrests and Seizures in
Newark—Conviction of Hotel
Keeper Upheld.

Further exploration yesterday by prohibition enforcement agents of the cellars under the premises at and near 100th street, owned or leased by the Hotel Amberg, formerly a wine merchant, resulted in the seizure of 250 more barrels of wine, making a total of 33,800 gallons. The wine has been kept in the cellars since the seizure of the first lot, and is being stored with the hope of its being sold at a profit. The wine was found in the cellars of the hotel, and the task had not been completed last night.

The New York police, in co-operation with prohibition enforcement agents, made five arrests and seized 250 more barrels of wine and seven bottles of champagne in Newark yesterday. The prohibition of a permit for the transfer of 1000 gallons of wine, issued to the Hotel Amberg, 400 South Street, Newark, N. J., did not save them from the police raid. The wine was found in the cellars of the hotel, and the task had not been completed last night.

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SAYS PROHIBITION HERE
HELPS TO FEED EUROPE

Anti-Saloon League Leader Estimates a Big Saving in Food-Stuffs Under the Dry Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Colonel L. F. Musgrave of Alabama, through the Anti-Saloon League of America, of whose Executive Committee he is a member, declared tonight that prohibition in this country was saving the continent of Europe from starvation. He said that without the food saved by prohibition Europe could not have been fed.

Colonel Musgrave said that the United States had saved 1,000,000 bushels of grain in the last year, and that this grain was being used to feed the people of Europe.

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Horsepower Would Pay Costs
and Make Free Tolls Possible, Says Promoter.

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Chamber of Commerce Delegates
Hear Route From Lake Erie
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According to the plan the canal would start at Lake Erie in a new harbor south of Buffalo, circle Buffalo and then go north to Olean on Lake Ontario, from there to Oswego, thence to the head of the Hudson River, and finally to the Hudson River at Albany. The canal would be 200 feet deep and 100 feet wide, and would be 100 miles long. The cost of the canal would be \$100,000,000, and would be paid for by the sale of power from the surplus water of the Great Lakes.

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MARRIED MEN SHIFT
FORMED IN FORD PLANT

They Will Alternate for Two
Weeks With 10,000 Workers
Taken Back Jan. 31.

CLOSES ST. LAWRENCE IDEA

Chamber of Commerce Delegates
Hear Route From Lake Erie
to Albany Outlined.

Special to The New York Times. DETROIT, Feb. 10.—A shift, consisting mostly of married men, will start working Monday in the Ford Motor Company's Highland Park plant, it was learned today. The new force, of about 10,000 men, will replace the 10,000 re-employed men who were taken back Jan. 31. As the plant is operating five days a week, the present force will quit Friday evening and the new shift will start Monday morning.

It is understood that the new shift is to work for two weeks, then be replaced by the one now at work. The reason for the replacement, it is said, is that the Ford Company wants to provide work for as many of its married employees as possible. The money that the men in the present force have made since they were taken back Jan. 31 will enable them to carry on for two weeks while the new shift is working.

The men in the new shift, as those now at work, will be paid at the same rate of wages they were receiving when the plant closed last week. The only employees whose wages have been reduced are foremen of departments which have not resumed production. They have been re-employed as production men at the rate of \$10 or more. It is understood they will be put back in their former positions when the new shift starts.

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BOULEVARD AREA
FIFTH AVENUE AREA

Edward B. Corey Buys Thirteen-
Story Structure in West
Thirty-sixth Street.

WAS VALUED AT \$750,000

Choice 125th Street Corner in \$250,000 Sale—Realty Firm Buys

Several business deals of considerable importance were made yesterday in the Fifth Avenue area. The largest transaction was the purchase of a large lot in the purchase of a prominent corner on 125th Street and another deal in the lower Bowery section at 125th Street. The lot on 125th Street, which involved property valued at \$750,000, was the sale of the thirteen-story commercial structure at 125th and 126th Streets for the Barney Estate Company. It has a frontage of 50 feet and shows an annual rental of \$105,000. The broker was N. A. Berwin & Co.

The property was sold by the same brokers to the present seller last December for George Barker, who took in part payment the Barney residence at Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. The deal was on a cash basis and the buyer was Edward B. Corey who owns several large apartment houses and also the Corf Trust Company, his first investment in mercantile buildings.

Samuel Levy of Arnstein & Levy and Peck & Hancock were the attorneys for the buyer and sellers respectively.

125th Street Corner Sale. The Harlem transaction involved in the sale of the three-story commercial building at 125th Street and 126th Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, by the estate of Alexander Heinselman. The plot has a frontage of 100 feet on Madison Avenue by 72.8 feet on 125th Street. It was held at \$250,000 and has been purchased by the El Campo Company, a four-story dwelling. The property formerly belonged to the Rogers Brothers, well-known comedians.

Joseph G. Bosman of the S. H. Raphael Company was the broker. The same firm also sold to the El Campo Company a four-story dwelling, 1941 Madison Avenue, adjoining the corner plot, fronting 106 feet by 80.8 feet. The combined parcels give the new owners a frontage of 119.5 feet on Madison Avenue. The sellers were represented in the deal by William Feuer.

Realty Firm Buys in Bowery. The real estate firm of Jacob Finkelstein & Co. purchased the old three-story building at 42 Bowery, between the Bowery and the East River, for \$250,000. The building is a five-story structure, and is being purchased for the purpose of converting it into a hotel. The firm is also purchasing a lot on Bowery, between the Bowery and the East River, for \$250,000. The building is a five-story structure, and is being purchased for the purpose of converting it into a hotel.

Another lease in the Times Square section, aggregating about \$500,000, was signed yesterday by B. M. Levey, of the Forty-second Street, who has taken over for a term of twenty-one years the entire second building at 127 West Forty-second Street. The structure, which occupies a lot by 60 feet, was leased from John David, who recently leased this parcel in conjunction with 125 West Forty-second Street, to the heirs of the Peter Delacy estate.

The leasees will make extensive improvements and adding a new story to the building, and the store will be used for his own business and for the purpose of converting it into a hotel. The structure will be altered and the upper portion leased for business.

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AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
Economical method of obtaining buyers for used cars. Rate 65 cents a line

BUICKS.
 1920 Pack Car, 232-340 West 54th St.
 BUICK 1917 Coupe, WARDEN.
 1920 FLACK CO. 340 West 54th St.
 BUICK 5-PASS. TOURING, 1913.
 Perfect; condition; call Mrs. C. S. 3000.
 1918 1919 roadster; like new. 182 West
 90 St. River 1772.

CADILLACS.
 1920 Tour Passenger.
 1920 Victoria Coupe.
 1920 Healy Cabriolet.
 1920 Suburban Sedan.

ALSO
 1920 Chandler Sedan.
 1920 H. C. S. Special Raceabout.
 1920 M. C. S. Special.
 1920 Marmon Touring.
 1920 Packard Sedan.
 1920 Buick 5-passenger.
 SCHOENMAKER & JACOB
 1,880 Broadway, at 61st St.

OVERLAND IS TOURING. \$350.
 Four cylinder, 8-passenger, practically new,
 newly painted, good tires, good running
 parts arranged. 1920 East 152nd St.
 1920 Overland 1920 3-passenger touring, like
 new. 132 West 90th. River 1772.
 OWEN MAGNETIC touring car and road
 sters. RABKINS. CALL AUDUBON 35.

PACARD. 4-door custom built sedan; like
 practically new; paint and mechanical con-
 dition good; any doctoring or work done
 Motor Car Co., 620 St. Mark's Av. Edison
 N. J. Used call day. Open every day.

PACARD Coupe 1922. special built body,
 full equipment; perfect condition. Call
 39-60; bargain for quick sale. Call Mr.
 Slater. Murray Hill between 9 and 1
 A. M.

PACARD TOURING 3-5.
 Beautiful 7-passenger; tool, tool, con-
 dition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Harward
 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 631. Riverside
 1920 PACARD TRUCK. 1920 DODGE
 IN GOOD CONDITION.
 A. HARTOG.
 1,008 Dean St. Brooklyn. Prospect 7-11.

be seen at Premier Automobile Painting
138 E. 52nd. Circle 815.

DILLARD touring, 1917, 12 cylinder,
overhauled, replaced by Cadillac
engine; guaranteed; good news in every
part. Price \$1,400. Call 475. Will
be seen with cash. 7 St. Nicholas Av. (111th).

CADILLAC

TROTT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMP.
USED CAR SALESMAN.
7 West 61st St., at Broadway.

FRON CADILLAC 1918 Fawcett;
wired; must be seen to be appreciated;
w/ guaranteed. Colman, 45 Broadway.

DILLARD sedan, coupe, 1920s, limousine, la-
salle, 1917, 1918, 1920s models,
special bargain price, call make offer.
112 West 64th. Mayor.

DILLARD 1917 late model sedan; excellent
condition; overhauled; excellent
oil ing system. Can be seen Cadillac
Motor Car Water Car Wash.

DILLARD touring, 1917; fine condition
throughout; good tires; \$1,600. Potter,
Morningside.

AMERICAN sedan
AMERICAN sedan

PACKARD 1917 2-35 touring; good con-
tion; bargain. Stark, 3,010 Broadway.

PACKARD Late Model Sedan, At Condition
1,000 Dean St. A. HARTOG.
PACKARD 1919 2-35 sedan. Packard Sport
Cook-Macdonnell, 630 5th Av.

PAIGE, 1920 Glen Rock touring; model
1920, excellent condition. Phone 87.
1000, Merchmen 565W, after 6.

PEUGOT landaulet; run less than 100
miles; latest importation. 100 West 86th
St. Circle 723.

FURCE - Arrow
48 St. P. Broadway.
In excellent condition,
has been run 8,000 miles.
Price \$1,200.
G. M. Brock, Coleman 7750.
ALBION TOURING
Leocomote Branch.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 dual valve 7-passen-
ger; setting entire; sacrifice 6,700.
Price \$1,200.
PIERCE-ARROW 1919 runabout, also tour-
ing car. Seen 125 West 64th. Mayor.

DILLAC 1920 "50" four-passenger touring; exceptional. Stark, 2,010 Broadway. Union 4688.

DILLAC 1924 standard town car, late 1915. Like new, \$2,400. Overwayer, 138 West 8th floor.

CADILLAC COUPE, LATE 1919. Almost new Cadillac-Macomban. Ruppel, Hotel Astor.

DILLAC 1920 sedan; 4,000 miles; price \$1,750. See Cadillac-Macomban.

DILLAC limousine, 1919, with touring top. Stock, 188 West 52d. Circle 3221.

WOLFRUM 1920 sedan, slightly used; make of body not known. P. 2.

HANDLER, 1920 7-passer touring like new. 165 West 90th. Riverside 1718.

MERIMEX touring car, good condition, 1920. West 38th.

1918 Limz, Brougham, Overhauled and newly painted; U. S. Shock absorbers. Good tires. Price, \$2,250.

PISCAR-ARROW 1920 35 TOURING
Hendrix condition Murray Hill 1617.
1919 touring like exceptional car;
paint and top like new \$1,000. Price
West 84d.

1925 5-passenger roadster. Rex top, 138
Union. Price Richmond Hill 4742.

RENAULT with Brewster closed body; 3900
Century Ave., 250 W. 54th.

HAMLEN late 1920 sedan; used 3 months;
like new. \$1,750. See Cadillac-Macomban.
Union 4986, 2,010 Broadway.

ROBEY-ROGGE Sport Model, 4 passenger,
like new stock. Circle 3221.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1920 5-passenger touring;
sacrifice. 152 West 90th. River 1718.

STEARNS coupe, 1920, 4-cylinder.
Stearns touring 1920, 4-cylinder.
STEARNS touring 1918, 4-cylinder.
STEARNS touring 1919, 4-cylinder.
STEARNS runabout, 1914, 4-cylinder.
HANDLER 4-pass. 1920 enclosed 6-cylinder
OVERLAND coupe, 1919, 6-cylinder.
Prices right. Open Lincoln's Birthday.
Stearns Co., 415 West 53d. TRONC Circle.

STARBARKER 1920 4-cylinder, special
aluminum body, repainted dark

HARVEY'S MOTORS, INC.
 Loccombie Branch, 18 West 41st St.
 1940 sedan, almost new; will sacrifice.
 1938 125 West 64th. Meyer.
 1938 FLYER coupe, 1920; \$750. 236 West 4th.
 DODGE BROTHERS,
 RECONDITIONED
 USED CARS.
 DODGE BROTHERS SEDAN.
 DODGE BROTHERS LIMOUSINE.
 DODGE BROTHERS TOURING.
 DODGE BROTHERS ROADBOAT.
 DODGE BROTHERS CATALINA.
 1934 OAKLAND 4-PASSENGER COUPE.
 1918 OAKLAND TOURING.
 1914 OAKLAND TOURING.
 1920 MAXWELL TOURING.
 OTHER VARIOUS MAKES AND TYPES.
 E. PATRICKSON CONSULTING
 ENGINEER.
 1234 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
 TELEPHONE DECATUR 4100.
 1936 touring 1940, 1937s. 132 West 90th

SEDAN. 1920. Address 236 West
St. 8t.
STUDEBAKER sedan like new, \$1,200; many ex-
tra's. Silverclad, 4648 Columbus. See
EX SEDAN, roadster and touring car,
depleted and refurbished by factory rep-
resentative. 236 West 10th. Columbus 7460.
STUDEBAKER SEDAN, SMALL MILEAGE.
IMPERIAL LTD., 1111 Broadway, N.Y.C.
or Brenner, 3134 S.W. 74y (C). Col. 4077.
EX touring 1919, perfect. 152 West both
10th and 17th.
STUDEBAKER 1920; first-class condition.
2nd West 90th St. 19th 1778.
D coupe 1921, two months old; prac-
tically new, excellent condition; equip-
ment; leaving city will sacrifice for cash
like diamond in part pay. Phone Ken-
neth 1110.
D commercial, enclosed panel body.
See new, overpriced; no reasonable offer
will be made.
Ds, all models; immediate delivery;
no payments; Authorized Ford Agency.
See 1920 model.
NANKIN TOURING 1920; like new, 4,600
miles. W. J. Banta, 1118 Southern
Blvd.

PONTIAC, 1918, 6-passenger, guaranteed parts, \$1700; time payments arranged. Contacted, unmonitored, 489 East 184th St., Bronx.

BON Super-Six touring car, carburetor and radiator replaced, 1918, \$1000 to \$1800. 383 West 69th.

BON, 1918, sport model, \$1,300; six wire wheels and tires. Silverstein, 4648 Cullough Ave., Bklyn.

BON coupe and Sedan, slightly used; all cash. Robbins, 1891 Broadway.

BON Super-Six, sport model. Hodson & Car Dept., 232 West 50th.

BON 1920 coupe, slightly used; make no mistake. 84th Street.

MOBILE Sedan, five-passenger; like new; fully equipped; \$300. 203 West 129th.

CIA town car; bargain; going abroad. Hunterpeck 1498.

NASH 1918 limousine and town car; bar-top; 1920. See 84th Street.

MONTGOMERY 1920 sedan; fine condition; \$1,250. 203 West 50th.

1918 Buick sedan; good body and cab; \$1,200. 203 West 50th.

1918 Pontiac Sedan; a good buy. 191 Lexington Avenue.

1918 Franklin 5-pass. sedan; excellent. Dodge Sedan.

1918 Lincoln.

BRIGHTON, 1977 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE.
Money loaned, etc. Finance Storage Warehouse Co., 390 W. 42nd St.

Motor Trucks.

PACKARD 3½-ton worm drive, self-starting; electric lights, van body.
PACKARD 5-ton chain drive chassis.
PACKARD 2-ton chassis.
PACKARD 2-ton worm drive chassis.
UNION 6½-ton chassis and cab.
HARPOUD 6½-ton chassis. Wood hydraulic hoist and body.
WHITE 3-ton chassis and cab.
WHITE 3-ton chassis.

BROOKLYN BRANCH
PACKARD 1920 sedan, motor N.Y.
1610 DEAN ST. PROSPECT 742.

NASH Quack truck, 2½-ton, 4-wheel drive; power dump body. See 203 West 50th.

perfect running condition. Call to QUINN RITZER. See Morry & Co., 65 Mills Rd. Astoria, La.

STEWART 1918, 2-ton rack body and cab.

LOCOMOBILE.
Current Model, 48 H. P.,
7-passenger Sport
Equal in every respect to new;
guaranteed by
Right Price.
M. Brock, Columbus 7750.
HARE'S MOTORS, INC.,
Columbie Branch, 16 West 41st St.

LOCOMOBILE.
Current Model, 48 H. P.,
7-passenger Touring,
New York Demonstrator.
Run 5,000 miles.
Reasonably priced.
M. Brock, Columbus 7750.
HARE'S MOTORS, INC.,
Columbie Branch, 16 West 41st St.

LOCOMOBILE.
Rebuilt, newly painted, new tires.
Rebuilt, newly painted, new tires.
Guaranteed by
Right Price.
G. M. Brock-Columbus 7750.
HARE'S MOTORS, INC.,
Columbie Branch, 16 West 41st St.

used 11 months; exceptional opportunity.
GOLDEN 1917, 5-door body, 2600 cc. motor;
good buy. A. M. Hoch, 1,010 Dean St.,
Brooklyn. Prospect 7143.

STEWART 5-ton truck, stake body, wheel
condition; run about 100 miles; in first-class
condition. Joseph Reiboud, 28 Prospect St.,
Newark, N. J.

Automobiles Wanted.
TOLTOISTS.
I will give you loan on your car at 99
plus storage charge if you will have it
stored for the Winter. 3735 Circle.

WANTED on consignment: we charge 6 per
cent. commission for selling; return assured.
Flatbush Motor Car Co., 379 Flat-
bush Av., Brooklyn. Open evenings.

CADILLAC, touring body, 55 or 57 model,
7-passenger, W. A. Brock Auto Co., 41
West 55th St.

PARTY will exchange 5-passenger 1929
sedan for Buick roadster and cash. Phone
Brook 3574.

AUTOMOBILES—1,000 WANTED.
Highest prices paid; bring car or phone.
409 East 163d. Marlow 5765.

MOBILE limousine, first-class conveyance; reasonable. Phone **MYRA 1010**.

MOBILE, 1920, touring, like new; **W. Scott, 190 West 53d. Circle 2222.**

MOBILE limousine; sacrifice to quick **P. Silverstein, Columbus 4648.**

ION 94, 6-passenger, in excellent condition; paint like new; wheels, mirrors, bonneau windshield. **Studebaker Corp., Bedford Av. at Sterling Place, Brooklyn 72.**

ION, 1920 4-pass. touring; exceptional clean, 2,000 Broadway, Columbus 4648.

MOBILE limousine, late model; sacrifice **high buyer. Robinson, 1,861 Broadway, Brooklyn 72.**

HELL, Babylon, fur door Sedan; latest **model; 2-yr.-base; \$200. Marriageage** **2000.**

HELL, 1920, 6-pass; like new; many ex- **cellent tires; 4648 Columbus.**

ONAL Suburban Sedan de Luxe; sta- **tion wagon; modern; excellent appearance; very fast and powerful; special** **offer; 2000 Times Downtown.**

WANTED—Collapsible landaulet; either **Packard Cadillac 1919-20-21; no dealers.** **Circle 1045, between 9:30 and 5.**

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW, attractive limousine, un- **formed chauffeur, absolute private ap-** **pearance; shopping, 15-70 hour; reasonable** **price. Phone Jobb 200.**

CADILLAC, beautiful car; opera 88; shop- **ping \$15.00; monthly \$250; excellent service.** **Circle 4815.**

CADILLAC Private Renting Service, 18 **West 54th St. Circle 2200—first-class** **service at reasonable rates, monthly specialty.**

TWIN SIX Packard, beautiful car; shop- **ping \$15.00; monthly \$25.00; perfect** **\$400; excellent service. Columbus 4072.**

OLEE S limousine; open or monthly **rental. 4100 Fulton, Tremont 216.**

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE TRAINING BY EXPERTS **Complete shop course, 688, with driving** **instruction. Phone 2-1000.**

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL **228 West 57th St. at Broadway.**

[illegible]



Frank Motors, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y.

Competition is extremely keen in the building construction field and prices are 25% to 35% under the high mark of last year.

Spring and Summer promise great activity—you know there's great need of apartments, hotels, homes, etc.—and that means higher prices again.

If you need a factory or warehouse you'll save money by contracting for it now.

Telephone Bryant 2908.

Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction
"Speed with Economy"



How Peabody Service
Increases the Value of
Coal Property Investments

(One of a Series)

—As Sales Manager

From experience in distributing millions of tons annually, we have valuable knowledge of present and future markets; can advise as to market possibilities on contemplated mining operations, or sell the coal from small mines more economically and with greater profit than their own sales offices.

Service based on 37 years' successful ownership experience.

Our complete service in coal property management includes Financing, Operating and Selling—every phase of the practical development of our long experience as owners and managers in virtually all important bituminous fields.

Write for Booklet

PEABODY
COAL COMPANY

Founded 1883
132 So. Michigan Ave. - CHICAGO
Operating 36 bituminous mines in 12 fields with annual capacity of 18,000,000 tons

CANNOT BURN OR EXPLODE
CARBONA
Cleans and
Rugs and
Carpets

ADVERTISING

BAKERS WON'T CUT PRICES OF BREAD

Tell Conference of Housewives
Pre-War Figures Cannot
Be Restored.

FLOUR CHEAPER, LABOR HIGH

One Firm Says It Costs 132 Per
Cent. More Than Before War—
Eggs Advance 8 Cents.

Housewives of the several women's organizations represented at a conference with wholesale and retail bakers at the City Hall yesterday at noon did not receive any assurance of an early return to pre-war prices of bread, and pastries. The contention of the bakers was that, while flour is cheaper, it is still double pre-war prices, and other costs run from 75 to 150 per cent. higher than before the war.

Reductions in the prices of materials, she asserted, had not been properly reflected in the prices to consumers. Harry Tipton, accountant of the Shultz Baking Company, gave figures showing the cost of producing bread. During January, he said, the wholesaler made a profit of 16 of a cent on the 14-cent loaf. Flour at \$8.75 to \$10 a barrel was 100 to 125 per cent. higher than before the war, he said; sugar 100 to 150 per cent. and shortening 35 to 60 per cent. Labor, he said, was 125 to 150 per cent. higher; automobile costs 88 to 140 per cent., and the wax paper in which bread is wrapped, 135 to 150 per cent. When flour cost the wholesaler \$3.50 to \$3.75 a barrel in 1914, the profit on a 14-cent loaf was one-third of a cent, Mr. Tipton said.

The reason the price of bread has not shown a greater decrease, according to a representative of the Evans Baking Company, is that it cost 132 per cent. more to do business than it did before the war. Several other wholesalers declared that materials were 123 to 150 per cent. higher than before the war, and labor was 150 per cent. higher.

Because of the heavy demand for eggs since the prices began dropping several days ago, there was a sharp reaction in the market yesterday, white nearby hen eggs advancing 8 cents a dozen and brown nearby hen eggs, 4 cents a dozen. The chain stores were heavy buyers yesterday, causing prices to shoot up. Marketmen said that the advance was only temporary.

LEAVES PERU TO FLY HERE.

Son of President Leguia Starts Seaplane Trip Today.

Commander Juan Leguia, head of the Peruvian Naval Air Service and son of the President of that republic, will leave Callao, Peru, today on the first leg of a seaplane flight to New York, it was announced here yesterday by Captain Sterling C. Wyman, U. S. N.

Captain Wyman, who is a personal friend of the South American aviator, said he had received a cable message from Commander Leguia stating that he hoped to make the long trip in two weeks.

Commander Leguia is on his way to England, where he is to be married, according to Captain Wyman.

DISCLOSE ENRIGHT'S BILL

Say He Spent More Than \$1,250 to
Deny Crime Wave.

Robert B. McIntyre, supervising examiner of the Controller's office, made public yesterday the record of money paid for circulars to the Bureau of Printing of the Police Department and for distribution of Commissioner Enright's speech and the article by George Creel, seeking to prove that no crime wave existed in New York. The report was made at the request of the Controller, who announced several days ago that he was holding up these bills.

It appears from the examiner's report that the total cost of printing and distribution was about \$600, exclusive of overhead charge for superintendence in the printing plant and for clerical hire in addressing and stamping envelopes and enclosing and folding circulars. The report says about 9,000 envelopes were used for mailing the documents to Boards of Trade, clergymen and others, and that postage on each envelope was 4 cents. Controller Craig refused to comment on the report or to say whether the bills would be paid.

A.G. HEGEMAN INCOMPETENT

Action on Application of Brother of
Man Possessing \$400,000.

Adrian G. Hegeman, member of a well-known New York family, who lived for many years at the Union League Club, was declared incompetent by a Sheriff's jury yesterday to care for himself and his property. He is now a patient in a sanitarium at Beacon, N. Y. The application to declare him incompetent was made by his brother, Gerard C. Hegeman. He owns property worth more than \$400,000, part of which he put in trust in 1915. He was expelled from the New York Athletic Club in 1918, after thirty-five years' membership, on the charge that he circulated a story that he protested because of the absence of the American flag on the clubhouse at Travers Island.

Junius S. Morgan, member of the Sheriff's jury which heard the case, was excused from duty because he knows Bleecker & Tuckerman, attorneys for the petitioner.



BRUCEWOOD
The only roll collar
with a band which
overlaps comfortably
in front.



ADVERTISING

All Wallach Stores Open Till 6 P. M. Lincoln's Birthday

Final Clearance

10,257

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

\$35

303 Suits—originally	\$90	196 Overcoats originally	\$100
406 " "	\$85	297 " "	\$90
1182 " "	\$80	457 " "	\$85
1974 " "	\$75	803 " "	\$75
2012 " "	\$65	646 " "	\$65
1486 " "	\$60	495 " "	\$60

No Charge for Alterations

We began this clearance with the above quantities yesterday, so, there are lots of wonderful Suits and Overcoats to select from today. Winter Overcoats. The Suits are Spring and Fall weights.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

WHITE

100,000 miles is ordinary performance for a White Truck. Many have made 200,000 miles; some 300,000; a few 500,000—and they are still in active service, doing a full day's work.

Spread over many years, your investment in a White Truck becomes a very small item in the cost of hauling. It gives you at once the cheapest and the most reliable transportation.

Business needs that kind of machinery now more than ever.



THE WHITE COMPANY, Cleveland
New York: Thomson Avenue and School Street, Long Island City

TRUCKS

When this picture was taken, just before the Civil War, the world little realized the debt it would owe to this smiling boy

Thomas Alva Edison

to whom we extend our congratulations, on this, his 74th birthday

The New York Edison Company

*Tucker Agency

Read BLASCO IBANEZ' Novel

**The Four Horsemen
of the Apocalypse**

before the wonderful screen picture is released. \$2.15 at any bookstore.
E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Special Room for

Valentines
Bring the Children

DUTTON'S 681 Fifth Ave.
Opposite St. Thomas's Church

A Recommendation

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.
(85 cents a line; six words to a line.)
AT STAMFORD, CONN.
Attractive Colonial residence, New Boston Post Road, 14 rooms, all improvements, sun parlor, billiard room, third floor; beautiful garden; two car garage; nearrolley line; must be sold to close estate.

A similar announcement in next Sunday's edition of The New York Times will cost \$3.30.

2d Floor 15 W. 34th St.

The Home
of 40 Famous
Brands of
Clothes for
Men and
Young Men

Georges

OPPOSITE
Waldorf Hotel

(Between 5th Ave. & E'way)



"SENIOR"



"JUNIOR"

Repriced for Final Clearance

All That Remain of Our
Highest-Priced De-Luxe

Overcoats

That Were Originally Priced

\$85, \$90, \$95, \$100 and \$125

All Now On Sale While
They Last

\$39

Every coat bears the label of a nationally famous maker. Sizes 33 to 52. Regulars and stouts.

In this representative stock of high-class coats are the genuine Montagnacs, full satin lined, that were originally marked \$125. Swaggar Ulsters made of celebrated Regan fabric—the only woollens loomed in the world the wear of which the makers unconditionally guarantee, or replace with a new coat. These were originally marked \$90. Then there are swaggar Raglan coats made of famous Crombie & Worumbo fabrics.

Some have plaid backs, others half quilted, satin yokes. Also Single and Double-Breasted form-fitted models and conservative Chesterfields. In short, this is a sale in which there is nothing missing. Every coat in this sale was originally priced \$85 to \$125. At \$39 we are taking a heavy loss and offering the greatest bargain ever presented in New York. Any man seeking the best in overcoats cannot afford to miss this wonderful opportunity.

Georges
ENTIRE
SECOND FLOOR
(Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway)
Opp. Waldorf Hotel

Open Daily Till 6 P. M.—Saturday Till 9 P. M.

15
West
34th
Street

\$100. to \$5,000.

for
Your Business or Personal Needs

Loans for one year or less—weekly or monthly payments. No charge unless loan is made. Over \$30,000,000.00 have been loaned by us to more than 188,000 persons in Greater New York.

Call for a Personal Interview at any of our Offices. We are Equipped to Give You Immediate Service.

5% and 6% on money you save.

The Morris Plan Co. of New York

Industrial Banking—Resources over \$8,000,000.00

Main Office Union Sq. Branch Brooklyn Branch
251 Broadway 1 Union Square 391 East 149th Street 36 Court Street
(Opposite City Hall) (Opposite City Hall) (Opposite City Hall)

**36%
ON YOUR
ELECTRIC
LAMPS**
Compare These Prices
TUNGSTEN LAMPS
Watts 15 to 50 40 28
60 45 32
100 60 40
150 75 50
200 90 60
250 110 75
300 130 90
350 150 110
400 170 130
450 190 150
500 210 170
550 230 190
600 250 210
650 270 230
700 290 250
750 310 270
800 330 290
850 350 310
900 370 330
950 390 350
1000 410 370
All Lamps Brand New and Guaranteed.
Electrical & Engineering Corp.
716 8th Ave. (45th). Bryant 6674

CABELL'S WORKS.
Analysis of the writings of James Branch Cabell, by Richard Le Gallienne, in the Book Review and Magazine Section of The New York Times and Sunday Advt.

LEONARD MERRICK as a story teller is at his very best in

The Man Who Understood Women

Foreword by W. J. LOCKE

\$1.95 at all bookstores or from
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 5th Ave., N.Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

4 1/2 & 5%
ON SAVINGS

Paid by the old reliable

FRANKLIN SOCIETY

FIFTEEN PARK ROW, N. Y.
32 Years Old—Safe—Conservative

FRANCE IS ANXIOUS FOR SUPPORT HERE ON REPARATIONS

Brind Urges Jussierand to Present Allied Demands in a Favorable Light.

SPECIAL ENVOY PROPOSED

Suggestion That Millerand or Clemenceau Be Sent to Gain American Sympathy.

BERLIN FIXES FINE LIMIT

Deutsche Zeitung Asserts That Cabinet Put Highest Possible at \$35,700,000,000.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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PARIS, Feb. 11.—The French Government is extremely desirous that the leaders in the next American Administration should become more familiar with the French point of view in international affairs than they fear, President-elect Harding and his lieutenants are now.

What the French are most anxious for Americans to realize is that without American aid and sympathy the reparations problem and other problems which disturb the peace of Europe cannot be settled. They regret the refusal of America to aid in the allied negotiations, while at the same time American accord is so important in the present situation, the dangers of which are momentarily springing into view.

Within the last two days Premier Brind has sent several notes to Ambassador Jussierand at Washington instructing him to take action to present the allied indemnity proposal in a more favorable light. With the American help Germany cannot be made to pay up and under the encouragement which the Germans would get from a separate treaty with America, which might weaken important provisions of the Versailles Treaty, now the law of European nations, France fears new and disturbing difficulties.

Under sending special envoy. This situation has given rise to many circles in Paris to a demand that France send an extraordinary Ambassador to America, to try to compromise the interests of the two countries on certain international policies. It has even been suggested that President-elect Harding should be invited to visit the Atlantic for this purpose. Various other names have been mentioned for the proposed mission, which would be rather purely diplomatic. Some of his friends have suggested that ex-Premier Clemenceau, who speaks English and is popular in America, would be the right man.

The Paris Midi today refers to a Paris dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES conveying the view that President-elect Harding should understand that England and France cannot at least for years to come, give up the League of Nations. "That," says the Midi, "is language which Americans should understand. It is true. But unfortunately such a warning seems to have no effect. Senator Lodge persists in wishing the League of Nations to be a mere formality. The right wing of the Republican Party believes that it can commit the country to that political heresy of a separate peace with Germany. The moderate appears to believe Mr. Harding himself appears not to know what he will do.

America must know what Europe thinks. Here every one seems to take it for granted that all Americans know that the League runs through Paris, that England has hard heads. But that is not the case. Neither is it true that many Frenchmen know the distance which separates Springfield, Mass., from Springfield, Ill. The two continents do not know each other.

"Today Mr. Jussierand is almost alone to fight for us against German propaganda. And that is why, after so many proofs of friendship, one is afraid of waking up some morning and learning that America has hit us on the nose with a rock."

American Aid on Credit Wanted. The Petit Parisien today pleads for an effort to bring French opinion, to the notice of the new Administration and of the American people.

"Soon America is going to wake up," writes Philippe Millet. "And what is she going to do? We are lamentably ignorant and this should not be. The action of Paris runs the risk of being a dead letter if the United States refuses to facilitate the credit operations without which we cannot use the future payments by Germany—indeed, the whole creation of the Treaty of Versailles is in too balance to become even a day more apparent that the operation of this treaty will become truly difficult if America persists in refusing to ratify the treaty, which was in great part her work."

M. Millet then argues that France should not wait to appeal more strongly to the American people. "Not only the great public, but the statesmen, the future members of the new Administration," he proceeds, "seem not to know what we think, and it is certain that they have not the slightest idea of the League of Nations. I have not the least idea what the policy of the future Administration will be, and it is now the time to let ourselves be heard."

In the first place, it is necessary to make Americans understand that France cannot think of turning her back on the League of Nations, the overcoat of the French people.

Shallow-Minded Visitor Reminds Wilson of Bungalow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The best inside story "in Washington today is one of President Wilson's whimsicalities. Recently the President listened patiently to a man who impressed him as having little intellectual depth. "That man," said the President, "is a simple bungalow. He has no upper story whatever."

SINN FEIN FORCES SHOW MORE FIGHT

Dublin Castle Week's Record Gives Longer List of Casualties and High Mortality.

PROPAGANDA CHIEF CAUGHT

Arrest of Fitzgerald, Long "On the Run," Is Considered of Importance.

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DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—The campaign of outrages against forces of the Crown continues with intensity. This sentence in the weekly cable for last week, accompanied as it is by the statement that of the thirty-five casualties those of the police especially show a remarkably high percentage of mortality, discloses the deadliness of this guerrilla warfare.

Up to date the casualties to the Crown forces have been: Police, 24 killed, 338 wounded; military, 14 killed, 145 wounded. Reference to casualties during the recent war shows a much higher percentage of wounded.

In view of such incidents, deductions based on premises of any weakening in the attitude of the rebels would be unwarranted. In the south and southwest particularly, notwithstanding the imposition of martial law, with its extreme penalties, the Irish Republican army recently has displayed capacity for quick and effective organization of a coup, which argues the reverse of a moribund association. Alleged spies are frequently summarily dealt with, and at Clonsilla, near Clonsilla, in County Cork, only today, a laborer named Robert Brady was found dead in a field some distance from his house with a placard pinned on his back and inscribed: "Spies and Informers, beware."

Removed from his house in bare feet by men at midnight, the unfortunate man was shot in the back and head. An airplane which made a forced landing at Ballinacorney, near Kilmacanogue, County Limerick, was burned yesterday afternoon by local armed Republicans, who "speedily" appeared on the scene. Observer Mackay is missing. It appears that the pilot went for audience, and on return found the machine in flames. There is no trace of Mackay, whom he had left standing by.

Extensive sounding-up operations against rebel parties believed to be scattered in the wild districts of the District Peninsula, are reported in telegram from Tralee as being in progress. As was the case when a large portion of Dublin was invested, the sections being dealt with are entirely isolated, and no persons permitted to leave or enter. Houses were commandeered in Tralee, and the military and the police. The desolate and mountainous peninsula offers excellent cover and protection for fugitives, and the task of the Crown forces is admittedly difficult.

Desmond Fitzgerald, M. P., Minister of Propaganda for the Gaelic League, was arrested tonight. Fitzgerald has been on the run for some time past. He was the inspiring force behind the Sinn Fein bulletin, the Republican type-written organ which, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to locate its office of publication with a view to suppression, continues to appear with regularity. On several occasions Fitzgerald narrowly escaped capture.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11 (Associated Press).—Desmond Fitzgerald, a Sinn Fein Minister, was arrested tonight.

Continued on Page Six.

French See German Propaganda Here In Protest on Blacks; None Now on Rhine

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The French learn with mixed surprise from their newspapers today that a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden is being planned to protest against the presence of French black troops on the Rhine. The French black troops on the Rhine, the fact passed, surprise is based on the fact that there are black French troops on the Rhine. They were withdrawn last June, and half sent to Africa and half to Syria to join General Gouraud's army.

In their dispatches the French papers make a habit of calling the black troops "negroes" or "niggers," and the French public opinion will not allow itself to be misled about the personnel of the French troops in the occupied territory.

PARIS, Feb. 11 (Associated Press).—The French Office announced today that only 27 complaints were filed against the French black troops on the Rhine last June, as well as the Algerians and Arabs. The French Office also announced that the French black troops on the Rhine were withdrawn last June, and half sent to Africa and half to Syria to join General Gouraud's army.

HUGHES TO CONFER WITH HARDING ON DIPLOMATIC POSTS

Expected Also to Discuss Possible Appointments of Assistants in State Department.

HILL AND FLETCHER URGED

Each Backed by Friends for Office of Under Secretary of State.

CABINET TALK SLACKENS

Mrs. Harding Joins Husband, Who Hears John Barrett's Views on Pan-American Relations.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.—Mr. Harding's announcement today that Charles Evans Hughes will be here next week for a conference indicates that the President-elect is about ready to close his Cabinet books and give his attention to diplomatic appointments. Although no formal invitation to Mr. Hughes to become the next Secretary of State has been made public, Mr. Harding, when asked by newspaper correspondents today concerning the significance of the approaching Hughes visit, replied with a dry smile:

"I will be safe speculation whether I will or will not invite Mr. Hughes to enter the Cabinet."

In addition to going over the list of candidates for diplomatic posts, it is thought that the President-elect will ask Mr. Hughes's advice as to his associates in the State Department. Mr. Hughes has been mentioned frequently in connection with the important office of Under Secretary of State, and for both men Mr. Harding has high regard. These are Dr. David Jayne Hill and Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Mexico and one of the guests accompanying Mr. Harding on his recent tour of the United States. Mr. Hill and Mr. Fletcher are both well known in the State Department. Mr. Hill is a close personal friend of Mr. Harding, and Mr. Fletcher is a close personal friend of Mr. Hill.

Dr. Copeland's measures for protection of the city against any possible cases of typhus among immigrants were approved in detail yesterday by Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, with whom the City Health Commissioner is consulting. Dr. Cumming told the telephone. Dr. Cumming told of the work that had been done in Washington to prevent the landing of immigrants infected with typhus and informed Dr. Copeland that a realignment of Public Health officials was being made for foreign countries to prevent suspected immigrants and unclean ships from leaving foreign ports.

The police boat John F. Hylan yesterday started a patrol of the three vessels held at quarantine because typhus cases had been found among passengers, and today will resume duty of making the city against any possible cases of typhus among immigrants. Mr. Fletcher, by a combination of tact and pointed frankness, succeeded in steering away those who would interrupt the President-elect's vacation. It is understood that Mr. Fletcher is desirous of a European appointment.

The suggestion that Dr. Hill be selected Under Secretary of State comes after the abandonment of the boom for him as head of the department. The circle of Dr. Hill's backers appears to have broadened recently. It is understood that the State Department is desirous of a European appointment.

Continued on Page Two.

Five U. S. Sailors Fired On in Vladivostok, One Wounded; Russian Communists Suspected

TOKIO, Feb. 11.—Five American blue-jackets were fired at by unknown persons in Vladivostok at 11 o'clock Tuesday night, one of them being wounded. Says the Asahi Shimbun, a Vladivostok correspondent today.

The Americans, reinforced by Russian policemen, arrested three Russian officers formerly under the late General Kappell, once commander of the western armies of the Omak Government, the correspondent adds. The impression in Vladivostok, according to the correspondent, is that the attack was arranged by communists with the object of straining relations between Japan and the United States.

ALL AGENCIES JOIN IN FIGHT ON TYPHUS

Copeland Invokes Old Law Barring Vessels From Piers Without City Sanction.

RIGID INSPECTION PLANNED

Steamship Companies Warned—Health Department Orders 100 New Inspectors.

A medical alliance to prevent immigrants infected with typhus or any other serious disease from landing in this country was completed yesterday by the United States Public Health Service, the City Health Department and the State medical officers at the quarantine station. These agencies, through all their facilities for inspection, will co-operate to prevent any immigrant from landing in this country until he, with all baggage, has been put through a delousing plant and submitted to a series of stringent medical inspections. The health officers of all these agencies served notice on steamship companies yesterday that, unless they failed to extend the law would be meted out to those violating any of the provisions.

Reenforcing from the Sanitary Codes of the State a law passed in 1903, when typhus and other serious diseases threatened the city, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, announced yesterday that no ship from a foreign port would be permitted to come within 300 yards of a pier in this city until the proper permit had been issued by the Health Department of the city after inspection of the ship by the Health Department. The provisions of the law have not been enforced in late years.

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Continued on Page Two.

SAYS SLAIN BANDIT WAS 'STOOL PIGEON' IN WHITMAN INQUIRY

Frank Walsh, Shot After Whisky Hold-Up, Was Auto Theft Witness, Prosecutor Asserts.

HAD IMPLICATED POLICE

Slain by Accomplices to Prevent "Squealing," Is Belief of Whitman's Aid.

TOLD OF GRAFT DIVISION

Was to Have Testified Before Grand Jury—Auto Stealing Haven't Stopped, Insurance Men Declare.

Special to The New York Times.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 11.—Development came fast today in North Dakota's State banking inquiry. When a special grand jury met yesterday in Bismarck, it was told that the State Treasurer had been ordered to collect from the Bank of North Dakota in all banks in the county on the ground that it cannot otherwise collect what it has coming from the State.

The State Industrial Commission has ordered the State Treasurer to collect from the Bank of North Dakota in all banks in the county on the ground that it cannot otherwise collect what it has coming from the State. The State Industrial Commission has ordered the State Treasurer to collect from the Bank of North Dakota in all banks in the county on the ground that it cannot otherwise collect what it has coming from the State.

Walsh's contribution to the Whitman investigation had been the statement that certain members of the Automobile Squad were identified with a loosely organized gang of bandits who combined bootlegging and automobile stealing. He also furnished a list of "crooked" garages in New York City and New Jersey where stolen automobiles and illicit whisky were hidden.

Walsh, according to Smith, had said that he paid a share of the money received from rewards and the sale of stolen automobiles to a relative of a "key" Commissioner, who was said to have divided it with policemen.

Walsh's examination called for several days. Walsh was notified that he would not be called before the Grand Jury until Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Whitman, to change the program and postpone further presentation of cases regarding automobile graft for several days. Walsh was notified that he would not be called before the Grand Jury until Tuesday afternoon.

The manner of Walsh's death resembles that of his former partner, Frederick E. Eckert, also a bootlegger and automobile thief. Eckert was shot and killed in a car in Staten Island. The mystery in his death was never cleared, but it was reported that he had been assassinated because he was about to "squeal." According to detectives, he had threatened to betray grafting prohibition agents. Mr. Whitman recently made a statement linking Eckert with "automobile graft" in the Police Department.

Walsh was the right-hand man of Eckert, said Mr. Smith yesterday. "He knew a lot about Eckert's death and about Eckert's connection with the Police Department. We found him a mine of information about automobile grafting and bootlegging in which policemen were implicated."

Told About Thieves' Scheme.

Walsh was the man who told us about the scheme of automobile thieves for "squealing" automobiles—that is, hiding them away for sixty days until the insurance had been paid and then bargaining with the insurance companies for a reward. If they recovered them, we got in touch with Walsh originally when his name was mentioned before the Grand Jury by other witnesses. We made an appointment to see him and Governor Whitman and myself had a talk with him.

"I told him that he was in danger of being indicted, but offered him a chance to tell his story. He decided to play with us, instead of against us, and proved to be one of the best witnesses that we have found yet."

Continued on Page Nine.

Bays Biggest Ship in World For Its New York Service

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. LONDON, Feb. 11.—The White Star Line has bought the German steamer Bismarck, the largest vessel in the world, from the Reparation Committee. The Bismarck will carry mail and passengers between Southampton, Cherbourg and New York.

The Bismarck, a vessel of 56,000 tons, was built at Hamburg for the Hamburg-American Line. Last Fall it was reported that she had been damaged by fire, but that she had been repaired and was to be delivered to the Allies under the terms of the Peace Treaty. The Bismarck is nearly twice the size of the Lusitania, which was 52,000 tons.

RAIL UNIONS WOULD TAKE WAGE CHANGES

Jewell Says Labor Is Agreeable If They Are "Just and Reasonable."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Railroad labor announced tonight that it stands ready to make changes in wages, rules and conditions, but that it would not accept any changes which are "just and reasonable." B. M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labor, claiming to represent 1,500,000 railroad workers, declared that Thursday's decision of the Labor Board refusing to arbitrate the national working agreements, "points the way to permanent peace" in the railroad industry. He said it illuminates the principle of "collective bargaining."

"Collective bargaining," he said, "means that both sides shall be represented by representatives of their own choosing, neither side interfering with or dictating to the other in the selection of its representatives. When the workers' representatives and the employers' representatives, collectively bargaining means bargaining on the basis of union representation. Therein lies the way to permanent peace in the railroad industry, and we believe it to be this way out of the deadlock of the railroad industry."

The Governor proposed that the city shall have either representation on the Board of Directors of the one company that would take over operation of all the transit lines in the city, or else that jointly with the company, the city should form a board of directors which would determine, broadly, the policy of operation.

The Governor told General Bridgman also that all his appointees on the proposed new commission would be New York City men, and that when the final plan was completed, it would be in complete accord with the Governor's special message on the transit evil and his remedies for it.

The correspondence between General Bridgman and Governor Miller follows: 44 Broadway, New York City, Feb. 11, 1921.

Hon. Nathan L. Miller, Executive Mansion, Albany, New York. My Dear Governor Miller: I have read with interest your message to the Legislature on the transit problem in New York City. I am glad to hear that you are taking steps to solve it. I am also glad to hear that you are taking steps to solve it.

The procedure now contemplated is for our city to call a conference with the representatives of the various transit companies to discuss the question of wage reduction for the employees of the various transit companies. I am glad to hear that you are taking steps to solve it.

Personally, I find quite a few who have been rather hesitant about your program because they have no information with regard to the work the commission would be expected to do. I am sure it is appreciated by you should the Legislature comply with your recommendation.

Would it be too much to ask you to send me a brief outline of what you expect the commission to undertake if appointed? I am sure it would be most helpful to me in determining my own attitude. Very respectfully, OLIVER H. BRIDGMAN.

The Governor's Letter. State of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany, Feb. 11, 1921. My Dear General Bridgman: I acknowledge yours of the 9th inst. and in reply to inform you that such as you suggest would have prepared the public mind for my suggestion it would also have resulted in throwing the subject over to the next session of the Legislature. No inquiry is warranted to demonstrate the necessity of creating a commission to deal with the problem. The present condition is not enough of that. As that is all we are now discussing, it is, it did not appear to me to be wise to make valuable time in a preliminary inquiry to ascertain what we already know.

MILLER, STICKING TO TRANSIT PLAN, EXPLAINS DETAILS

Would Form Commission Entirely of New York City Men.

FIRST FIX VALUE OF LINES

City Administration Would Share in All Negotiations Except Final Settlement.

SCHEME FOR LOWER FARES

Would Eliminate Preferential Payments—Two City Men on State Utility Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—All doubts as to whether or not Governor Miller has taken any backward step in relation to his transit program were cleared away today when a letter, containing an elaboration of his plan, which the Governor sent to General Oliver Bridgman, responsible for a request for light on his project, was made public at the Executive Chamber.

From the Governor's letter it appears that in drafting the New York City Transit bill, his plan to have a commission of three members, vested with every power the State can delegate, undertake the solution of the city's transit problem, had been adhered to in every respect. "The New York City Administration will have a voice at every stage of the negotiations," the Governor's commission alone will deal for the public.

It is made very clear in the Governor's letter that the commission alone will determine the rate of fares. At the same time, the message conveys the impression that no immediate increase in fares is contemplated and that before measures will be adopted to avoid it at any time, even to the point of seeking a reduction in fares, the commission will have made a study of the situation.

Predicts More Home Rule. A feature of the letter is the Governor's contention that in his ultimate working out his plan would tend to give to the city a greater measure of what might be termed "home rule," at least in relation to its transit affairs, than it has enjoyed at any time.

The Governor proposed that the city shall have either representation on the Board of Directors of the one company that would take over operation of all the transit lines in the city, or else that jointly with the company, the city should form a board of directors which would determine, broadly, the policy of operation.

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TELLS STORY OF BREAK OF WILSON AND HOW

Ex-Correspondent Says President Found Premiers Consulting Aim Rather Than Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Referring to coming publication of former Secretary of State Lansing's book, "The Peace Negotiations," Percy Hammond, in "Gossip About Books," published in Saturday's issue of The Chicago Tribune, tells a story of what are declared to be the underlying causes of the estrangement said to exist between President Wilson and his one-time intimate friend, Colonel E. M. House. Mr. Hammond, who was one of the American correspondents in Paris at the time of the peace negotiations, writes:

"Since this is a column of gossip, morning, it may be permissible for me to recite a story told in the corridors of the Crillon in the latter days of the conference. It is about the eclipse of

flaming friendship between the President and Colonel House, his morning secretary, to repeat the most intimate of a Chicago woman.

"The 'French, British and Italian Ministers, in their unofficial visits to Mr. Wilson, the story says, he found him disinclined to the earthy, brass-tack mood. He was sincerely of the opinion that the old-fashioned, half-baked Crusader would be a colossal failure for busy European statesmen. He formed the habit of calling on the manufacturer Colonel House in his modest apartments to get the President's views less wordily and to intimate to him his own."

When Mr. Wilson was visiting Colonel House when the British Premier's visit came up. The Colonel, graciously excused by the President, returned afterwards and resumed the conversation. A few minutes later Mr. Clemenceau asked for a private interview and again apologized. He had been back but had been so busy that he could not come. When Sir Henry Orlando was announced, requesting a moment's audience.

color of annoyance at the contention between the two men, the general opinion of the Crillon, the incident darkened the landscape of a great friendship and the President and the Duke were little more. The story is harmless, for blame neither, and it has a foundation of truth sufficient to be in the script of another impending history of American diplomacy along and impart in a great city.

GOMPERS DENIES VOTE CONDEMNED THE TREATY

Tells Peace Forum British Dominion Co-operated With Americans at Paris.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—American labor did not leave the Peace Conference in London with a clean conscience. In justice to the peace movement, it ought to have occurred, but it left it all it was possible to get, declared Sam Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, tonight before the Philadelphia Public Ledger Forum on the Peace Conference.

Discussing the labor clauses of the

peace treaty and the difficulties in
and overcome in reaching decisions upon the
members. Mr. Gompers censured Socialism as
of the Commission on International Labor
tions. La Follette said that he was glad to
that "they were constantly at fault."
ance to those who were trying to do
on the labor provisions that were
ten into the treaty."

In defending the granting of a separate
of the British Labor Party, Mr. La
minions, he said that they were
often with progress than against it."
"I am not at all sure that we are
" and I look upon it as something of a
dependable guide, that the votes of the
of the British Labor Party in the
Commonwealths were more often
the United States than with England.
progress is safeguarded by the British
possessions having been given the vote
of the American labor movement, con-
structive, democratic, uncontaminated
of the labor movement, and the
cousin to Bolshevism, is shared only
the labor movements of these self-gov-
erning countries."

Mr. Gompers, at the conclusion of his

OPPOSES GERMAN TREATY

ACCEPTS TORRIENTE LAW.

Bank of Cuba Ready to Liquidate Moratorium on Government's Treasuries

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The first financial institution to take advantage of the provisions of the recently enacted Torriente law for the gradual liquidation of the moratorium is the National Bank of Cuba. This was officially announced tonight.

The contractual relation this institution, which has a branch in New York City, is the depository of the funds of the Cuban Government. The question has been recently raised whether the Government had the right under the Torriente law to postpone payment in full of deposits approximating \$22,000,000.

present president. In making the announcement, the bank officials said that their decision to disclaim the privileges of the Liquidation Act was based on the advice of their lawyers. The lawyers had advised them that the first payment under the new law, due on September 15, would be \$5 per share, or 10¢ per share. This was previously accepted as the interpretation of the Torricelli bill.

The appearance of what may be termed a "leak" in the bank's official act caused consternation in some quarters here tonight, and the lawyers for the bank are expected to be the subject of heated discussion.

Having applied for permission to operate under the liquidation law, the bank automatically binds itself to liquidate by percentages upon the assets specified in the law. Failure to meet the terms of the percentages upon the specific dates will bring about the sequestration of the institution automatically and the appointment of a receiver by the court or officers who desire may submit to the liquidating commissionaires a plan of liquidation. Should the bank fail to prove the institution will be able to

TRIESTE EDITORS BATTLE WITH MOB

Bombs Hurling From Windows
Repel Onslaughts, Then
Building Is Set on Fire.

HAD BUILT A FORTRESS

Stores of Ammunition and Benzine
Cause Complete Destruction
of Plant.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

MILAN, Feb. 11.—Astounding scenes of violence, of which the Trieste socialist daily *Il Lavoratore* has been the centre for fully six months past, culminated at midnight in the total destruction of its vast three-story palace by fire. Local nationalist forces organized an assault on the newspaper offices as a reprisal for the murder of a young carabinieri, shot through the heart while hawking Arditi songs in the company of his fiancée in the socialist quarter of the city at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Two onslaughts on the edifice were easily repelled, for in anticipation of the attack the place had been transformed into a fortress. Plentiful stores of ammunition had been accumulated, and the first guard corps was doubled, while barriers, observation posts, and trenchments were placed over the whole area. When the newspaper staff abandoned the building, the mob, armed with machine guns, hurling bombs on the besiegers the tragic moment came. A half dozen bodies lay in the square when Sardinian troops surrounded the block and the chief of police advanced with a fifteen-minute ultimatum for surrender. At the expiration of the time limit the managing editor tossed a bunch of keys from an upper window. The authorities entered and arrested sixty-nine members of the staff. When the turn of the head editor, Dr. Trentini, and his directors came to be manacled hand and foot they protested, shouting, "It is we who are masters here!" Their acquiescence was only elicited through stunning blows on the head from the butt end of a rifle.

During this procedure a search for revolutionary documents was going on. The capture and capture alike suddenly realized they were in danger of being roasted alive, for the Arditi stalwarts had rushed into the typographical wing, emptied the benzine stores, deluged the floors and drenched the walls, staircases and furniture, setting the place in a mighty blaze, favored by a furious wind and the incessant explosions of hidden munitions.

Every effort to stay the outbreak was unavailing. For sixteen hours the fire raged, leaving naught but fused metal remnants and the outer walls. The loss is reckoned in millions. A late message announces a general strike in factories and lock-outs.

Since the fire the military has had all its work cut out to avert devastation of the Trieste Labor Chamber by madly armed hordes of Fascist incendiaries. Grave rioting also is reported from Vienna, where a general strike has been paralyzing civil life for several days.

TO EXHIBIT INDUSTRIAL ART.
Society for Its Revival Will Main-
tain a Permanent Display.

The permanent exhibition of the Society for the Revival of Industrial Art, a non-commercial organization acting as a clearing house for artists, will open tomorrow afternoon at 816 Fifth Avenue. The home of the exhibition will be on the first and second floors of the residence on the corner of Sixty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, which has been leased from the Gary estate by Senator Maunton, whose wife, the Countess Maunton, is a niece of the Pope, and turned over to the society.

The society's purpose is to encourage the highest type of art at home and abroad by bringing the producer and those interested in his work together, and to establish a source of creative supply unhampered by the need of capital and the opportunity to exhibit. In the collection of specimens of art work from Belgium, France, England, Italy, Mexico, Russia, Japan, Persia and the United States. When the exhibit opens all the allied countries will be represented.

Mrs. William Alexander is President of the society, whose officers and patrons comprise many well-known persons of this country and Europe.

CECIL IN NON-PARTY GROUP.
Will Head Commons Unit Demanding Economy in British Costs.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Lord Robert Cecil has definitely intimated his decision to cross the floor of the House of Commons and take his seat on the front opposition bench.

The intimation is contained in a letter written to Lord Edmund Talbot, Chief Minister, in which Lord Robert explains that he is going increasingly in alliance with the Government on a number of public questions and that he will be able to express his views more freely and in a more amiable manner from an opposition seat than from his old seat among the Unionists.

Lord Robert will head the Non-Party group which is insisting on economy in public expenditures.

NO YALE HEAD IN SIGHT.

Corporation Meets Today, but Without Indication of an Election.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—There is no outward indication today that the Yale Corporation at its meeting tomorrow will elect a President to succeed President Arthur T. Hadley.

Yale men the country over have been expecting the choice to be made not later than tomorrow so that the new President may meet the alumni on Washington's Birthday. The Alumni Weekly today, reviewing the situation, says that no new names are likely to appear and "we hope the election will now be made."

Eat It Anytime —Day or Night

and its ease of digestion and sound food value will give you—

Contented Nourishment

The food is Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

The Newness of Spring is reflected in these

Misses' Tailored Suits

—of Imported Irish Home-spuns, English Tweeds and Sport Checks—

At 45.00

Suits that simply breathe of Spring—not fussy, but the practical kind that one can wear season after season.

There are patch pockets made for service, collars with trig revers, narrow belts that encircle one gracefully, and many have imported hand-made leather buttons.

Blue, tan and brown. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Tailored Frocks for Misses

Special at 49.50

A delightful frock that obeys the latest edicts of Fashion—first it slips over the head—then it takes upon itself a full flared skirt, adds new braiding and a lovely silk sash—and appears as new as a frock can be. In navy and tan, navy and rust, brown and tan, pewter and navy. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Second Floor*



Women's Tailored Street and Sport Coats

At 35.00

Coats that are "built" like a man's—tailored with careful attention to every detail—finished with bound seams, trig pockets and mannish collars and belts.

Developed in double-faced tweeds, or polo cloth, in practical models that will give excellent service.

Fourth Floor

Fine Quality Georgette Crepe Blouses

In an unusual offering Saturday

At 5.00



Two very new models to choose from, exquisitely fashioned of heavy Georgette Crepe. One has delightful roll collar of real filet lace, and prettily lace-trimmed turnback cuffs and vestee.

The second model is in the very modish jabot effects. *Third Floor*

1500 Muslin Brassieres

At 50c

Regularly 1.00—Very serviceable models, stoutly reinforced under the arms and neatly trimmed with embroidery. Front fastening.

1500 Safin Bandeaux

At 1.00

Regularly 2.00—Made of satin, pussy willow or brocaded silk, effectively trimmed with heavy lace. Fastens in back. *Third Floor*



25 Handsome Fox Scarfs

Special 19.50

—very smart for wear with the tailleur suits for Spring. Animal effects, satin lined in taupe and brown. Wonderful values. *Sixth Floor*

Saks & Company

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL

Broadway at 34th Street

Store Open Saturday from 9 a. m. to 5.30



Boys' Sailor Suits

Special 7.95

Regulation sailor models and one-piece styles, made of fine quality serge. Finished with large silk tie and embroidered emblem on sleeve. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Boys' Suits with Extra Knickers

Reduced to 12.95

Formerly 18.95

Single and double breasted, each so well tailored that satisfactory service is assured. Excellent range of youthful patterns. Sizes 8 to 18 years. *Second Floor*

Saturday—A Really Remarkable

SALE of Wool Plaid and Striped SKIRTS

Regularly 19.50 to 25.00

At 9.75 and 12.75

Styles for both women and misses, made with the greatest of care in fine all wool plaids and stripes. For wear with the new sports sweaters and sports coats, nothing smarter could be desired. *Fourth Floor*

Women's Envelope Chemise

—of Crepe de Chine—

Saturday at 2.95

Very lovely envelope chemise, made of silky Crepe de chine, with top of two rows of Calais lace insertion, combined with banding of tucked Georgette Crepe. Finished with ribbon shoulder straps.

Also at 2.95—Washable satin bloomers, finished with hemstitched ruffle. In flesh color only. *Third Floor*



14 Karat White Gold Bracelet Watches

29.50

Beautifully engraved watches, with 15 jewel lever movement and silver dial. Mounted on ribbon bracelet.



Carved Dress Combs

5.00

Nothing contrasts more effectively with one's coiffure than these lovely combs—made of crystal, inlaid with sapphire and emerald stones in pretty flower designs.



Real Cameo Brooches

4.50

Prettily cut cameos mounted in solid gold frame.

Women's New Suits for Spring At 59.50

The box-coat suit pictured presents itself for spring with delightful variations—a jaunty ribbon that ties at the neck—and bandings of self material that do not detract from its simplicity.

And if you want something a bit more elaborate, new soutache braid has been used effectively on a trig belted model—

In navy and black Tricotine.

Fourth Floor



1200

Women's Mercerized Vests

Special at 55c

Made of fine quality, highly mercerized yarn in pink and white. Finished with satin ribbon shoulder straps. Sizes 36 to 42. *Main Floor*

Saturday—

Girls' Canton Crepe Frocks

—really remarkable values at

24.75

A girl could ask for nothing prettier than this delightful frock—charmingly fashioned of Canton Crepe, with inserts of contrasting color and hand stitching to match. Made with youthful full skirt, bloused waist and pretty sash—in Brown, Gray, Henna and Navy.

Sizes 12 to 16 years.



For the St. Valentine Party—

Georgette Chiffon Frocks

At 10.75

Dainty frocks that are flower-like in coloring and charm—trimmed only with tiny ruffles that are very youthful. Three models—in orange, jade, orchid, flesh and white. Sizes 8 to 16 years. *Second Floor*

Exclusively Styled New Spring RIDING HABITS

for Women and Misses are now being featured by Saks & Company

At 33.00

Paddock, Norfolk and straight line models, produced in smart all wool tweeds, herringbone mixtures and oxford velours.

Coats are silk lined and rubber faced at bottom.

Breeches are side-buttoned, with 8 inch buttoned cuff, chamois lined, and reinforced with suede leather at knee. Sizes 14 to 44.

Complete Equestrian Shop, Sixth Floor



Women's New Spring Frocks

—showing the very modish circular skirt and throat embroidery

At 25.00

These frocks are ideally suited to street and afternoon wear, and at 25.00 are decidedly worthwhile.

Fashioned of tricotine, serge or wool jersey, with wide black satin girdle or rich embroidery for embellishment.

Quantity limited!



Reduced for Immediate Clearance

—Misses' Suits, Coats and Wraps Women's Smart Coats and Frocks

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Misses' Coats—Formerly 49.50 to 59.00	Now 35.00
Misses' Coats—Formerly 65.00 to 69.00	Now 39.50
Misses' Coats—Formerly 79.00 to 89.00	Now 59.50
Misses' Coats—Formerly 110.00 to 139.00	Now 75.00
Misses' Coats—Formerly 159.00 to 189.00	Now 98.00
Misses' Coats—Formerly 210.00 to 239.00	Now 125.00

Misses' Suits—Formerly 55.00 to 69.00	Now 34.00
Misses' Suits—Formerly 75.00 to 85.00	Now 58.00
Misses' Suits—Formerly 98.50 to 115.00	Now 75.00
Misses' Suits—Formerly 135.00 to 175.00	Now 98.50

200 Girls' Coats—Formerly 25.00	Now 12.95
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Women's Satin Frocks—Formerly 39.50	Now 29.50
Women's Velvet Frocks—Formerly 55.00	Now 29.50
Women's Yalapa Frocks—Formerly 49.20	Now 29.50
Women's Cloth Frocks—Formerly 25.00	Now 18.00

Women's Coats—Formerly 45.00	Now 29.50
Women's Coats—Formerly 59.50	Now 38.00
Women's Coats—Formerly 75.00	Now 49.50
Women's Coats—Formerly 98.00	Now 58.50
Women's Coats—Formerly 125.00	Now 75.00
Women's Coats—Formerly 145.00	Now 89.50

FORDNEY URGES NEED OF TARIFF REVISION

Present Depression, He Considers, Is Due to Insufficient Duty Rates.

CHARGES FREE TRADE PLOT

Asserts This Is No Time for Searching for Excuses to Delay or Defeat Revision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Reverent was expressed today by Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee, over statements that, despite the wishes of President-elect Harding and many Republican members of the committee, he was pushing aside legislation affecting tariff revision and trying to squeeze this with tariff legislation.

Mr. Fordney charged that opposition to proceeding with tariff legislation at this time was due to "the propaganda of the free trader." He maintained that the tariff revision was necessary because the present depression of industry was due to an insufficient tariff.

"No Republican members of the committee would father a statement that the importance of tariff legislation is to be judged solely by the amount of revenue it directly produces, for tariff for revenue is a Democratic proposal that was buried last November beyond resurrection," said Mr. Fordney in a statement this afternoon.

The amount of revenue to be collected from taxes on income and taxes on sales and in fact all internal levies depends directly upon the success of American industries and the earnings and purchasing power of the American people. Failure of our tax laws will be coincident with business depression. At present industries are languishing and unemployment is on the increase and our revenues are shrinking. Existing conditions are the inevitable result of the inadequate tariff law now in force. Without business revival, our revenues will be impotent.

"American prosperity in the past has been founded on protection to American products from ruinous foreign competition. The disparity between production costs here and abroad is greater than in the pre-war period. To save our industries and the earning power of the American people no time should be lost in revising the present tariff law, and if there is to be tariff revision at all, it must proceed without interruption. In the past tariff revision has required about nine months from the date of beginning hearings. We cannot hope to do much better than that this year.

CABLE ALLOCATION DELAYED

French Delegates Seek Fresh Instructions From Paris.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The International Communications Conference, charged with allocating the former German cables among the five great allied and associated powers, reassembled at the State Department today, and, after a short session, adjourned until next Tuesday in order that the delegations might obtain fresh instructions from their respective Governments. It was stated.

It was understood that the French delegation, headed by Ambassador Jusserand, was desirous of getting in touch with its Government because of the changes in the French Ministry.

Immediately after adjourning Ambassador Jusserand had a conference with the Secretary of State, Mr. Davis, who is Chairman of the Communications Conference. It was not disclosed whether the French Government's representative project for the distribution of the cables. At former sessions, while objecting to the American and British proposals, the French delegation offered no substitute. There never has been any serious difference of opinion on the part of the British delegation from the views of the American Government, and it is known that the Italian delegation has been pointing the American contention, which coincides with Italy's, from the beginning of the conference. The Japanese and French delegations have resisted the American plan for cable distribution.

FLOOD OF 'QUEER' IN EUROPE

Counterfeiting Presses Discovered in Two South German Cities.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. BERNE, Feb. 11.—Continental banks have lately been plagued with counterfeit banknotes, particularly those purporting to come from new European countries like Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Polish thousand-mark notes are worth less than \$2, yet numbers of them have been smuggled into Switzerland.

The police have just discovered the existence of a large counterfeiting press at Wiesbaden, with forged notes worth 20,000,000 marks. Altogether twelve persons have been arrested at Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Mayence, and Ingolstadt, where another counterfeiting press was discovered.

BRISK TRADE BY AIR

British Received and Sent Goods Worth Over \$1,000,000 Last Year.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Goods to the value of more than \$1,000,000 were brought into and carried out of the British Isles by the Air Service during 1920. The goods were principally clothing and accessories, but they also included watches, wireless apparatus, human hair, paintings, moving picture films and other light commodities. The trading in these commodities was carried on with all the Western European countries.

Two Navy Fliers Killed Near Cuba

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Lieutenants John Henry Helms and John Frederick Walter, United States Navy, were killed near Guantanamo, Cuba, yesterday by the wrecking of their airplane while on a practice flight for radio instruction. A dispatch received today by the Navy Department gave no further details. Lieutenant Helms' home was at Garden City, Kansas, and that of Lieutenant Walter at Lancaster, Pa.

PROVINCES THREATEN TO DESERT VIENNA

Drastic Demands for Financial Reforms Show Forces of Disintegration at Work.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. VIENNA, Feb. 11.—Another nasty jar from its component parts has been sustained by the ramshackle Austrian Federal Constitution. A meeting was held yesterday at Salzburg of the finance committees of the different provinces constituting the federation and including Vienna, at which drastic demands were drawn up for presentation to the Federal Government.

These provinces hitherto had no taxing rights, the revenue being apportioned to them by the central Government, and now they have petitioned for much increased grants owing to the catastrophic nature of their budgets. Many proposals are made, such as increased cash payments, surrender of profits on exchange arising from timber export to various provinces, assumption of new burdens by the State and, if need be, the granting of loans without interest. But the far is contained in the threat that if these demands are not acceded to within four weeks the various provinces will assume taxing rights and make themselves financially independent of the Vienna Government. Such an act would be both highly unconstitutional and highly dangerous, but it is unlikely that the provinces will go so far as to carry out their threat, although the symptom of disintegration is proceeding more rapidly among the provinces the longer foreign credits are withheld.

At the same time these impossible demands were being foisted upon the provinces by the Finance Minister showing the estimated deficit had increased to \$2,000,000,000 known to \$2,000,000,000. By the end of the financial year even this deficit will have been swallowed up in a much larger one.

GIFT TO AMBASSADOR DAVIS

British Suirgrave Branch Gives Painting of Washington Manor House.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Governors of the Suirgrave Institution met today at the American Embassy to make farewell gifts to Ambassador and Mrs. Davis. To the Ambassador Lord Weardale presented a large picture, by Stephen Reid, of the Washington family home, saying that he trusted it would remind Mr. Davis when in America of the beauties of English scenery. The Ambassador, who he found in a somewhat reluctant condition, with new spirit. His tenure of office had been most successful, and no one of the long and distinguished line of his predecessors had surpassed him in the ability and courtesy with which he had discharged his duties.

SYNAGOGUE 75 YEARS OLD

Congregation Shaaray Tefila Holds Three-Day Celebration.

Congregation Shaaray Tefila, better known as the West End Synagogue, began last evening a three-day celebration of its diamond jubilee at the Temple, West Eighty-second Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. This synagogue, which is one of the oldest and most influential in this city, has as its rabbi emeritus the Rev. Dr. P. De Sola Mendez, and as its rabbi Dr. Nathan Stern. Morris A. Magner is President of the congregation.

WILL CONTEST GABY'S WILL

Dancer's Mother Objects to 1,000,000-Franc Legacy to Harry Piller.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to The New York Times. PARIS, Feb. 10.—According to a report from Marseilles, suit is to be brought by the mother of the late Gaby Deslys disputing some legacies left by the famous dancer. It is stated that the principal legacy which will be disputed is that of 1,000,000 francs left by Gaby to her dancing partner, Harry Piller. Part of this legacy Piller has devoted to buying some of the jewelry and personal belongings of his partner. According to the will, the jewelry was to be sold for the benefit of the poor of his native town, Marseilles, and the remainder was to be divided among the principal bidders at the auction sale of his effects. In all, he spent a considerable part of his legacy on him in this way, and became the possessor of many of Gaby's famous strings of pearls.

AID FOR JEWISH EMIGRANTS

London Conference Called to Unify Work of Existing Organizations.

LONDON, Feb. 11 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—Preparations are being made for the holding of a conference here in the near future for the purpose of unifying the various bodies existing in the different countries for aiding Jewish emigrants. Representatives of Jewish organizations from England, France, Belgium, Holland and other countries will attend.

RAISES COOLIDGE'S PAY

Senate Votes \$15,000 Salary for Future Presidents.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate voted unanimously today to increase the salary of the Vice President from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year. The increase to \$15,000 a year, the increase to \$12,000 a year, is provided, it is concerned in by the House and is approved by President Wilson, when Vice President-elect Coolidge assumes office, three weeks from today.

TREASURY NEEDS MORE ROOM FOR GOLD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Congress was asked today to provide more space here for the storing of Government funds. Abolishment of the subtreasury has resulted in the transfer of all gold to the Federal Reserve Bank, which has choked the great vault. Assistant Secretary Gilbert told the House Public Buildings Committee. An extra vault should be provided at the earliest possible date, he said.

WON'T KEEP TROOPS AT MATEWAN TRIALS

War Department Refuses Gov. Cornwall's Request to Delay Withdrawal.

TESTIMONY STARTS TODAY

Two of the Twenty-one Defendants Are Dismissed on Motion of the Prosecutors.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 11.—The War Department has refused a request of Governor John J. Cornwell of West Virginia that Federal troops, on trial for the Matewan massacre, be maintained there until the Matewan battle trial is brought to a close. This statement was made here tonight by the Governor, who said the Adjutant General of the Army had notified him that the soldiers would be withdrawn "on scheduled time."

The Adjutant General informed the Governor that Major Gen. Reed, commander of the area, had been instructed to proceed with the withdrawal of troops in conformity with the policy of the War Department.

Governor Cornwell tonight notified Judge E. D. Bailey of the Circuit Court, in which the Matewan trial is in progress, of the answer he received from the Adjutant General. As soon as the Adjutant General's reply was received, the Governor conferred with Colonel Jackson S. Arnold, Superintendent of the State Department of Public Safety. He instructed the Colonel to proceed to Williamsport, one, to take charge of the situation, and to "exercise all the authority vested in him by the act creating the department."

CZECHS QUITTING CHURCH

Anti-Catholic Movement Said to Be Taking Big Proportions.

Special Cable to The New York Times. VIENNA, Feb. 10.—According to a Prague report, the anti-Catholic movement among the Czech population, especially the laboring class, is assuming great proportions. The Prague district alone shows 100,000 defections from the Catholic Church within the last fortnight. Similar reports are coming from other districts.

Former Hungarian Minister Onkar Just is going to America soon to start among Hungarian-Americans a movement against the present regime in Hungary.

GERMAN LINE TO DOUBLE CAPITAL

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company purposes to double its capital.

SIENN FEIN FORCES SHOW MORE FIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

ter of propaganda, was arrested here tonight. His arrest is considered as probably the most important since Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein, was taken into custody. The official survey of conditions in Ireland during the week ended Feb. 5, issued today, says the feature of the week was the increased frequency of bomb attacks on police and military lorries on the streets of Dublin, showing a callous disregard of public safety. There were seven such attacks during the week, the casualty list of the Crown forces were slight, but one boy was killed and fourteen other persons injured.

MALLOW AFFAIR TO HOUSE

Thomas to Demand Inquiry, but Won't Back Strike.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. LONDON, Feb. 11.—After a prolonged sitting today the Executive Committee of the National Union of Railwaymen decided not to join in the threatened strike of locomotive engineers and drivers. Parliamentary action instead of direct action in the matter of the Mallow affair will be the policy of the Union of Railwaymen and J. H. Thomas, M. P., has been authorized to raise a demand in the House of Commons for a public inquiry into the Mallow tragedy, but to insure protection for railway men in execution of their duty.

BLACK OR NAVY BLUE TAFFETA MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF AFTERNOON OCCASIONS

SIZES 14 TO 20 YEARS

MISSES' GOWN SHOP—Second Floor

Women's Top Coats

For Immediate Wear

THREE smart types of advance Spring styles—just the right weight for present comfort, yet suitable for wear late into the Spring. They illustrate significantly how far prices have slipped on the downward trend.

New Season Models Below Last Season Prices



Imported Tweeds

\$35.00

Coats of soft novelty Tweeds, rich, unusual colorings, belted model, distinctly good-looking—the ideal travel and motor coat.

Polo Coats

\$50.00

As smart as are made—of silky, soft, genuine Camel's Hair, in the natural tan, lined throughout with Satin in the same tone.

Bolivia Coats

\$45.00

Big, stylish collar that buttons high or opens low on the shoulders in cape-like Directoire effect, becoming to any figure. All silk lined.

As fine values as we've shown this season.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street

STORE OPEN ALL DAY TODAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

FOR MISSES

THE GUIMPE-FROCK OF TAFFETA SILK

The Season's Fashion Greeting to Youth

GUIMPES of crisp organdie, white or tinted to delicate cream, tell the refreshing story of a totally different youthful mode, whose preface was written in Paris by Lanvin and whose plot is evolved in taffeta silk.

59.50 to 98.50

Black or Navy Blue Taffeta meets the requirements of Afternoon Occasions

SIZES 14 TO 20 YEARS

MISSES' GOWN SHOP—Second Floor

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE
Between 34th and 35th Streets

Featured

for

TO-DAY

Saturday Only

RUSSEK-INDIVIDUAL

New Spring DRESSES

of CREPE, materially speaking, the fabric par excellence for Springtime wear, CREPE, soft and caressing in texture, adaptable for wear from dawn to candlelight. CREPE in its every textural variation—Canton, de Chine, Meteor, Moroccan, etc., cleverly developed into inimitable Russek-Individual Frocks of our own design.

\$89.50

In Black, Navy, Pearl and Tan

Special

To-Day, Saturday

ONLY 42

EXQUISITE

Evening GOWNS

A Seasonable Clearance at an unusually attractive price of the remainder of Hand some Evening Gowns originally valued to \$400.00. Scintillating with iridescent, beaded and sequined ornament, and developed in the finer materials only.

\$135.00

ORIGINAL VALUES TO \$400.00

OPEN ALL DAY TODAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

SATURDAY

Women's GLOVES FOR ALL DAYTIME OCCASIONS

Values that seek no comparisons with the past to establish their desirability, and can foresee no comparisons in the future to match their prices.



- WHITE FRENCH GLACE GLOVES, lambskin, two-clasp over-seam sewn, Paris point back 1.50
- BIARRITZ SLIP-ON GLOVES, French lambskin, over-seam sewn, white, black, tan, brown, beaver 2.00
- SLIP-ON CAPEKING GLOVES, prisseam sewn, Paris point back: white, black, tan, brown, beaver 2.00
- SLIP-ON DOESKIN GLOVES with gusset and shirred elastic at wrist: white or natural color 2.75
- SLIP-ON CAPEKING GLOVES, prisseam sewn, strap and clasp wrist: white, black, tan, beaver, brown 3.75
- FEMININE GLOVE SHOP—Street Floor

ask any dealer for

WHITE ROCK RUBBERS

HOOD

White Rock Rubbers

Gray Tire Sales

PRESSURE CURED

Outwear

any other sole

in all kinds of

hard service

WOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., INC.

134 DUANE STREET

(WHOLESALE ONLY)

ADVERTISEMENT

GRANDMOTHER KNEW

There Was Nothing So

Good for Congestion

and Colds as

Mustard

But the old-fashioned mustard plaster burned and blistered while it acted. Get the relief and help that mustard plasters gave, without the plaster and without the blister.

Mustardole does it. It is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. It is scientifically prepared, and does not blister.

Gently massage Mustardole in with the finger-tips. See how it brings relief—how the pain disappears.

Use Mustardole for sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frostbitten feet, colds of the chest.

35c and 65c jars; hospital size \$3.00.

MUSTEROLE

WILL NOT BLISTER

CATERPILLAR TRACTORS

—provide the most modern, efficient and in many cases the only means of

—logging—

—roadbuilding—

—freighting—

—snow removal—

—power farming—

For military work the exclusive choice of the United States and Allied Governments.

Booklet "Caterpillar" Performance on Request

The Holt Manufacturing Co.

50 Church Street, New York City

Factories: Peoria, Ill.; Stockton, Cal.

There is only one "CATERPILLAR"—HOLT builds it.

Cuticura Soothes Rashes of Infancy and Childhood

When little ones are sleepless, fretful and cross because of distressing irritations mothers should know that Cuticura will quickly soothe and in most cases help heal. Soothe the affected part with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and gently apply Cuticura Ointment.

Sample Book Free by Mail. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 10, 1234 N. 1st St., Worcester, Mass. Send 3c. for Cuticura Soap and 3c. for Cuticura Ointment.

GLOVES

English Cape and Raybuck, American Buckskin For Men

The World's Greatest Leather Store

604 Fifth Ave., New York; 358 W. 42nd St., New York

London—49 Regent Street

Small Country Estates

LONG ISLAND

20 TO 60 MINUTES

\$8,000 to \$50,000

Don't miss this opportunity. See the agent for particulars and maps. D. T. Howell, 1,225 Broadway, New York 4273.

International SILK SHOW

GRAND CENTRAL STATION

LAST DAY

Feb. 13

600 ARE ARRESTED IN RAID ON DANCE

Police Round Up Performers and Spectators in Forsyth Street Hall.

DETECTIVES GET IN BY RUSE

Charges of Violating Law Against Indecent Dancing Made Against Six Persons.

One of the biggest raids, in point of numbers, ever attempted by the police of this city was executed late last night when they seized 600 prisoners attending a smoker and "sociable" of the Maccabean Social Club at Odd Fellows Hall, 98 Forsyth St.

The proprietor and five women and two men were arrested on charges of violating the criminal statute barring indecent dancing and the spectators were locked up on charges of disorderly conduct.

The raid was conducted by Inspector Coleman after the successful strategy of two members of his staff, Detectives Meany and White. The two detectives had heard that the affair was to be of an indecent nature. Gossip in Grand Street, where the club's activities centered, was that it would be the most daring entertainment ever attempted in New York and the Inspector determined, if anything of the sort were attempted, to prevent it.

Meany and White, with much difficulty, got two tickets to the sociable, which they were told for \$2 each, were guarded carefully from the general public. When they reached the hall they were accosted by a "bouncer" who demanded to know where they got the tickets.

"We're in a trap game," exclaimed Meany roughly. "Get out of our way; we're going to see this show."

The performance proceeded. When Meany was satisfied he had enough evidence to justify his raid, he sent for the reserves and patrol wagons from a dozen downtown districts.

As soon as the first squad of reserves arrived, every exit from the building was picked, and White made his way to the platform where he informed the performers that they were in the hands of the law, and that all those who had lent their presence also were under arrest.

Patrolmen made their way down the aisles and shepherd the spectators out, a few at a time, patrol wagon after patrol wagon being filled and hustled away.

All the prisoners were booked at the Clinton Street station, after which they were divided among a number of downtown precincts, as no single station house had cells enough to accommodate them.

Many young men from the east side were in the audience, and when word spread among their parents that they had been arrested the station houses were besieged by fearful women and excited men seeking to have them released.

The dancing and performance arrested were Sophie Trimmer of 311 Eighth Avenue, Sylvia Wayne of 1,005 Crescent Avenue, the Burt of 310 West Fifty-third Street, Alice Treblau, 1717-seventh Street and Edith Avenue, Blanche Mera of 511 Eighth Avenue, Morris Kaplan of 1,801 Seventh Avenue and Jack Seiden, a camera man, of 270 East Third Street.

The man arrested as supervisor of the premises was Samuel Perles. He is charged with permitting an indecent performance.

SAW GIBBNEY'S BODY.

Philadelphia Says Mexican Gave Him Proof of Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Evidence that Charles D. Gibbney and three friends were drowned in the Bay of Campeche, Mexico, on Dec. 28 is in the hands of Lawrence P. Sharpless, son of a manufacturer of West Chester, who has just returned from Mexico.

Mr. Sharpless talked with an American who saw the Gibbney party start across the bay in an open canoe during a storm, and also talked with a prominent Mexican merchant, who later saw the bodies of the four Americans lying on the beach near Champolien.

"I have conclusive proof that Mr. Gibbney and the three others lost their lives in the Bay of Campeche," Mr. Sharpless said today at West Chester.

"I returned from New Orleans from Frontera, Mexico, with Edward A. Wood, a chicle buyer for a large Chicago firm," Mr. Sharpless continued.

He called from New York for Progresso, Yucatan, on the same boat with Mr. Gibbney and the others of his party.

Mr. Wood has a description of the whole disaster written in Spanish, which he got from the Coroner at Champolien. He also has statements from other natives. Mr. Wood expressed his intention of giving this evidence to the Marley family.

Before leaving Mexico I also talked to Jose Rivas, a reputable makogony dealer of Campeche, who is our representative in Mexico.

Mr. Rivas stated that he had viewed the bones of the four victims and that there was no doubt of their identity. Mr. Rivas also talked to one of the surviving natives who was in the canoe when it was capsized and who stated positively that all of the Americans were lost.

MRS. SHERIDAN'S ART WORK

Her Sculptures, Including Famous Russian Busts, to Be Exhibited Here

Preparations are now under way in the building of the American Numismatic Society at Broadway and 156th Street for an exhibition of the work of Mrs. Clara Sheridan, the sculptress, including the much talked of Russian busts.

The exhibition will include about twenty-four pieces in all—busts and statues in the main. On Feb. 18, 19 and 20 the work will be on private view, and thereafter the public is expected to take full advantage of the opportunity to view the busts of the Soviet chiefs, to model which Mrs. Sheridan went to Soviet Russia.

Yesterday a Times reporter had the pleasure of seeing the busts of Trotsky, Krasin, Kamenev, Zinoviev and Dzerzhinski, the artist's son, Richard, will also be included in the exhibition, which will continue until March 19.

Referring to the Russian busts, the Secretary of the American Numismatic Society said: "It is not the society's task to assign to Mrs. Sheridan a place in the world of art, but we are extremely glad to be able to offer this exhibition to the public. If it comprises the Russian subjects alone, it would be of importance, as the modeled busts of these people, from a purely historic viewpoint, cannot fail to be of the greatest interest."

BORGULM DESIGN CHOSEN.

Bronze Figure for Military Monument the Largest in America.

Announcement was made yesterday by Ralph E. Lum, representing the executors of the estate of the late Amos Van Horn of Newark, that Gutzon Borglum had been chosen to make the soldiers' and sailors' monument for which Mr. Van Horn set aside \$100,000 in his will.

Mr. Borglum's idea of a heroic bronze group was chosen by a committee from among dozens of designs.

"The Mobilization of America" is the title Mr. Borglum suggested for his group. The bronze will be forty to forty-three feet long, eighteen feet high—twenty-four feet with the pedestal—and will contain forty-three figures. The figures in the group will be seven feet eight inches high.

This is the largest group ever built or proposed in America," Mr. Borglum said. "It tells the complete story of a nation's effort as no other monument has ever attempted to do. The front of the group is composed of several men, fully uniformed and definitely at the edge of the battle in the presence of danger. This is shown by their attitude, by the general structure of the group, by the agitation of the horses and by the rounding of one of the men engaged in harnessing the horses. Back of the entire group is a soldier bidding good-bye to his wife and child, indicating in a very simple and descriptive manner the motive which induces a peaceful nation to take up arms."

CAPT. F. F. STOLL SUED.

Accused of Taking Bank Funds of Photoplay Corporation.

Captain Frederick F. Stoll, formerly President of the United States Photoplay Corporation, who was removed recently by the Directors after he had been missing for some time and had turned up in Los Angeles, Cal., is accused in papers filed in the Supreme Court yesterday of taking nearly all the bank account of the corporation when he went.

On the allegations Supreme Court Justice Ford granted an attachment against Stoll's property on the ground that he left the State of New York to avoid paying his creditors.

The corporation sues for \$16,186, and alleges that Captain Stoll owed \$19,316, but that his automobile has been sold for \$3,150, which has been credited on his account. The money is being held by the agent who sold the car and the purpose of the attachment is to get the money before Stoll obtains it from his agent.

Claude M. Miller, Treasurer of the corporation, alleges that Stoll paid himself \$14,000, or \$500 a week, from June to December as director of the film "Determination," but that he did nothing toward producing the picture and had no skill for that purpose.

STUDENTS DEFEND DANCES.

Carnegie Institute Paper Also Declares Short Skirts "Sensible."

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11.—The short skirt, as decreed by present-day fashions, is approved, and dances of the day are defended, in an editorial in this week's issue of The Tartan, official student paper of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

The short skirt gives to women and girls plenty of freedom to move as nature intended she should," says The Tartan, which terms the fashion "sensible."

"We have attended several dances during the last week," The Tartan declares, "and no shocking décolletés were noticed, except possibly on nations, who should have known better. The shimmy is spoken of quite heartily, but we have never seen it carried to the extremes which others rave about, and we have attended a few parties."

DURVEA HOUSEKEEPER WINS

General's Estate Must Pay Miss Anna Lewis \$25,000.

Miss Anna Lewis, past fifty years old, obtained a verdict of \$25,000 against the estate of the late General Hiram Durvea, Civil War veteran and head of Durvea's Zoogues, from a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court at Long Island City yesterday.

Miss Lewis alleged in her complaint that in 1912 General Durvea engaged her to become housekeeper for him and for his son Chester at their home, 50 Madison Avenue, New York, at \$40 a month and give her maintenance for life. General Durvea was shot and killed by his son May 5, 1914. The claim was contested by Cornelius Van Brunt and Harry H. Durvea, as co-heirs of the General Durvea estate.

GETS 12 YEARS FOR ARSON.

New Yorker Is Convicted of Firing Factory in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Jacob Skulnick of New York was tried, convicted and sentenced here today to serve from eleven and one-half to twelve years in the Eastern Penitentiary on charges of setting fire to a factory building on Jan. 26.

Skulnick, who was found by firemen hiding in the building which he was charged with attempting to burn, is said to have confessed that he had come here from New York with a stranger, who promised him \$2,000 for starting the fire. He retracted the confession, however, and pleaded not guilty.

Says Ford Company Infringes Patent

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—A bill in equity against the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, alleging infringement of a patent by the use of certain starting, gear-shifting and ignition apparatus on the cars of the company, was filed in the Federal Court today by William H. Noyes of Waterville, Me., who claims to be the exclusive owner of the patent.

Line & Partridge, Inc., of this city, with its name, is named as co-defendant in the suit, which seeks to prevent the further making or marketing of the apparatus of starting and shifting gears on automobiles.

Extraordinary Sale of YOUNG MEN'S OVERCOATS \$19.75

—Well Worth a Great Deal More—

---Mostly---

Usters--Town Usters--

Ulsterettes--And Some Form-Fitting Dress Coats

Sizes 34 to 40

To Close Out!

Men's High Shoes

Tan Calf in English and Conservative Models

\$5

All Sizes and Widths, but Not in Every Style

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue and 35th Street

Men's Clothes Shop—Second Floor

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Another Special Sale of Women's All-wool Jersey Suits will be held to-day (Saturday) at the extraordinarily low price of \$17.75

These Suits are made of selected jersey cloth in plain and heather mixtures, are well-tailored, and may be obtained in sizes 34 to 44.

(Women's Suits Department, Third Floor)

The Wm. W. Store

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway at Ninth, New York Business Hours, 9 to 5

It is not big type and big talk in the newspapers—but the quality, fashion and fair price of the goods in the store which make value and give lasting satisfaction.

THE MEN'S STORE

Two Trousers Suits—and only \$37.50

If you will think back a few years, you will easily recall that \$37.50, even in pre-war days, was a moderate price for a good suit of clothes with one pair of trousers.

Yet now, here, right on the heels of unavoidably high war prices, come these suits with TWO pairs of trousers for \$37.50.

Naturally, men and young men are buying them.

In unfinished worsteds, blue serge, blue flannels, blue unfinished worsteds, heather mixtures and grays. All sizes.



Shirts still down to \$1.15

Probably the last of this particular lot.

Corded madras cloth and percale shirts that were twice this price not many months ago. Plenty to choose from; stripe patterns—all good.

Ties, 95c

A big table overflowing with four-in-hands at 95c each. More colors than you could imagine in half a day.

Sweaters, \$5

Fine sweaters for NOW—for men who drive or walk to work. V-neck or with collar; \$3 grade not very long ago.

Burlington Arcade floor, New Building

Men's Silk-lined Overcoats—\$33.50

We have added several hundred of these Chesterfield overcoats to our stock, and today you'll find sizes complete for all men.

Full silk lined, with velvet collar, in oxford gray; a coat in which a man is always well dressed and one that can be worn on any occasion. These sold in our stock earlier in the Fall season at \$75.

Boys' Shoes \$4.85

The kind that will stand the wear and tear of spring romping. In tan, black, with heavy soles, wide toes, smaller sizes are laced. Larger sizes blucher cut.

Sizes 11 to 13½ and 1 to 6.

Burlington Arcade floor, New Building.

A Lower Price on Shoes for Men

—\$12.50—they were originally \$16 and \$16.50.

Of tan calf skin in brogue and blucher cut, also cordovan brogue. Some have wide English toes, others narrower toes. Sizes for all men.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

To be featured in the Book Dept. To-day:

Interesting Fiction

Cleverly written, fascinating stories by PROMINENT AUTHORS

Jacob's Ladder.....E. Phillips Oppenheim

The Next Corner.....Kate Jordan

The Sisters-in-Law.....Gertrude Atherton

The Vagrant Duke.....George Gibbs

The Mysterious Rider.....Zane Grey

Swamp Breath.....Robert Simpson

The Ivory Fan.....Adrian Heard

Seed of the Sun.....Wallace Irwin

\$2.00 Each

Zizi's Career—Evelyn Van Buren.....\$1.75

Splendid Folly—Margaret Pedler.....1.90

She and Allen—Rider Haggard.....2.25

Zell—Henry C. Aikman.....2.50

Furniture, too, in the Lamp Sale

The February Lamp Sale is an Ovington institution. This year furniture, too, is offered. Many charming tables, stands, tea wagons and other ingenities may be had at 10% to 25% less than the former fair prices. And lamps and shades, be it remembered, are discounted by 10% to 50%.

OVINGTON'S

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

312-314 Fifth Ave. Near 32nd St.

**'SUICIDE' ARRESTED
IN MURDER HUNT**

Man Supposed Dead Seized
When He Returns to
Unwilling Bride.

DEATH NOTE ON BODY

Police Now Believe Other Man,
Claimed by Two Women as Hus-
band, Had Been Slain.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 11.—After an absence of two weeks, William F. Walker returned to the home of 15-year-old bride early this morning, only to find her waiting for him ever since he had been cast on his pretended suicide in Wilmington, Del., on Jan. 27.

Walker, who is 26 years old and whose bride, a mission worker, says he was her by threatened to shoot her and his mother until she consented to the marriage, was held until the authorities could determine whether he was the same man who had been cast on his pretended suicide in Wilmington, Del., on Jan. 27.

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MOSCOW REPROACHES ITALY

Tehtcherin Asks Explanation of
Delay in Resuming Relations.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome says that M. Tehtcherin, the Bolshevik Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a wireless dispatch to Count Sporn, the Italian Foreign Minister, demanding an explanation of Italy's delay in resuming economic relations with Soviet Russia and admitting a Russian mission to Italy, and asking whether Italy has changed her mind in this respect.

The dispatch adds that in official circles there is a belief that there is an obstacle in the way of economic relations between the two countries, except that Italy objected to the sending to Italy of a large Soviet mission, aggregating forty members, with diplomatic rights and unlimited privileges in the employment of couriers between Moscow and Rome. Moscow, it was added, recently agreed to reduce this mission to ten persons.

ACCEPTS CUBAN SUGAR PLAN

Washington Approves Marketing by
Board but Warns on Prices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Approval of the Cuban Government's plan to market the sugar crop through a commission was given in a communication sent today by the State Department to Major General Crowder at Havana, but coupled with a warning that any attempt at the fixing of high prices would be regarded unfavorably.

General Crowder reported the plan of the Cuban Government to the department. It provides that a commission of small hands, the Cuban Government, who has been in Cuba for several years, assisting in the adjustment of economic and political difficulties, said that he believed the plan would go far toward relieving the situation.

BUILDING MEN REJECT CUT.

Jersey Workers Say Refusal Does
Not Mean a Strike Next Week.

At a meeting of the Building Trades Council last night in Elizabeth, N. J., attended by representatives of 4,000 workmen employed in the district, it was decided to refuse the proposed wage reduction of 10 per cent, which was to come into effect on Monday. The cut was reported by the Master Builders' Association a few days ago. It was said that the refusal of the union to accept the proposal did not mean that there would be a strike in the building trades next week.

One hundred out of 300 women cigar makers at the Paroli Cigar Company's factory in Jersey City, N. J., struck against a 10 per cent wage reduction yesterday when they had voted three weeks ago to accept it. The strike was held in the First Criminal Court yesterday when Miss Lena Provenzo, who had refused to leave her work.

GIRL SHOT IN B. R. T. OFFICE.

Passenger Agent's Daughter Wounded
When Revolver Was Accidentally
Discharged.

Miss Eleanor Crowe, an employee in the office of the revenue department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, 30 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, was accidentally shot yesterday morning in the office of the company's John A. McCree, Assistant Supervisor of Revenue Inspectors, was transferring cartridges from a defective revolver to another and was "breaking" the revolver it was accidentally discharged. Miss Crowe was shot in the left side. She was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where it was said she was seriously hurt.

McCree was arrested and later in the Adams Street Court was held with bail for a hearing on Feb. 15. He was charged with felonious assault. His home is at 288 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn.

SAY COLUMBIA MAN IS THIEF

Two Students Charge Third Robbed
Apartment of \$1,000.

On the complaint of John H. Lauricella, a student of Columbia University, living at 35 Claremont Avenue, and David Hertz, a law student of the same institution, living at 419 West 115th Street, Nathan Sandelman, 20 years old, registered as a student of Columbia, was charged with robbery yesterday and a warrant issued for his arrest. Sandelman, according to the police, is in a hospital in Albany, recovering from injuries received when he tried to escape from prison there. He is said to have been arrested in Albany on Feb. 9 last on a charge of grand larceny.

Sandelman, according to the story told by the students, registered last fall in the medical school. He was never seen in classes, although he fraternized with Lauricella and Hertz and other students. He was charged with having entered the apartment of Lauricella and Hertz and other students, and disappearing with \$1,000 worth of jewelry, clothing and other valuables on Jan. 26.

Following that development and the seizure of Walker today, Attorney General Townsend of Delaware, noted the Camden authorities that he was satisfied the dead man had been murdered. He assumed charge of the investigation and one of his detectives is on the way to Camden to talk with Walker. The coroner's jury in Camden rendered a verdict of suicide and, despite the opinion of the Attorney General, Chief of Police Black of Wilmington was reported still to be convinced the dead man, whatever his identity, was self-slain.

Tonight it was reported that letters belonging to Sandelman had been found in the possession of Walker when he was seized at Police Headquarters here. No charge has been preferred against Walker pending further investigation.

FIND JAPANESE STOWAWAYS.

Deputy Marshal Seizes Steamship
Fukuyo Maru at Galveston.

HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 11.—The Japanese steamship Fukuyo Maru, from Manila, was seized by Deputy United States Marshal, in Galveston Harbor today on a libel suit filed by E. Simmons of Houston, United States District Attorney.

Immigration officials charged that the ship brought eleven Japanese into the country as stowaways.

The Japanese, who were held, were denied concealed, according to Federal officers. Some were hidden almost under the noses of immigration inspectors. One young Japanese was found under a tarpaulin along with some of the ship's supplies.

As a matter of fact, it is only difficulty was in the ability of the private-owned banks and the private banking system to meet its obligations due to the private banks' system, having extended more loans than they should have, having failed to keep a sufficient amount of reserve and being unable to meet checks drawn on demand deposits made with them.

C. F. Luthrus, State Bank Examiner, has announced that all banks holding deposits in the State of North Dakota have been ordered to pay the drafts of the bank immediately upon their receipt or explain why they should not be forced to suspend.

A group of banking bills introduced by N. C. Orangaard of Rogers, passed by the House, have as their object the securing of the State deposits' guaranty fund.

Minneapolis bankers today branded as misleading the statements from the Twin City banks to North Dakota banks threatened with closure and money extended by Chambers of Commerce grain elevators to the country elevator firms and deposited in the North Dakota banks, amount to five times the deposits in these North Dakota banks by the Bank of North Dakota.

The implied parallel between the credit extensions from the Twin Cities and the Bank of North Dakota's deposits misrepresents the situation, they said.

The attorneys should have made it clear that loans by Twin City banks to North Dakota banks are simply secured by farmers' notes, held by the banking system. F. J. Leeman, Vice President of the First National Bank, said, "I am sure that North Dakota grain farmers are principally advanced to country elevators with a view to buying grain. Some of this might be sold up by country elevators to the North Dakota bank in which the grain is stored, but it is not the same as the actual grain."

**AGED SISTERS FIGHT
FLAMES; ONE DIES**

Dress of One Ablaze, the Other
Is Badly Burned Trying
to Save Her.

LOCKED IN HOUSE ALONE

Neighbor Answers Call for Help in
Time to Rescue One of
the Sisters.

The three Fanning sisters, all of them maidens and over 60, had run a rooming house at 187 West Twenty-second Street ever since they came from Ireland nearly twenty years ago.

Miss Catherine, youngest of the trio, preparing supper last evening, found the kitchen sink clogged and, taking a candle, went to the adjoining lavatory to empty a pail. The candle flame touched her apron and instantly it was alight.

Before she could get out the flames they were licking along her garments. She screamed in fright and Miss Fannie Fanning ran in. Miss Fannie, 62 years old, kept her head and lunged for the sink, where hung a number of kitchen towels. She snatched the towels, doused them in the sink and tried to aid of her sister, by then after from head to foot.

Miss Elizabeth, the third sister, was absent, none of the roomers was home, and there alone in the kitchen the two women fought their desperate, losing battle. Tongues of fire darted at Miss Fannie's hands, others lapped at her face, but she kept bravely on. It was only a matter of seconds before Miss Catherine lay on the floor, still alive.

The kitchen was growing stifling with smoke and flame and Miss Fannie's clothes were smoking by the time neighbors discovered the fire. They tried the front door, found it locked and ran excitedly to the Seventh Avenue corner, where Thomas Delaney, who lives in the adjoining house, at 185 West Twenty-second Street, returning home, was met by cries of "Fire, somebody, smash in the door!"

Delaney ran into his house, dashed through a back door into the yard, climbed a fence and smashed in the kitchen window at the Fannings. Miss Catherine lay on the floor, still alive, and in mortal agony, and Miss Fannie vainly tried to extinguish the fire. Delaney seized the elder woman, smothered the incipient flames at her garments and thrust her through the window into the arms of neighbors. Then he returned to the kitchen, unlocked the door, found it with fire, which spread throughout the kitchen.

Patrolman McGillicuddy of the West Twentieth Street Station told of the fire, had sent in an alarm and an ambulance call. The firemen confined the blaze to the kitchen and Dr. Joseph of New York Hospital, after finding that Miss Catherine was beyond human help, requested Miss Fannie's burning hands and left her in the care of friends.

PLOTTED HUSBAND'S DEATH.

19-Year-Old Philadelphia Bride Is
Held in \$3,000 Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Edna Murphy, 19-year-old bride of eight months, was today held in \$3,000 bail for court by a police magistrate on a charge of plotting to have her husband killed. According to witnesses, Mrs. Murphy wanted her husband shot so she could collect \$10,000 insurance money. She confided her plan to a young man who notified the police, with the result that a detective posed as a thief to do the job.

According to the witnesses examined, Mrs. Murphy gave the detective \$10 on account and a note promising \$25 more when the affair was over. It was planned, according to the detective, that he was to shoot the husband last night when the wife left him to go to a drug store to make a purchase.

The plot was carried out up to the point where the shooting was to be done. Mrs. Murphy was arrested in the drug store while her husband was being informed of the plot on the outside.

TO REPAVE CITY'S STREETS.

\$5,012,440 Appropriated by Esti-
mate Board in Ten-Year Bonds.

The Board of Estimate yesterday appropriated \$5,012,440 in ten-year serial bonds to be used for repaving the streets of the city where necessary. The money is to be appropriated as follows: Manhattan, \$1,338,016; Brooklyn, \$1,332,500; the Bronx, \$782,450; Queens, \$776,300; Richmond, \$221,800, a total of \$5,049,666, the difference to be supplied by tax notes.

Deputy Controller Smith and Borough President Curran wanted the appropriation made in tax notes, which would be taken care of in next year's budget. The Borough President declared that the budget for next year would not be as large as was expected. Money saved on snow removal so far this year, he said, would help considerably.

"Knock wood, Henry, knock wood," said the Mayor and all the members solemnly raising three times on the wooden table.

500 CHICAGO POLICE TO GO.

Chief Says They Are Lagging and
Will Be Cleaned Out.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Chicago's Police Department is facing the biggest shake-up of its history. Chief of Police Fitzmorris declared in an ultimatum today that there are 500 good-for-nothing policemen on the force, and announced in emphatic terms his intention of ridding the force of every one of them.

The Council Finance Committee has approved a contingent fund of \$50,000 for the chief's use. If the Captain, Lieutenants and Sergeants are unable to find the 500 laggards, who, the chief declares, are "pulling the wrong way," evidence gathered by special investigators will be presented to a trial board against the "higher ups."

The chief's ultimatum, which came just three months after his appointment, in part says:

"In these three months I have found that there are 500 policemen on the force who will not work. I'm through playing ball with them. They had better begin to look around for new jobs, for they are going to leave the police force."

Out of the 5,100 on the force we have about 4,600 who will work and are working. I'm going to fight like hell to keep them on the force, to get their pay increased, to see that their work is recognized through promotion. I'm going to give the 500 I'm going to do it quickly. I'm not going to hold the bag for them any longer.

"These 500 men are fighting me, trying to make my work as chief a failure. I'm going to prevent them from carrying out the Mayor's orders, to see to clean up Chicago. They are out of luck."

Mayor Thompson said he gave me a job to perform, and I'm going to do it. I can't do it through the present police system. I'll create a system of my own."

MAY FEED HUNGER STRIKER.

Los Angeles Prisoner Weak on 18th
Day of Fasting.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11.—The police considered today the advisability of forcibly feeding Health Eganmark, charged, who entered the eighteenth day of the hunger strike he started as a protest against a \$100,000 sentence for violation of State medical law.

Attached at the jail said Eganmark was considerably weaker than yesterday and passed most of the time in bed.

Health Eganmark, 35, was arrested on the charge of violating the medical law, which forbids feeding a prisoner who is on a hunger strike.

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**M'GANNON INNOCENT,
SHE NOW TESTIFIES**

State Witness Rescues Testimony
at Second Murder Trial of
Ohio Judge.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—Miss Mary E. Neely, counted on as a witness for the State in the second trial of Judge William F. McGannon, charged with second degree murder in the slaying of Harold C. Kacy, on May 3 last, caused consternation when she took the witness stand today and declared that Judge McGannon was innocent of the killing of Kacy.

After answering a few formal questions from the County Prosecutor, Edward C. Stanton, Miss Neely started the courtroom when, replying to one question, "Did you see Judge McGannon on or about May 7?" she said:

"I refuse to answer because if I am doing I might disgrace or incriminate myself. Judge McGannon is not guilty of the murder of Harold C. Kacy."

Miss Neely was one of the principal witnesses for the State in the first McGannon trial. At that time she testified she followed Judge McGannon's automobile to the scene of the shooting on the night Kacy was shot, and "saw McGannon take something from his pocket. Simultaneously," she said, "there was the flash of a shot and Kacy fell forward."

Today she could not remember incidents she described at great length at the first trial. She refused to answer practically every question that touched on testimony she gave at that trial that might involve Judge McGannon.

When Prosecutor Stanton appealed to Judge Homer G. Powell that the witness be compelled to answer questions the Court upheld Miss Neely's plea that to answer "might tend to disgrace or incriminate" her.

A second surprise came as a climax to the Neely testimony when Mrs. Ella E. Webb, sister of Miss Neely, took the stand and again told of overhearing a conversation in her sister's apartment on the night of Nov. 21 in which McGannon offered Miss Neely \$500 to go down to the prosecutor and say she was mistaken.

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Just 200 of them.

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You can't meet them in price!
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The last word in style—you can't make a mistake in one of these, for they spell quality. In Spring shades—pearl, brown, olive, tan, mouse. With bound and welted edges and wide silk bands.

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**Spread on
melting hot
griddle cakes**

**Welch's
Grapelade**
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The tart-sweet flavor of Grapelade gives piping hot griddle cakes an added charm. It spreads on in a smooth, rich layer. Grapelade is so much more than jam or jelly. Whole, ripe grapes—the skins, seeds, and crystals removed by our patented process.

Nothing is added but pure sugar, making Grapelade velvety-smooth. On bread, toast, muffins and waffles as well, Grapelade is the perfect spread. A sauce for meats and a filling for pastries, too.

Your grocer has Grapelade in 15 ounce glass jars and in smaller tumbler.

Other Welch Labels—pure fruit spreads and all Welch Quality—
Cherry Grapelade, Peach Grapelade, Strawberry Grapelade, Raspberry Grapelade, Apple Grapelade, Blackberry Grapelade, Currant Grapelade, Elderberry Grapelade, Huckleberry Grapelade, Mulberry Grapelade, Plum Grapelade, Raisin Grapelade, Tangerine Grapelade, Ugli Fruit Grapelade, Watermelon Grapelade, Zucchini Grapelade.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., WESTFIELD, N. Y.

THREE INDICTMENTS FOR LIQUOR FRAUDS

Woman Clerk in New York and Two Pittsburgh Dealers Accused by Federal Grand Jury.

MEN FIGHT REMOVAL HERE

Bribery Charges Against Two Brooklyn Prohibition Agents Are Dismissed.

Two Pittsburgh wholesale liquor dealers were linked with a former clerk in the office of Federal Prohibition Director Charles R. O'Connor, in a conspiracy to defraud the Government and turn loose thousands of gallons of whiskey for bootlegging purposes in an indictment returned yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury in Judge W. H. Thompson's court in the Criminal Branch of the United States Court. The defendants are Mrs. Mary A. Parkins, formerly employed in Mr. O'Connor's office, and Ben Moore and William Satter.

Mrs. Parkins was arrested six weeks ago in her apartment at the Hotel McAlpin, and has been out on \$10,000 bail. Arrested with her were two men and the woman, the latter also having been a clerk in Mr. O'Connor's office. Moore and Satter were arrested in Pittsburgh several days ago. They are contending that the indictment is a conspiracy to defraud the Government and that the removal of the men to this city is an act of oppression.

In the indictment, which contains four counts, it is alleged that on Dec. 15 last a number of letters and liquor with withdrawal permits were stolen from the office of Director O'Connor. These stolen items were turned over to Mrs. Parkins, it is alleged. The defendants, in correspondence on the stolen letters, pretend to be from the United States. It is alleged, thereby leading the persons they communicated with to believe that the letters were official. The name of Charles R. O'Connor was afterwards forged on the stolen withdrawal permits. It is charged, to obtain the withdrawal of liquor from the Government.

When arrested before Commissioner Barrow in Brooklyn yesterday, complaints against the defendants, John J. Dunn of 344 East Nineteenth Street and Prohibition Agent Louis Kilpatrick of 202 Second Street, both charged with bribery, were dismissed, on motion of Assistant United States Attorney Robert N. Golding. The defendants were charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of liquor. A complaint against Patrick Quinn, a saloonkeeper of 328 East 12th Street, the Bronx, was quashed by Federal Judge George W. English yesterday. Quinn was charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of liquor. Quinn was charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of liquor. Quinn was charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of liquor.

SAYS SLAIN BANDIT WAS 'STOOL PIGEON'

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

Then rang off, leaving him puzzled whether the man at the other end of the wire was a friend or a foe.

"I have caused an investigation to be started into Walsh's death," said Mr. Whitman yesterday. "He was a very important link in the automobile graft case."

Policeman Robert A. O'Brien and Cornelius J. Flood, who were indicted on Thursday for murder in the first degree for the killing of James Cushing, a barman, will be arraigned on Monday. Eugene J. McGee, their counsel, said yesterday that he would demand an immediate trial.

The indictment of these two men is the greatest outrage ever perpetrated, he said. "They were freed two years and a half ago by a Grand Jury which heard the very same testimony. They were tried and acquitted at Police Headquarters."

If the bullet which killed the boy came from either officer's gun it was an accident, and in all probability the boy was shot and killed by some one else. The boy was found dead on the roof 200 feet from where Flood and O'Brien fired their revolvers into the air. They did not know that he had been shot.

The statement that two automobiles had been reported stolen in Manhattan during the first week in February was disputed yesterday by automobile insurance agents. H. M. Shedd, Director of the Automobile Conference Detective Bureau, who was quoted as the original authority for the statement, refused to discuss the matter.

When he was told that other insurance men had declared the statement to be ridiculous and that some even declared there had been no improvement since the Whitman investigation began, he said: "We are co-operating in every way with Mr. Whitman. We expect good results from this, but I can't say anything in the meantime."

Louis Fydlger, counsel for Detective Sergeant Owens and Moran, yesterday made public figures obtained at Police Headquarters, indicating that automobile thieving had been on the increase since the Whitman investigation started and since the auto squad was reorganized by Commissioner Burghart.

3 BANDITS CAUGHT BY A POLICE AUTO

Within an Hour After Mailed Men Held Up Restaurant Arrests Are Made.

Within an hour after they were alleged to have held up fourteen patrons of a restaurant at 114 Suffolk Street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Ballone of 3,157 New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn; Salvatore Ferragamo of 8 Spring Street and Joseph Gorga of 32 Spring Street were arrested by three detectives in one of Police Commissioner Barlogh's cruising automobiles. It was the first arrest made by detectives assigned to patrol the city in cars when the crime wave was at its height several weeks ago, and the detectives said a good part of the \$5,000 in loot obtained by the bandits from their victims was recovered on one of them.

The men were arraigned before Magistrate Thomas E. Nolan in the Essex Market Court after several of the victims of the hold-up had positively identified them, and they were held in \$10,000 bail for an examination Monday.

According to the stories told the police, at about 3 o'clock in the morning three men mounted a taxicab in front of the restaurant and ordered the driver to stop. Everybody stood and throw his hands in the air. The man, who did the talking, remained on guard at the door, while the closed behind him, and his companions ordered the fourteen patrons to line up against the wall on one side of the restaurant.

Then the second bandit stood in the center of the restaurant floor with his pistol pointed at the men lined up against the wall, and the third man walked down the line with a bag and took all the money and jewelry found on the patrons and dropped them into the bag. It took more than forty-five minutes for the men to complete the hold-up, and then the bandits backed up to the door with their pistols pointed at the others in the room and warned them that if any attempt at pursuit was made they would be killed.

Shortly afterward Detectives Carter, Vandergrift and Green, in one of the Police Department's automobiles, saw a taxicab containing three men proceeding through Broome Street at Broadway. The detectives gave chase, and the taxicab came to the corner of Thompson Street. The three occupants jumped out. The detectives, armed with rifles and pistols, fired the men up against a wall and searched them. Ballone had a platinum ring set with diamonds and sapphires, a gold ring set with a diamond and a watch. Ferragamo had a watch worth about \$500, a platinum chain set with six diamonds and \$1,247. The men were taken to the Beach Street station and identified by several victims.

BAILED, REHELD FOR THEFT.

Prisoner, With Two Others, New Accused of Stealing \$200,000.

Out on bail awaiting trial for two other crimes, Samuel Sonnenberg of 322 Livonia Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned last night on a charge of entering the fur store of Sarumway at 20 East Broadway and removing fur coats and skins valued at \$200,000 to a nearby garage, presumably for the purpose of carrying them away later. Sonnenberg, who is 26 years old, was arrested twice and convicted six times for similar crimes.

The two other prisoners were Joseph Greenberg, 25 years old, a salesman, of 104 West 10th Street, and Frank Honig, a driver, 21 years old, who gave his address as 201 Forsyth Street. The prisoners were taken to the Court Street Station and questioned by the police. They will be arraigned today on a charge of burglary.

POST OFFICE BARS BANDITS.

Heavy Steel Screens Put Up in Money Order and Bank Divisions.

Hold-ups in prominent places in the city have become so frequent recently that the Post Office officials yesterday began the installation of heavy steel screens in the windows of the Post Office Building, the second floor of the Federal Building.

Screens also are to be placed in the windows of the Postal Savings Bank on the second floor. It was said, as Postmaster Thomas C. Patrick has declined to take any chances of a hold-up in the old Post Office Building, which is now known as the City Hall Station.

Others during 1920 amounts to more than \$2,500,000.

WHISKEY BANDIT SLAIN BY RIVAL GANG

Leader of Band That Killed Trenton Bottler Killed After Jersey Hold-Up.

In their investigation of the killing Thursday night of two men and a result of the hold-up of a motor truck loaded with twenty-five barrels of whiskey on the Lincoln Highway, near Franklin Park, N. J., detectives yesterday disclosed that Frank Walsh, leader of the bandits, was shot to death by members of another bandit group whom he encountered while conveying the truck load of loot to Newark. Walsh, 35 years old, met his death about two miles from the scene of the hold-up and he and other members of his band were shot to death by the rival gang.

Details of the double shooting and hold-up place at the scene of the hold-up by the police of New Brunswick and Newark after questioning Pedro Salamandra, brother of the slain liquor dealer, Edward Rint of 151 Broome Street, Newark, driver of the motor truck, and Samuel Patrick, 41 years old, of 2,480 Seventh Avenue, this city, who was acting as guard on the truck when it was held up by Walsh and his band of robbers.

BOY'S SHIRT HAD \$10,000 IN DRUGS

Father and Son Are Arrested and Morphine Is Found on Lad.

CAUGHT LEAVING A SHIP

Three Men Arrested in Greenwich Village Accused of Selling Narcotics.

Morphine valued at \$10,000 was found under a boy's shirt yesterday after Customs officials and narcotic squad detectives arrested Salvatore Russo, 19 years old, and his father, Lewis Russo, as the two were leaving the steamship Giuseppe Verdi, at Pier 25, North River. According to the detectives, two packages of the drug were discovered in Salvatore's shirt.

After the father had been arraigned in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Cohen on suspicion of having drugs in his possession his son was turned over to agents of the Children's Society. The father will be charged in the Children's Court with improper guardianship.

A drug distribution center was discovered yesterday morning by detectives from Deputy Police Commissioner Simon's office yesterday at Washington and Fifth Streets, in Greenwich Village. After watching the ground floor of a house there for a few days the officers entered it, seized a pound of heroin and arrested three men. They also found a hypodermic syringe, some empty bottles, and letters and telegrams from persons in Pennsylvania asking that drugs be sent to them.

The prisoners gave their names as James Coleman of 8 Hague Street, Manhattan; James McCann of 322 West Twenty-first Street, and Stephen Baldwin of 318 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City. They are charged with illegally buying and selling narcotics.

GIRL ACCUSED IN HOLD-UP.

Charged With Luring Victim to Spot Where He Was Robbed.

Magistrate Miller in the Long Island City Court yesterday held Beatrice Dorsey, 18 years old, of 564 Boulevard, Long Island City, in \$10,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of detaining the hold-up Thursday night of Joseph Zickla, 24 years old, of 318 East Eighty-seventh Street, while he was walking with the girl in the Boulevard, near Elm Street. At the same time the Magistrate and Joseph Macio, 18 years old, of 562 Boulevard, and John Perno, 18 years old, of 536 Hamilton Street, in similar bail on the same charge.

Zickla, who is the nephew of the owner of Zickla Marble Works at 813 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, told the Magistrate that the girl invited him to accompany her on a walk through the Boulevard and that when they reached a lonely spot Macio and Perno jumped in front of them with pistols and robbed him while the girl made no protest.

TAILOR'S DEATH UNSOLVED.

Police Ind Him With a Fractured Skull in Uptown Shop.

The police of the West 125th Street station yesterday tried to find out how Isaac Goldenberg, 65 years old, received a fracture of the skull in his little tailor shop at 2,382 Eighth Avenue, that was last night. It is his death in the shop that has become a puzzle to the police. The old man lying under the counter in his store soon after midnight yesterday morning.

The policeman first was inclined to think the tailor was the victim of a hold-up, but examination revealed that a gold watch and chain and \$38 in money had not been disturbed. Nor was there any evidence of a struggle in the shop. Goldenberg lived alone in the rear of the store, and detectives yesterday found that the rear window of the store had the appearance of having been forced open.

to Marchese & Marchese, in Newark, attempted to deliver the bandits for the return of the whiskey, but they chided him when they heard to pay the liquor. Eventually we landed back on the spot where the bandits overtook us with their touring car, and then they ordered my brother out of the car. They walked off with him into a clump of bushes, but because of the darkness I could not see what was going on. The other man with us in the meantime had got out of the touring car, and the bandit, the wisest I didn't seem to care whether he left or not.

In a few minutes the leader of the robbers, who, I since was informed, was named Walsh, returned and ordered me to get out of the car, too, and, while we were standing on the road, I heard my brother offering the bandits \$500—all he had—not to kill him. I heard them laugh at him, and the next second there was a shot.

"Then I heard my brother call out, 'I'm shot,' and then all of the bandits came running from behind the clump of bushes and ordered the other man, Salomona, and myself to beat it. Police authorities told me that more than one band of robbers had learned that Salamandra had arranged with Abraham Parnak of 21 Jacob Street, the twenty-five barrels of whiskey from Salamandra's place of business at 728 Greenwood Avenue, Trenton, to the car of the motor truck, to transport the liquor to Newark.

Prohibition enforcement officials and the police of Newark several months ago heard that former associates of Walsh and Eckert in hold-ups and auto thefts in the Newark territory of New Jersey were at large. It was said that the trouble was due to the murder of Eckert in an automobile in Staten Island.

The names of a Western criminal known to the police as Dick Walsh frequently was mentioned as the leader of the band of hold-up men opposing Walsh and his confederates. Walsh had been reported as having declared that he and his band were out to "get" Walsh.

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The Edison Storage Battery Company
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General Lead Batteries Company
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Everyone interested in the most modern and efficient methods for heavy handling and transportation in factory, warehouse or store, should visit this Exposition. It demonstrates the efficiency and cheapness with which electric power, largely through the medium of the storage battery, may be applied to these purposes, thus eliminating exhausting human labor, as relatively electric power has been so successfully applied in every other department of industry and commerce.

There is no charge for admission and everyone is welcome.

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Men's Fine Suits

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MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR

CHANGED IN CHESTERTON.

How Gilbert K. Chesterton has changed in twenty years will be seen from a review of his book "The Uses of Diversity" in the Book Review and Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.

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\$2.94

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8 Child's Garden of Verses-Stevenson
9 Fifty Best Poems of America
10 Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam
11 Hamlet-Shakespeare
12 King Lear-Shakespeare
13 Macbeth-Shakespeare
14 Romeo and Juliet-Shakespeare
15 Julius Caesar-Shakespeare
16 Othello-Shakespeare
17 As You Like It-Shakespeare
18 Midsummer Night's Dream-Shakespeare
19 Sonnets-Shakespeare
20 Rip Van Winkle-Irving
21 Sherlock Holmes-Conan Doyle
22 A Doll's House-Henrik Ibsen
23 Ghosts-Henrik Ibsen
24 The Murderers in the Rue Morgue-Poe
25 The Raven and Other Poems-Poe
26 Ballad of Reading Gaol-Wilde
27 Fables and Metaphors-Maeterlinck
28 Speeches and Addresses-Lincoln
29 The Bear Hunt, etc.-Tolstoy
30 Sonnets from the Portuguese-E. Browning
31 Dreams-Olive Schreiner
32 Alice in Wonderland-Carroll
33 The Looking Glass-Carroll
34 Contes de Salnt Germain-Dumas
35 Fairy Tales-Andersen
36 Bab Balala-W. S. Gilbert
37 Mother Goose Rhymes
38 Elia-Wutha-Longfellow
39 Friendship and other Essays-Thoreau
40 Socialism for Millionaires-Shaw
41 On Going to Church-Shaw
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44 Poems-Robert Burns
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48 Poems-Browning

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NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION OF THE

Partly because of the immediate double holiday, but partly also because the initiative to financial activity had apparently reached the low point of the month, yesterday's stock market drifted aimlessly. Movement of prices was irregular, unimportant and unimpressive.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE

European Rates Advance in

Dull Pre-Holiday Market—

Others Quiet but Irregular.

There was a minimum of activity in yesterday's foreign exchange market.

but, notwithstanding the dullness, most of the European rates were notably strong, sterling advancing a parity with Tuesday's high, while French

franc, Italian and most of the other Continental rates moved forward to the best prices recorded during the week.

German marks were in fairly good demand and rose 3/4 points on the day.

The Scandinavian rates, which in company with the rest of the market, were considerably less active than on some other recent days, also moved up, all of them continuing the recovery which started on Wednesday. Other exchanges were dull. The Far East rates were changed only nominally, while the South American rates were slightly lower than on the preceding day.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1921.

Range of Rates, Night Exchange.

High. Low. Final. Prime.

LONDON. 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25

PARIS. 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25

AMSTERDAM. 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25

MADRID. 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25

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SINGAPORE. 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE
FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1921.

Dry's sales	\$10,726,900	\$18,773,900	\$11,108,000
Year to date	399,895,650	572,234,300	396,612,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN

Sales							Closing
\$1,000.	Issued	Open	High	Low	Last Cl.	% Chg.	Md. Ass'd Tr.

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19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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K&M Dorman	1..... 103%	 51%	 35%	St L I M & A	 80%
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		NIU A. S. ROR		 80%	 80%

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Executor Trustee
 Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Branch Office, 476 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York

London Foreign Exchanges Paris

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House

Weather to Control Coal

business that can handle the heavy tonnage. Seward's Journal says that the advancing season of a long period have taken the wharves and the wharves demand to a large extent in the port of tonnage, which has been stored for weeks past. It is a fact that the tonnage is not so much as it was a few days ago. To some extent the weather proposition for the day is too late to expect many of a revival. Bituminous coal has been curtailed to a large extent that the tonnage of water is more in line with the requirements than was the case.

BUYERS' WANTED
F. teens' coats per yard each

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10th Av., New York.
ARMY JERKINS—Close out.
Watkins 7628.
FARMHOUSE—Certain quantities in wanted colorings.
Watkins 7628, 4th Av.
BATH—We are still leading in
square picture suits and very
library. Joseph Kohn, 29 E.
RUSSES—3,000 Spring need-
crops, kiltans—er satins, tri-
at your own price. 16 W.
1st floor.
RUSSES—3,000 to close out.
high class.
Artist, 18 West 31st St.
FORGETTE—Manufacturer of
well made medium quality; w
needed. Address A, Box 2, S
LININGS—Good quality.

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Wholesale Only
**OPEN
ALL DAY
TO-DAY**
**LINCOLN
BIRTHDAY**

**Genuine
Canton Crepe
Dresses**

BRODER &
48-54 WEST 25TH ST
NEW YORK

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... This
Exclusi

from China, Japan
of Europe—includ
distinctive Creation
hills.

from China, Japan
of Europe—includ
distinctive Creation
hills.

's *Silk Handkerchief*

ally Invited

ITHAL 1

Ave. at 30th Street

CORNER

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M. S. I
TO
urope
by "O" Steam
MBURG
hampton

21—JULY 2
4—JULY 16
18—JULY 30
Passengers
M PACKET
Agent.

R LINE
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Apr. 20

2 Noon Feb. 16 A
Boston—Aachen—Vi
Naples—Genoa
..... 12 Noon
..... 3 P.M.
RED STAR L
Y., Hamburg, Danzig
(3d class only) 12 n
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(3d class only) noon

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T. NEW YORK.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic
ROYAL PALM
HOTEL & COTTAGE
the Beach. CON-
VENIENT TO ALL AM-
ERICANS. DIET KITCHEN.
Daily Patronage.

HOTEL
CHELSEA
entire block of
fashionable Chelsea
chambers with private
water). High-class
to French chefs. C
best trains. Booklet.
J. R. THOMPSON

LAND ATL
Ave. and beach. Hot
ter. Private bath.
dial weekly. Capacity
D. PAINTER HARG
SOUTHERN STAG
NEVILLE
"Land of the Sh
climate; 18-hols. gol
Board of Trade. N. H.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
IN RE THE ESTATE OF THE WILSON TRADING CO., INC., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
 Creditors of the above
 is hereby given that the Trustee herein, has
 on, praying that he may
 sell for \$25,000. all the
 of the bankrupt in
 consisting of machine

mitter and fixtures, East 12th Street, N. out of the proceeds advertised herewith, thereto have been the authorized to the sum of \$945.41 chattel mortgage claim the sum of \$35, and any shall be paid to Charles chattel mortgage of take further notice of creditors to consider said petition, to the Trustee thereon, and business as may said meeting. Will

John J. Townsend, Room
220 Broadway (Room
19), on February 19,
in the forenoon,
at New York, New York,
February 11, 1931
JOHN J. TOWNSEND
Referee in Bankruptcy
220 Broadway, New York

is hereby given that, according to the above and sold under the direct of the Trustee hereunder the rules and by Charles Shengood at No. 206 East 12th st., on the 19th day of 1918 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property to be sold consisting of a sewing machine, office furniture and a safe, the Trustee reserves the right to sell any of said property for less than the above price, and the same to be sold for at least 75 per cent of the above price.

Model Advertis-
URBAN REAL
New Survey—For Sale a
lots a line; six word

FOOD; N. J.—8 ree
; Modern: west side
station; excellent
\$600; cash required
similar announ
row's: edition
York Times will

it contains no waste -
there is health and nourish-
ment in every drop.

Borden's Farm Products Co. Inc.
Phone Cortlandt 7961

Brooklyn Advertisements

THE Brooklyn office of The New
York Times is now open at 300
Washington Street, near Myrtle Avenue
and Fulton Street, where classified ad-
vertisements and subscriptions are re-
ceived.

The New York Times
Brooklyn Office: 300 Washington Street

GERMANY TO ASK RESPIRE OF ALLIES FOR FEW YEARS

Will Submit Figures Representing
Utmost Limits and Then
Pay, Dr. Kraemer Says.

EXPECTS NO AMERICAN AID

Warns Further Occupation Will
Mean General Anarchy, with
Scant Salvage for Entente.

FRENCH FEAR SETBACK HERE

Brinda's Paper Points to Efforts to
Divide America From Allies to
Benefit of Germany.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
By Wire to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Committee of Fifteen appointed by the German Government to evolve counterproposals to be submitted to the London conference meets every day, with Director Hans Kraemer presiding. Dr. Kraemer is a well-known authority on chemical, physical and color, and was one of the principal economic advisers of the German delegation to Spa.

Other committee members are Director von der Scharf, Director of the Federal Bank, Dr. Mahler of the Warburg banking firm; Cuno, Director of the Hamburg-American Line; Hugo Stinnes, von Braun, President of the Federal Council of Economic Affairs; and Director of the Federal Council of Economic Affairs.

Dr. Kraemer assured THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, there are no secrets yet and there will not be until Feb. 18 or 20, when the delegation to London will be named. "Contrary to Hindenburg and Bernstorff, who in recent speeches have intimated that they might come from America, Dr. Kraemer has not exaggerated hopes of Uncle Sam's philanthropy but is convinced America will be guided merely by her commercial interests."

"We don't expect anybody to lend us money merely to save us from perdition," said Dr. Kraemer, "but we do believe that Americans have more common sense than the French, blinded by hatred. Germany is in the position of a man against whom his impatient creditors have started bankruptcy proceedings, hoping to save at least 30 or 40 per cent, but not reckoning the fact that 40 per cent, perhaps 30 will be swallowed by the cost of liquidation, leaving the creditors a pittance of 5 per cent. This is why we are not asking for a loan, but for a loan of 5 per cent. If they enforce the Paris program by assuming administration in Germany."

"I am far from painting things worse than they are. I am absolutely convinced that any further occupation of the Ruhr districts or any other parts of Germany by French troops would meet with a general strike. You may say that will soon drive the laborers back to work. Perhaps some day they would like to return, but before then anarchy and crime will have devastated the country in such a manner that the Entente will not even salvage its 5 per cent. I will not speak here of how such lawless conditions might affect the Entente troops themselves."

"Germany must have a respite of one or two years, necessary to consolidate her own affairs, enable her to give her working population certain guarantees calculated to encourage them to stimulate the enterprises of merchants and manufacturers and also to give us a chance to rearrange our finances and reduce pensions and other expenses caused by the war and the revolution. That granted, we shall submit figures of our solvency, already over 100 per cent, and guarantee payment to the last penny."

"As to what we are now working on, our plan for reparation, in that spirit our delegates will act in London, and if common sense fails to carry the day we shall at least have no cause for self-accusation, whatever may come."

"Our Committee of Fifteen is of the opinion that the reparation we find possible shall be made to the last penny. We do not expect America will come to our aid. That would mean adding 500,000,000 to the 1,500,000,000 of the Entente or Entente, for any American cash loan to Germany would immediately find its way into Entente pockets. America wants to sell her superfluous goods for which Central and Eastern Europe always has been the best market."

"At present the 800,000,000 persons inhabiting the Central European States, the Balkans, Poland and Russia, are eliminated from the world's trade and the world's industry cannot prosper without them. Germany always was the stepping stone to these countries."

Continued on Page Two.

Catches and Strangles Wolf In a Lincoln Day Hunt

Special to The New York Times.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 12.—More than a thousand Champaign County farmers, with a scattering of townspeople and University of Illinois students, celebrated the birth anniversary of Lincoln today with an old-fashioned wolf hunt five miles north of here. It was the first in thirty years, according to old-timers. Firearms and dogs were forbidden. The farmers carried clubs, pitchforks or wagon spokes.

It remained for Grant Pither to furnish the real thrill of the day. He dived into some underbrush along the bank of the Sangamon River. A prairie wolf, full grown, leaped ahead into the open. Pither leaped forward, threw himself on the wolf and strangled him, then swung the beast over his head and swept him with a crash to the ground. "Shucks, that was nothing," panted Pither.

HARD TASK FACES BRITISH PREMIER

Special to The New York Times.

Talk of Disruption of Coalition
as Third Session of Parliament
Is About to Open.

LEADER WITHOUT A PARTY

But Asquith Opposition Is Made
Up of Conflicting Interests,
and Prophets Are Cautious.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The third session of the present House of Commons begins on Tuesday, when the King opens Parliament. The third is proverbially a dangerous session for Ministers and the present one has been heralded by a press campaign of extraordinary vigor and bitterness against the Coalition.

For a month past nearly every morning has seen new stories of splits among its supporters, defections of prominent politicians and prophecies of a general election. As a matter of fact, the program of the Government is such that it would be the least surprising if events made dissolution inevitable. But Mr. Lloyd George has denied most emphatically that he has any desire to bring it about.

Such questions as reparations and the future of Turkey, Ireland and Mesopotamia are difficult enough for any Government to handle in face of a determined opposition, but in addition the King's speech is likely to show that the Ministry intends to deal with one of the most controversial of domestic problems.

Difficulties on All Sides.
It is pledged to do something for the "key industries" and to prevent "dumping" and thereby it will arouse the intense hostility of the strong free trade elements in the country. It is likely to deal with the licensing laws and must therefore run the gauntlet of temperance fanatics and liquor interests. It is considering reorganization of the House of Lords and runs the risk of stirring up the Radicals. Moreover, it is faced with a lamentable increase of unemployment and difficulties caused by the condition of foreign exchanges, and it has to come to some decision about the extraordinarily complex military, scientific and political issues which are involved in the disarmament and naval questions.

Yet in spite of all the pitfalls such a program involves, unbiased political prophets are not predicting the fall of Premier Lloyd George or the disruption of the Coalition. The latter begins the session with his numerical majority scarcely diminished. His chief weakness lies in doubt whether it can count on the same discipline in its ranks as in former sessions.

Former members have, indeed, formally renounced their allegiance. Lord Robert and Lord Hugh Cecil are about to cross the floor of the House, but their action is more likely to be a symbol than an actual change in their attitude. Horatio Bottomley and his little group of Independents have declared they will criticize the Government as freely as they can, but they are too reluctant to do so before they are too

Continued on Page Two.

Service Men Angry as Villard Speaks; Storm Cincinnati Hall but Are Repulsed

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Cries of "Let's go in," "We are service men," and "We demand to hear this man," preceded a mad attack this afternoon by about fifty men who tried to force entrance into the meeting room at the Women's Club, where the speaker, Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, editor of The Nation.

A smashing of glass followed as several men pushed through a door leading to an anteroom of the main auditorium. Guy Mallon, lawyer, was cut on the left side of the face when he was struck by one of the invaders as they reached the door and found their way blocked by Mr. Mallon, Alfred Bettman, Dr. Samuel Allen and others who had gone into the anteroom to prevent any attempt to force entrance.

Several women threw their weight against the anteroom door, but they were repulsed. Villard was speaking, and the speaker was cut on the left side of the face when he was struck by one of the invaders as they reached the door and found their way blocked by Mr. Mallon, Alfred Bettman, Dr. Samuel Allen and others who had gone into the anteroom to prevent any attempt to force entrance.

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Continued on Page Two.

HARDING WILL DEFER DECISION ON CALLING ARMS CONFERENCE

Has No Definite Plan for Early
Summons, He Indicates—
Geddes's Course a Factor.

LOWDEN FOR TREASURY?

Latest Cabinet Gossip Says
That Mellon May Not Get
That Position After All.

C. G. DAWES IS A CALLER

Explodes Once as He Leaves—Harding
Pleased by His Talk About
Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 12.—In the midst today of lively Cabinet gossip, due largely to a conference of Charles G. Dawes with President-elect Harding, which started a story that ex-Governor Lowden might be made head of the Treasury, Mr. Harding left the city today for a conference of the Cabinet members in Washington.

Mr. Harding's attitude can be described as "waiting for developments." It is known that he did not stand committed to call an international conference in Washington early on the special subject of disarmament. He said he had made no such plans, although the idea fell in with his general proposal for an association of nations. He added that he would give no specific attention to the question of a conference until he took office and had learned the status of affairs.

The question of reduction of military and naval establishments figures prominently in the Harding idea of an association of nations, and any announcement by the President-elect on this subject would be a surprise. Mr. Harding's attitude can be described as "waiting for developments."

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O'Callaghan Still Here Though Time Is Up; Counsel Prepared to Fight Deportation

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—No order has been issued for the deportation of Lord Mayor O'Callaghan of Cork, and he will not be deported, Michael F. Doyle, one of his counsel, said tonight after a conference late today with Secretary of Labor Wilson. For O'Callaghan to go back at this time, he added, would mean giving himself into the hands of his enemies, and his legal status and rights will be defended to the utmost to maintain for him freedom to return to Ireland at "his own convenience."

The conference today with the Labor Secretary, which was also attended by Judge Lawless, another of the Lord Mayor's counsel, was described by Mr. Doyle as "satisfactory and refreshing" in feeling in the matter. The order recently issued by the Labor Department defining O'Callaghan's status as a "seaman," which would require his re-shipment for a foreign port, Mr. Doyle said, contained no time limit, as was reported at that time, but said merely that he must leave "at his convenience."

The time limit, as reported when the order was announced, gave the Lord Mayor until yesterday to re-ship, under penalty of being ordered deported. Mr. Doyle added that "the situation would be cleared up in an official statement in a few days."

Secretary Wilson declined to comment on reports that an extension of time had been sought for the departure of the Lord Mayor.

Lord Mayor O'Callaghan reached this city from Buffalo last night, friends said, coming on a Lacksawanna train which arrived at Jersey City at 7:15. O'Callaghan is expected to remain in New York for a few days, and then to go to New Jersey next week.

Police Ride Down
Albany Strike Mob

Mounted Force Scatters Big
Crowd Attacking Stalled
Cars in Business Centre.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Mounted police drove back last today several hundred strike sympathizers who rushed toward two stalled street cars operated by strikebreakers in the centre of Albany's business district.

Just as the mob, yelling loudly, ran toward the cars, the bluecoats, who were the strikebreakers, spurred their mounts and headed into the crowd, swinging their batons. During the tumult a brick was sent crashing through a car window, and a man in the crowd was slightly injured by a blow on the head. The attempted strike of the mob was broken up by the police, who were aided by several thousand citizens who rushed from offices and homes.

The interior of the post office had been looted by a few mobsters, who were seen running through the streets, carrying off valuables and other property. Several men were quickly on their heels, forcing their way into the building. The mob was quickly on their heels, forcing their way into the building.

Large crowds lined the sidewalks along Broadway for several blocks through out the afternoon and taunted non-union men employed in removing snow from the rails. Bystanders jeered merrily whenever the mob, who were seen running through the streets, carrying off valuables and other property.

Eight hours later by crews of two cars and a sweeper opened less than two miles of single track, and tonight a solid cord of men was seen running through the streets, carrying off valuables and other property.

At Troy all progress was made by the lone car trying to move through the snow. There were no disturbances in the city.

One of the ward organizations in Troy appointed tonight a committee of ten to make an effort to have ten other citizens appointed from each of the seven wards to form a committee to try to have the strike broken up.

A tractor was used with some success at Troy in breaking up the snow covering the tracks, and company officials said more tractors would be utilized tomorrow.

Joseph S. Droogan, head of the union of 1,200 men on strike, declared tonight that if the fight was reduced to a question of finance, the strikers "could hold out as long as the company."

Reports that several fire hydrants had been opened in Troy, and that street cars were being flooded were received tonight.

The temperature was below freezing and it was said that with a few hours the tracks would be covered with ice.

IMMIGRANTS SEIZED BY CITY AT LANDING; FEDERAL AID DENIED

Special to The New York Times.

Newcomers, Some Infested,
Taken After Health Workers
Are Barred From Inspection.

RYNDAM PASSENGERS LET IN

Copeland Resents Government's
Action, but Continues His
Campaign on Disease.

NO NEW CASES REPORTED

Companies Divert Steamships to
Boston, Where Federal Force
Is to Be Augmented.

A manifest lack of co-operation between immigration officials and the New York Department of Health developed yesterday, seriously embarrassing municipal efforts to bar out typhus and other infectious plagues, and permitting eight vermin-laden immigrants to land at the Battery.

The clash developed after Commissioner of Immigration Frederick A. Wallis had received a telegram from the Secretary of Labor directing the Ellis Island staff to "permit no interference by municipal officers with present examinations." This action of the Labor Department was characterized by a local official as "petty bureaucratic politics."

Although no new cases of typhus were reported in the city, and advice was given to the patient in Willard Parker Hospital was on his way to recovery, Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland continued his campaign to keep out the plague. He reported that Dr. Leland Cofer, Health Officer of the Port, predicted the death within twelve hours of one of the thirty-four typhus sufferers in quarantine at Hoffman Island.

Early he opened an immigrant inspection office on the second floor of the Municipal Ferry House at the Battery. He stationed a force of diagnosticians and clerks there and sent thirty policemen to the Battery Office to await arrivals from Ellis Island. Superintendent Peter Baker of the Island reported that the "heads off" telegram from Washington, ordered the policemen on duty at the Battery Office to "permit no interference by municipal officers with present examinations."

The policemen had to stand outside and endeavor to pick out the immigrants as they mingled in the crowds coming off the Ellis Island boats. Of the 200 immigrants who came ashore, 100 were taken to the Battery Office, and the rest were sent to the Hoffman Island.

The immigrants coming in were from the 800 turned back from the island from the Ellis Island. They were taken to the Battery Office, and the rest were sent to the Hoffman Island.

According to a circumstantial story given by the signers of the petition, Aliterio had told a story to the police. The policeman, so the narrative ran, walked out of Police Headquarters when Aliterio left the building and made a sign with his hand to indicate that Aliterio had "squealed." His signal was said to have been seen by a bootlegger who trailed Aliterio to Police Headquarters. The bootlegger then shadowed Aliterio, the rumor spread, and at a convenient spot opened fire. Aliterio was killed at the first shot but kept on firing, and one bullet hit a woman in the leg. This was Mrs. Aida Perrelli of 32 Mulberry Street.

Arrested a Greaser.
Antonio Mancini, a greaser of Providence, R. I., who was arrested by policemen, who ran him down in a taxicab, and identified by several witnesses. He was locked up in the Tombs without bail. He denied that he had fired any shots or that he was a bootlegger.

Two steamship tickets for Italy were found in Aliterio's pockets. Aliterio had a prosperous business and was said to have been wealthy.

District Attorney Swanwick yesterday said he had never heard that bootlegger that any policeman were implicated in the shooting. Assistant District Attorney John F. Joyce of the Homeless Bureau refused to discuss the case.

The killing of Aliterio is the fourth in a series of murders, the police claim, before the Whitman investigation, and the other three being the murders of Walsh and Eckert, the bootleggers said to have been killed to prevent their "squealing," and the killing of James Cushing in 1915 for which Policemen Flood and O'Brien were indicted.

Three members of the Automobile Squad, including one under indictment, were implicated in the confession of Frank Walsh, who was killed on Thursday night in New Jersey, according to Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith.

Two other automobile thieves named by Walsh as his accomplices have made confessions, which probably will result in the indictment of two more members of the Automobile Squad, he said.

To Question Garage Keeper.
Ex-City Magistrate Frederick J. Grochowski yesterday sent for the keeper of a garage near Columbus Circle, where the police are alleged to have found automobiles immediately after they had been driven in by thieves.

Air Raid Is Also Investigated.
That members of the Police Department co-operated with an organization of thieves who stole automobiles from garages at Columbus Circle and other places, drove them to this city, made changes in their appearance and marks of identification and shipped them to Europe. The members of the Automobile Squad, according to reports, discovered

GOVERNOR WANTS HIS TRANSIT PLAN A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Special to The New York Times.

Eager to Have Both Traction
and Home Rule Feature Com-
ing Mayoralty Fight.

LEADERS AGREE WITH HIM

Recognize That Success of
Project Depends on Attitude
of Next City Administration.

MEASURE READY THIS WEEK

All Legislation to Carry Out Miller's
Program to Be Embodied
in One Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Governor Miller is not only willing but eager that there should be a referendum in the Mayoralty election next Fall in New York City on the plan for rehabilitating the city's traction system and taking the transit situation out of politics which he has presented in broad outline in his special message to the Legislature, in subsequent interviews and, most recently, in his letter to Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman.

And, it may be added, there would be no objection on the Governor's part if the collateral issue of home rule in its relation to New York City's transit problem and the divergent views expressed on that topic by the Governor and the opponents of his transit scheme came in for a thorough airing in the campaign which will precede the election of a new City Administration.

By the time the campaign gets into full swing, it may be expected, the work of the proposed new commission which is to tackle the city's biggest problem will have proceeded beyond the initial stage of inquiry, possibly to a point where plan and scope will have been worked out and some light obtained on the prospective settlement of the all-important question of fares. The Governor believes that with the work of the commission thus far advanced, there will be a better understanding of the project, with a consequent change in public sentiment which already, it is believed, is beginning to take shape in the Governor's own mind.

Legislative leaders are in full accord with the Governor in the belief that no attempt should be made to dodge the transit issue, but that it should be realistically met in the coming municipal campaign in New York City. In view of everything that has been said and written on the subject it has come clear to them that no matter what plan the Governor's commission may formulate, its success in the last analysis, will depend on the election next Fall of a Mayor and a Board of Estimate that will work in harmony with the commission in the final settlement of the city's transit problem.

While it is true that the commission would be equipped with sweeping powers that no City Administration could override in the matter of working out a plan, as well as in the details of the transit plan, the City Administration will hold the key to success when it comes to putting the plan into operation.

For one thing, consent of the City Administration is necessary in the question of the city accepting the plan to transit lines essential to the contemplated "unified and municipally owned" system comes up for determination. And in the vital matter of making necessary financial arrangements to carry the plan into effect, the City would wield power which could not constitutionally be taken from it to make or mar the project.

The Governor and legislative leaders who have talked with him are fully alive to this, and consequently to the importance of his plan. They expect to express their views on the transit plan in the campaign with a determination to rally every element opposed to the stand maintained by the City Administration in relation to the transit situation, and to carry the plan into effect, in accordance with the plan of the Governor, and with backing the Governor Miller's transit plan, and behind a set of candidates pledged to work in harmony with his commission.

Will May Go in This Week.
Work on the Transit bill will, in all probability, be completed over the weekend. The measure may be presented to the Legislature on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Decision to include all the necessary legislation in one bill was reached by Governor Miller after he had gone over the tentative draft this week. Originally it had been intended to have two bills, one making some new provisions supplementary to the Rapid Transit act, and the other amending the Public Service Commission law so as to provide for the creation of the new State Public Service Commission which, after the proposed New York City Commission gets through with its work, will take over regulation of all public utilities in the State, including the power and fuel companies, and the Public Service Commission for the State.

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Find No Trace of Flier, New Missing Three Days

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 12.—Airplanes which have been searching most of the day have obtained no information concerning the whereabouts of Lieutenant Pearson, lost aviator. Lieutenant Pearson when he took the air Thursday morning at Fort Bliss carried with him no food, water or sustenance provisions of any kind, it was announced at headquarters of the First Surveillance Group.

A new crankshaft was fitted in Pearson's machine at Columbus, N. M., ninety miles west of here, on Tuesday, and officers at Fort Bliss turned the fact that bearings may have run hot and caused a sudden and possibly dangerous landing at some remote place in the sparsely settled country of Western Texas.

Lieutenant Pearson when he left here was on route to Public Beach, Fla., from which point he was to make a transcontinental flight to San Diego, Cal., in an effort to establish a record for the flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

POLICE AID CHARGED IN WHISKY MURDER

Special to The New York Times.

Importer Slain Near Headquarters
on Signal From Officer,
Whitman Is Told.

HAD EXPOSED BOOTLEGGERS

Special to The New York Times.

Three Detectives Named in Con-
fession of Walsh, Who Was
Killed in New Jersey.

Ex-Governor Whitman was asked yesterday to investigate a story that Alberto Aliterio, an Italian importer who was assassinated in Mulberry Street, 100 feet from Police Headquarters, on Thursday, had been shot at the behest of a policeman.

Former assistants Frederick J. Grochowski and Detective William Rath, assistants to Mr. Whitman, walked into the West 145th Street Police Station at 1:30 o'clock this morning with a prisoner who was booked as Thomas O'Brien. Whether the detention had any connection with the Aliterio inquiry could not be learned, as the station it was held no charge had been made against the prisoner and at Mr. Grochowski's home, 601 West 149th Street, it was said he was not in.

According to a circumstantial story given by the signers of the petition, Aliterio had told a story to the police. The policeman, so the narrative ran, walked out of Police Headquarters when Aliterio left the building and made a sign with his hand to indicate that Aliterio had "squealed." His signal was said to have been seen by a bootlegger who trailed Aliterio to Police Headquarters. The bootlegger then shadowed Aliterio, the rumor spread, and at a convenient spot opened fire. Aliterio was killed at the first shot but kept on firing, and one bullet hit a woman in the leg. This was Mrs. Aida Perrelli of 32 Mulberry Street.

Arrested a Greaser.
Antonio Mancini, a greaser of Providence, R. I., who was arrested by policemen, who ran him down in a taxicab, and identified by several witnesses. He was locked up in the Tombs without bail. He denied that he had

ROBBER CHIEF SLAIN NEAR HOLD-UP SCENE

Prosecutor Believes He Will
Soon Know Who Killed
Frank Walsh.

BROTHER CHANGES STORY

Theory That Whisky Bandits Had
Battle With Rival Gang
Is Abandoned.

Admissions made yesterday by Pedro Salamandra, brother of Leo Salamandra, wealthy Trenton, N. J., wholesale liquor dealer, who was slain by hold-up men near New Brunswick Thursday night, and Joseph E. Stricker, Prosecutor of Middlesex County, to believe that Frank Walsh, leader of the bandits, was shot and killed near the scene of the hold-up after two of the robbers drove off with a motor truck loaded with twenty-five barrels of whisky owned by the slain liquor dealer.

"There is some reason to believe that somebody in the Salamandra party did some shooting," said Mr. Stricker. "It might have been Leo Salamandra. It would not surprise me to learn that Leo Salamandra shot Walsh before he was killed by one of the three bandits who, with Walsh, held the Salamandra, Dominic Oso, and Charles Barnaba, and one of the guards on the motor truck prisoners in their automobile while the two other bandits fled with the whisky."

In the first story Pedro Salamandra told to the police he declared that but one shot was fired and that killed his brother. He admitted to not knowing who shot at least half a dozen shots were fired at the time his brother met his death. We are convinced from this development in Pedro Salamandra's story that Walsh was shot and killed immediately before or about the same time that Salamandra was shot through the heart.

No Evidence of Pistol Battle.

No evidence has been found by detectives working on the triple crime that Walsh and his bandits encountered other bandits after the collision and engaged in a pistol battle or that Walsh and his three confederates quarreled after the automobile accident and one of them shot Walsh through the head.

Dr. William Suydam, County Physician, performed autopsies today on the bodies of Leo Salamandra and Walsh. The bullet which killed Salamandra was found imbedded in his spine, but I do not care to reveal the calibre of the bullet at this time.

The autopsy on the body of Walsh showed that a .38 calibre bullet killed him. Mr. Stricker said he did not believe that Ring, the chauffeur of the motor truck or his negro assistant was present when the killing of Salamandra and Walsh took place. Perkins was turned over to the New Brunswick police yesterday.

He and Ring were released in \$3,000 bail when arraigned in the state court in the police court in New Brunswick as material witnesses. Bail was furnished for the men by Meyer Baskin of Newark. Pedro Salamandra's admitted Friday afternoon to the New Brunswick police that his brother carried a .45-calibre pistol in a leather pocket in the door of the sedan in which the Salamandra and Dominic Oso, for whom the police are searching, were acting as a convoy for the motor truck load of whisky.

Walsh Had \$15,000 in Cash.

Corner William F. Harding announced in New Brunswick yesterday that Thomas Walsh, father of the slain robber chief, told him that his son had \$15,000 in cash, a diamond ring, a gold watch and chain and a diamond stickpin when he left his home in Passaic on the forenoon of the day of his death.

"None of the jewelry and only about \$200 in money was found on the body," said the coroner. "The father and the

slain man's brother Walter were of the belief that Frank Walsh was murdered by robbers who knew he had the \$15,000 on him."

The New Brunswick police are seeking a motor truck used by the robbers \$15,000 from a bank in that city. They said they had been told the man was involved in the activities of a band of bootleggers operating between this city and Trenton. The police expressed the belief that Walsh was murdered for money and over to Walsh for some purpose, and they are endeavoring to learn whether other members of Walsh's band knew of the fact that Walsh had the money on him when the band started out Tuesday evening to hold up the Salamandra whisky transport party.

Stephen Jensen, a taxi cab driver, late in the afternoon told the New Brunswick police about a mysterious passenger vehicle which was driven away from the scene of the hold-up on Thursday evening, and who followed the motor truck with the twenty-five barrels of whisky from Salamandra's warehouse in Trenton.

Jensen said that the man told him to trail the motor truck until they were \$15,000 from a bank in that city. They said they had been told the man was involved in the activities of a band of bootleggers operating between this city and Trenton. The police expressed the belief that Walsh was murdered for money and over to Walsh for some purpose, and they are endeavoring to learn whether other members of Walsh's band knew of the fact that Walsh had the money on him when the band started out Tuesday evening to hold up the Salamandra whisky transport party.

When they reached a point on the Lincoln Highway about six and a half miles from New Brunswick, Jensen said, they passed the motor truck with the load of whisky, but there was no evidence of the sedan automobile in the vicinity of the warehouse. The police declared later that the sedan was a 1919 model, with a top, and respects with that of the man who was reported to have withdrawn the \$15,000 from the New Brunswick bank last Tuesday.

A policeman saw two men jump out of the motor truck after it had turned into the railroad yard Thursday night, but he was prevented from following them into the nearby Newark Meadows because a freight train shot in front of him. Through the license plate of the motor truck, the policeman saw that the car was a 1919 model, with a top, and respects with that of the man who was reported to have withdrawn the \$15,000 from the New Brunswick bank last Tuesday.

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Arnold was questioned by Lieutenant Harris and Sergeant Bell of the Newark Detective Bureau yesterday, and he said that John Smith was part owner of the automobile. He said Smith took the car from the garage in New Brunswick Thursday evening and left it at the Pennsylvania station.

Smith came back a few hours later, Arnold said, and discovered the car was gone. Smith, he said, told him yesterday, Arnold declared, that he thought Arnold had come along and took the car to the garage, and that he was not until he told him he had not taken the car that Arnold on Friday afternoon reported to the New Brunswick police that the roadster had been stolen.

The detectives who yesterday that they learned that both Smith and Arnold were friends of Walsh, the slain bandit.

FOUND WOUNDED ON STREET.

Barber in Critical Condition After
Mysterious Shooting.

With a bullet wound in his head and another in his stomach, either one of which may prove fatal, Pietro Rumore, 23, a barber of 428 East Eleventh Street, was found yesterday afternoon in front of 142 West Avenue.

The police officer who found him notified and a call sent to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. Detective Carmody of the West Twentieth Street Police Station, who has been assigned to the case, has been unable to find and hear the head of the man in that neighborhood or any witnesses to the shooting. Rumore's condition was so critical that he could not be questioned.

SEIZE \$12,000 IN LIQUOR.

Stamford Authorities Also Get Specially
Built Auto for Carrying It.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—Liquor worth \$12,000 and an especially built automobile for liquor-running, worth \$4,000, were seized last night in a raid upon the home and garage of Max Swift here. The house cellar and garage had lockers for the liquors, which had to be broken open.

Swift, who is a saloon keeper, was in New York at the time, but on arrival home he was arrested and held for the hearing. The Federal officers claim that much of the liquor shipped out of New York and New Jersey of late has been handled through Swift's house and garage, and then broken up into packages for sale to retailers.

\$45,000 IN 14 YONKERS RAIDS

28 Policemen With Search Warrants
Descend Upon Saloons,
but Make No Arrests.

BROOKLYN OFFICIALS CLASH

U. S. Commissioner Resents Action
of Federal Prosecutor in Calling
Whisky Conference.

Armed with search warrants, twenty-eight policemen, aided by Federal agents, headed by Captain Hugh D. Brady, raided fourteen places in Yonkers yesterday, confiscating \$45,000 worth of liquors. Twelve of the places were saloons. One was a garage used as a storehouse and the other a cellar, in which were stored the liquors. The raid was the first of the kind since the week of Michael Lally, 11 Palisades Avenue, was found to contain nothing stronger than one half of 1 per cent. beer. No arrests were made in the raids, but evidence will be placed in the hands of Federal officials tomorrow.

Yonkers, the home of William H. Arnold, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, has been the scene of the sporadic raids for months. The investigation which resulted in yesterday's raid was ordered by Judge O'Keefe, Commissioner of the Public Safety, about two weeks ago. Detectives were assigned to obtain evidence of sales on which to base the request for search warrants. The warrants were issued by Judge William S. Blakely and served yesterday for the raids to begin at 8 o'clock.

Brady detailed a policeman to each of the saloons. Groups were formed to make the raids under the direction of Lieutenants Wilhelm Beckhout, Walsh, Vansteenberg, O'Hara and Murray. It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon when the last raid was completed.

Only at one place did the police meet any determined opposition. At Dalton's saloon, 117 Riverside Avenue, the owner refused to open his safe. The police summoned a truck and hauled the safe to headquarters, where it will be opened tomorrow.

The attention of the agents was directed to the cellar of the building at 76 Palisades Avenue, where some of the liquor exploded in a fire. The cellar was occupied by Samuel Wekstein. The owner of the building, Louis Klein, member of the Board of Assessors of the City of Yonkers, has been notified by the insurance companies they could refuse to make good the loss by the fire.

After making the raid on Wekstein's place the police arrested Jacob Wekstein, a brother of Samuel, of 148 Elm Street, and Onorato Tedesco of 3 North Lexington Avenue, while Plains, who were on a truck on New School Street, near the Palisades Avenue address. The police seized three five-gallon cans of whisky on the truck.

Two members of the Yonkers police force, however, were dismissed from the force after an investigation of charges that they had possessed liquor, transported it without a permit, and failure to report violations. Both were patrolmen. They are Charles Foley and Joseph Duffy, both of 204 Voss Avenue.

Commissioners Clash With Ross.

Friction between United States Attorney LeRoy W. Ross of Brooklyn and some United States Commissioners of the district became acute yesterday, when Commissioners McCabe and Barnum refused to attend a conference of the five Commissioners called by Mr. Ross to adopt a plan for handling liquor cases. The Commissioners agreed to hold all persons brought before them on liquor charges in jail for the action of the Federal Court.

Soon after the conference Mr. Ross sent a letter to Commissioners McCabe and Barnum asking if they intended to follow the plan. Commissioner Barnum replied promptly, challenging the right of the United States Attorney to curtail the powers of the Commissioners. "I did not meet you as suggested," he said, "and I am not going to attend a conference that it does not appear that the conference was to be held in the presence of Judges Chaffin and Garvin."

SAYS NINE-TENTHS OF NATION IS DRY

Church Research Secretary
Finds Only a Few Weak
Enforcement Spots.

NEW YORK RESISTS STATUTE

Results Also Unsatisfactory in
Western Pennsylvania and Parts
of New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Reviewing the status of prohibition enforcement, Deets Pickett, Research Secretary of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said in a statement made public today that the law was being reasonably well enforced in nine-tenths of the United States, but weak spots existed.

"Over nine-tenths of the territory of the United States prohibition is being enforced reasonably well, much better than many other laws, in fact," said Mr. Pickett. "The law is very far from more and more successful as the months have passed. Prohibition enforcement in the localities is very far from satisfactory. This is due to a natural reaction to the attitude of the law, a part of lawbreakers with methods of law evasion, to a propaganda of lawlessness, and to the failure of those States and municipalities to cooperate with the law in some great measure, and to the weakness in the policy of prohibition enforcement referred to above."

"Much of the violation of the law is due directly to inclination on the part of those who have a political motive in re-establishing the beer saloon as a political machine."

"Strictly speaking, no many proprietary or patent medicines have been consumed for beverage purposes during the last year. These medicines are, as a rule, a curse to the country at any time, although such a statement, if unqualified, would be unfair to some of them."

"The Prohibition Enforcement Bureau has just thoroughly revised its entire policy in regard to patent medicines, and is believed that any manufacturer who gets a permit hereafter will, in fact, be producing a medicine truly unfit for beverage use."

"Large quantities of liquor have appeared on the market as the result of forcing the withdrawal permits. This is especially true in regard to New York. A special paper has been prepared and other methods will be put into operation March 1 which, it is believed, will make for very difficult enforcement."

"An opinion of the Attorney General has also stopped the issuance of permits to wholesale dealers in liquor. Wholesale dealers will be given an opportunity to dispose of their stocks on hand, but they can then withdraw no more."

"The amendment itself does not prevent the importation of liquor for medicinal purposes," etc., and the only way to handle this is to see that the liquor is sold to those who are able to prove that it is for legitimate use."

"A suggestion of undoubted value is that the injunction clause of the Volstead law should be more freely used. By the use of this method restaurants and other establishments where liquor is sold could be handled more effectively."

"In this connection permit me to add that I have thoroughly reviewed your published interview wherein you speak to make it appear that the United States Commissioner of the Federal District of New York is in support of the law, and that you are supreme in the Federal District."

The necessity for preliminary hearings was pointed out by the Commissioner. He said that almost invariably whenever the Commissioners have dismissed a case and the defendant has later stood trial on an information filed by the United States Attorney, the result has been dismissal or acquittal.

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Three other men were arraigned before Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan in Jefferson Market Court, charged by Patrolman Patrick Aulley, of the West Twentieth Street Station with suspicion of violating the Volstead act in attempting to transport twenty-five bottles of whisky without a permit. Magistrate Corrigan said he was without jurisdiction to add additional charges to the indictment and discharged the men.

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Further evidence in the automobile cases will be presented to the Grand Jury this week and several additional indictments sought. Alleged accomplices employed in garages may be indicted also. Mr. Smith is investigating statements that officials in New Jersey and on Long Island were involved in the traffic in stolen automobiles.

Policemen O'Brien and Flood, who were indicted last week for murder in the first degree, will be arraigned tomorrow and will demand an immediate trial, according to Edward J. Connelley, associated with William J. Fallon as their counsel. Because the shooting occurred in the first degree, the men may be able to force a Grand Jury to try them.

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C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue

Our moderate prices, which include the Annual Reductions usually offered at this time, are the result of adjustments to conform with the recent decline in prices of raw skins, and from present day indications are lower than will prevail during the coming season.

Wraps—Coats—Scarfs

	Formerly	Reduced to
Broadtail Wrap, Sable Collar.....	\$6500.00	\$3250.00
Mink Coat, 36 inch.....	2500.00	1250.00
Caracul Coat, 36 inch.....	1175.00	725.00
Gray Squirrel Coat, 34 inch.....	975.00	675.00
Natural Hudson Bay Sable Cape.....	5500.00	2750.00
Russian Sable Scarf.....	2000.00	1050.00
Hudson Bay Sable Scarf.....	750.00	375.00
Silver Fox Scarfs.....	1050.00	525.00

Furs received for storage at all times of the year

E. DREYFOUS

Established 1883
582 Fifth Avenue

Retiring from Business

33% Discount on
Entire Stock

Everything that will contribute to an artistic atmosphere in the home, including:

Antique Needlework Furniture. Old Tapestries, Tables, Lamps of old Chinese Ware, Wall Lights and Decorative Objects in Great Variety.

IMMIGRANTS SEIZED BY CITY AT LANDING

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.
Interests of the city in mind—it is Washington I think of.

Sterilizing Plants Ready.

The city immigrant inspection office at the ferryhouse was in charge of Dr. Louis I. Harris, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases. He had as chief of staff Dr. H. G. McAdam, in charge of the Division of Institutional Inspection, and twenty-five medical inspectors, including a number of women, assigned to examine the women immigrants. The staff was gathered from parts of the city, and an emergency delousing and sterilization plant was rigged up in Willard Parker Hospital. The small plant on North Brother Island also was put into commission for a possible emergency.

The first of the twice-refused Ryndam storage came on to the Battery from Ellis Island at 1 o'clock. The thirty immigrants who were on the ship had had quite a little keeping waiting relatives of the immigrants from breaking through to greet the newcomers. Working at a disadvantage, they reported, the health staff managed to get right of the new arrivals and they were sent in an ambulance, stopped off its fittings, to Willard Parker for del

TELS HOW WE AIDED INDIA IN A CRISIS

Lord Reading Says Congress Voted Millions in Silver Out of the Treasury.

WAS WORLD'S ONLY STORE

Viceroy Designate at Farewell Function Pleads for Anglo-American Unity Against Tyranny.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Lord Reading, Viceroy Designate of India, paid tonight at a dinner of farewell tendered to him by the English speaking Union, of which he is President, a tribute to the United States for its prompt action in releasing for help of the Indian Government its store of silver at the crisis during the war.

"It was an act of friendliness," he said, "only surpassed when President Wilson agreed to the brigading of American troops with the British. India was hardly prepared for silver as a reserve for her notes. The difficulty was to find the silver. There was only one store in the world and that was in the vaults of the United States Treasury, but it could not be taken out save by a vote of Congress.

"Congress passed that vote practically without debate. Millions of silver were sent to India, where America had no concern, simply because it was needed to help England. Not an American newspaper mentioned it, though all were conscious of it simply because if the matter had been spoken of much its value would have been gone.

Now the war was over, continued Lord Reading, and the nations were no longer in an excited state of patriotic feeling, but deep down in their hearts both nations still felt the need of understanding each other in these days of reconstruction.

The gathering to bid farewell to Lord Reading was a notable one. Winston Churchill, the new Minister for the Colonies, presided, and among the guests were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Hamar Greenwood and Sir Alfred Mond. The American Ambassador was absent through a severe cold.

Winston Churchill called on those who believed in moral government of the universe and felt they were charged with a responsibility for its evolution to aid the peoples of the United States and Great Britain to unite in forming an unshakable brotherly alliance, whether it takes a Prussian or Russian form.

SKIPPER OF LOST SHIP PREDICTS DISASTER

Captain of Former Shipping Board Craft Says It Won't Be the Last to Sink.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Captain Mathias and the crew of the Belgian freighter Bombarrier, formerly operated by the Shipping Board as the Iris, which sank in a storm at sea on Wednesday, were brought to port today by the Mount Clay, formerly the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Captain Mathias said he felt the loss of his ship keenly, but added:

"That will not be the last of your American built ships that will be lost. They have made them with a plate from Ohio and another plate from Philadelphia and a winch from California. It will not be the last and it is the result."

There he stopped. With the decks awash and heavy seas crashing upon them the men of the Bombarrier lost two of their four lifeboats when they tried to leave the ship Wednesday morning. Then Chief Officer Outway managed to put out with ten men in safety, and sixteen men got away in another. Meantime the Mount Clay had put over a lifeboat for rescue work and picked off ten men who remained among them Captain Mathias of the Bombarrier, who was last to leave his ship. She sank soon afterward, the crew believe.

CAMBRIDGE AGAINST CHANGE

Rejects Plan to Unite Girton and Newnham as Women's University.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Cambridge University refused today by vote of 146 to 80 to sanction the plan of incorporating Girton and Newnham Colleges as a separate women's university and so building up alongside the old university a new institution which should specialize in the education of women.

This was the plan put forward by those who opposed the admission of Girton and Newnham students to membership in the university on the ground that it was time the women had a university of their own which could develop along its own lines and provide education more properly suited to women's needs than any institution designed for men could ever do.

The proposal, however, met with determined opposition of the heads of Girton and Newnham and aroused little enthusiasm elsewhere, and so has come to defeat.

HARDING WILL DEFER DISARMAMENT CALL

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

with Mr. Dawes," he said. "We have been discussing the necessity for coordination in governmental departments, and Mr. Dawes spoke interestingly in this connection of his experience as a General in the army. I don't think that I have enjoyed a conference more since I was elected."

Cavalry for Inaugural Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary Baker has been asked by the Joint Congressional Inaugural Committee to put the squadron of cavalry at Fort Myer at the committee's disposal on March 4. Mr. Baker said today that he did not know what the cavalry would be doing for and no information was forthcoming from the committee.

As the committee has to do only with arrangements at the Capitol, however, it is assumed that the troops will be used there possibly in handling the crowds which will gather on the east plaza to hear President Harding deliver his address.

HUGHES IS LAUDED BY STEPHANE LAUZANNE

Will Make Secretary of State of High Quality, Paris Editor Says.

Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Matin tomorrow morning will publish a laudatory article

SAYS CATHOLICS OPPOSE EDUCATION BUREAU

Senator Hoke Smith Asserts It Won't Interfere With State Control—King Attacks Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Urging the passage of the Smith-Towner bill, which creates a department of education, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia asserted in the Senate today that the only opposition to the enactment of the proposed law comes from certain organizations within the Catholic Church.

"They attack," he said, "what they call a proposed autocratic control by a national Secretary of Education of the public and private schools of the country. They have even gone so far as to say that this measure is directed against the religion of Jesus Christ. I think the entire propaganda originated with a priest at Georgetown University.

"I wish to state that there is not a line in the bill that authorizes interference by the national authorities in the management of the schools in any State in the Union. There is not one word in the measure that would deprive any parent from sending his child to any school, public or private, that he wants that child to attend. My own wish is to show the Catholics who have been misled by this propaganda.

"This bill only seeks to bring about Americanization of aliens resident in this country, to secure teachers for schools, to raise and sparsely settled parts of our country, and to properly safeguard from the standpoint of health the children who attend our schools. The census of 1910 showed that illiteracy among whites had increased during the thirty years prior to that census. It disclosed that we had in America more than 3,200,000 illiterate whites, while the number of negro illiterates was in the neighborhood of 2,500,000.

"There were also in America 5,000,000 aliens who could not read or write the English language, and of these aliens 2,000,000 could not write or read in any language. Data shows that this illiteracy costs the United States annually as expressed in dollars approximately \$25,000,000, and this data also shows that one-half of our industrial accidents are due to the same cause. The average cost of a teacher is about \$350 a year and of these teachers 30,000 have only a grammar school education, while 200,000 have a high school education. We know that 5,000,000 children are denied the schooling to which they are entitled because of lack of facilities. I may add also that a study of the most serious strikes in recent years discloses that in large part those strikes were due to illiteracy.

Senator King of Utah said he was in full sympathy with the opposition of Catholics to a bill which would cripple the States of the Union and destroy their capacity for self-government."

K. OF C. RALLY TO FIGHT NEW EDUCATION BILL

Smith-Towner Measure Called a Danger to Parochial School System in America.

The Knights of Columbus are organizing a nation-wide protest against enactment of the Smith-Towner Education bill before Congress, Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty said yesterday at a meeting of national officers of the Knights of Columbus in the Hotel Commodore. Mr. Flaherty denounced the bill as an attempt to introduce politics into education and finally into religion, constituting a menace to the parochial school system of the Catholic Church. "Economically and in every other way the Smith-Towner bill is an invasion on the American public," he said. "It is a gross violation of State rights, because it takes control of education away from the States. Under the cloak of introducing a socialistic paternalism in the Federal Government, the measure ultimately to have all private and public education at the mercy of a Federal bureaucracy. The bill calls for an expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year and up. If it is to be enacted it will provide another large crop of political plums. The Knights of Columbus oppose it not so much on religious as on patriotic grounds. It is the entering wedge of Socialism in our Federal Government. It is ultimately the assertion that the State has rights prior to the parent over the child. Christian Scientists and those of other denominations object to the bill because it is a cleverly designed attempt, under the guise of spreading education, to control the minds of all our children in religious and economic matters. It will bring about collision between Church and State, which is just as much to be avoided as a union between the two.

The Knights of Columbus defeated the proposal in Michigan to abolish parochial schools. The Smith-Towner bill is ultimately aimed at the parochial schools. If these schools were abolished it would cost the people of the various States something approaching \$1,000,000,000 in taxes to provide the quality of education for the number of pupils that these schools contribute every year to the national welfare."

SLEEPING SICKNESS KILLS 2

Two More Cases of the Disease Also Reported Yesterday.

Two more cases of sleeping sickness were reported yesterday to the Department of Health, and two deaths from the disease also were reported. Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said that he hoped in a few days to have a report on all the cases there are in the city hospitals, which will form the basis for determining just how widespread the disease is and to what extent it is contagious. So far Dr. Copeland has only one report of more than one case in the same family.

els on Charles E. Hughes, who, Stephanie Lauzanne, the Matin editor, writes, will make an American Secretary of State of high quality.

M. Lauzanne calls Mr. Hughes "a man of great intelligence, noble conscience and appreciation of right." He then recalls that in November, 1916, Mr. Hughes foresaw that the war phase of America would not always be a cause of joy. He quotes him as saying: "Yes, we are rich now because Europe is poor. Over there 25,000,000 men who have quit productive work to fight have remained consumers. But wait! Until they have finished fighting and begin to produce again. Wait until they have begun to manufacture articles of lower value than ours, and you will see what will happen to our commerce and our industries."

"He may clearly, also, when they began building in the clouds the ethereal castle of the League of Nations. The day after the publication of the Covenant I went to him and asked him what he thought of it. From my notes I give the answer: 'There is in this project one article which will ruin the project. It is Article 10, providing that the territorial integrity and political independence of all the members of the League shall be guaranteed against external aggression. For France that is unnecessary. The people of France can always count on the moral and political aid of the American people if they are attacked.'

A curious detail: Eighteen months later I listened to M. Vissieulle pronounce the same condemnation of Article 10. Article 10, he said, is a fraud. Those who signed it knew in advance they were promising something which could not be fulfilled.

Lauzanne then quotes various speeches of Mr. Hughes made during the war, in which he praised France, and he concludes: "His great heart Charles E. Hughes has placed during his lifetime at the service of law and right. He will make it felt in the State Department, France, whom he loves and respects, will never ask of him more than law and right—the right of the conqueror who does not wish to die, and the law of the Treaty of Versailles, which we cannot allow to become a dead letter."

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO

A STORE OF INDIVIDUAL SHOPS

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS., NEW YORK

THE MANDARIN MODE IN MISSES' TWILLCORD SUITS

(REGISTERED)

Introduces the Season's Debutante Fashion . . .



LIKE A RIPPLE THAT GROWS TO A WAVE IS THE STORY OF A FASHION THAT "ARRIVES" — CREATED BY PARIS BECAUSE IT IS PIQUANT, ADOPTED BY THE DEBUTANTE BECAUSE IT IS "DIFFERENT," WELCOMED BY EVERYONE BECAUSE IT IS WEARABLE. THE MANDARIN SUIT PASSES THE POTENTIAL STAGE AND ESTABLISHES ITSELF AS A MODE.

68.00 to 225.00

Twilcord Gives to Fine Tailoring the Advantage of a New Fabric and Adds to the Perennial Navy Blue the Advantage of Wren Tan and Pewter Gray



ADAPTATIONS IN MANDARIN SUITS
Banded, embroidered with silk, beads, or nail heads, extended into high bodice girdles and often into unexpected short sleeved frocks under the short coats.

PEWTER GRAY OR WREN TAN
These colors the season has selected for its own have the softness of plumage-tan and the clear cut color of the new pewter gray.

GENUINE TWILLCORD
It is difficult to invent a new plain fabric, but *twilcord* gives the coveted "different look" to a simple unfigured corded surface, and to a youthful tailored suit.

And the Mandarin Suit is but the Overture to the Score of Misses' Modes

MISSES' SIZES 14 to 20 years

Franklin Simon & Co.

MISSES' SUIT SHOP Second Floor

300 MEN IN ATTACK ON IRISH BARRACKS

Reinforcing Troops Order Out
Male Population of Village
to Repair Damage.

BAND HOLDS UP A TRAIN

After Short Fight With Soldiers the
Attacking Party Carries Off
Rifles and Equipment.

BANTREY, Ireland, Feb. 12.—Three hundred armed civilians attacked the Drimoleague police barracks at midnight last night. The garrison offered a fierce resistance and, with the help of a relief force, repulsed the attacking party.

One sergeant of the defending force was wounded. The barracks and nearby houses were badly damaged by the fighting. The re-enforcing troops, it is reported, immediately ordered the entire male population of the village out of bed and compelled them to assist in the repair of the damage to the barracks.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—An official report of the attack by armed men on a passenger train in Cork today, reported in news dispatches from that city, says the train was about to leave Malinbeg station when armed men boarded the engine and compelled the engineer to proceed until the train had reached a cutting near the Millstreet station. There it was halted, and a heavy fire immediately opened upon the foremost car, in which fourteen soldiers were riding.

A fight lasting a quarter of an hour followed, in which a sergeant was killed and one officer and five soldiers were wounded. Four serious injuries to civilians were taken by the attacking party, which numbered 200 men, and the engineer was ordered to proceed. In view of this and similar incidents, involving danger to railway men and passengers, the official report says, a reputation of the occurrence will lead to the closing of the railway in the martial law area in which the attack occurred.

One man was killed by a police volley today at Clondrohid Bridge. In the martial law area, which armed men destroyed yesterday. A party of police visited the site of the bridge, near Malinbeg, and ordered a number of persons away by to halt. They refused to do so, and the police fired, with fatal effect on one of the civilians.

An attack was made last night upon the barracks at Elphin, County Roscommon. The police held out all night without injury to any of their number, although explosives were used in the attack, and one of the gables of the building was blown in.

Copyright, 1921, by the Chicago Tribune Co. DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—British airplanes are reported to have dropped bombs in the County of Limerick during a search for the aviator captured by the Republicans yesterday after the destruction of his airplane. Leading merchants in adjoining villages were warned to evacuate their homes, as they would be held responsible for the aviator if he was not returned in thirty-six hours.

BOURNE WARNS IRISH.

Cardinal Recalls Manning's Denunciation of Conspiracy.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, in a pastoral letter to his archdiocese, which will be read in the churches tomorrow, refers to the "horror and outrage" in Ireland. The letter continues:

"In the midst of this winter of confusion I have grave reason to fear that some of my own flock, impelled by legitimate love of country and urgent longing for realization of their lawful aspirations, are unwisely allowing themselves to become implicated by active sympathy or even actual co-operation in societies and organizations which are in opposition to the laws of God and the Catholic Church."

Cardinal Bourne refers to the warning of Cardinal Manning in 1867, in which Catholics were reminded that the Church, through the Pope, had declared the conspiracy, whether against the Church or State, was a sin against the former because it could not be without heresy and apostasy and against the latter because it was rebellion. Cardinal Bourne adds:

"And I take that warning heard fifty-four years ago and make it my own today. The name Fenianism is no longer in use but the activity it connoted is still alive and the denunciation of the second Archbishop of Westminster applies in unchanging measure to that activity today by whatever name it is called."

The Cardinal concludes by declaring that Parliament should deal "justly and promptly with this tragedy in Ireland."

IRISH CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

Many Meetings Assail British Policy—Attack by Buckmaster.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Labor Party and Peace with Ireland Council for the past few weeks have been conducting a great campaign through public meetings throughout the country, intended to arouse the English people to denunciation of the Government's policy of repression in Ireland. The leaders of the movement report that great success is being attained, the effect of which will probably be shown when Parliament resumes.

Lord Buckmaster, presiding at such a meeting at Golder's Green today, declared that conditions in Ireland were calculated to oppress the very foundations of the British Empire.

"We do not claim to be imitators of Gladstone, as the Premier sarcastically described us the other day," said Lord Buckmaster, "but we are determined to light such a flame in England as would not be quenched until it had consumed the Government and the evil it has done."

AMERICAN COMMITTEE MUST LIMIT RELIEF

Dublin Castle Won't Risk Aid Going to Republicans or to Lighten Punishment.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—Whether the American Committee for Relief in Ireland, which recently arrived, will be permitted to execute its plans, depends upon a joint conference of the civil and military authorities which will be held at an early date to decide this question. Chairman France and other members of the committee, with the American Consul, visited Dublin Castle today and had a long interview with Sir John Anderson, the Under-Secretary, and General Macready, both of whom displayed interest in the intentions of the committee, but opposed the plan for the distribution of money and supplies. The prime object of the committee is to aid in reconstruction.

It was pointed out by the officials of the Irish Government that no chance could be risked of the money becoming diverted to the uses of the Republican Army. It was suggested to the committee to spend a few days in Belfast and Douglas and investigate the field for relief work there while the authorities were considering the scope that should be allowed the committee's operations.

It is understood that the committee accepted the suggestion, and will probably go to Belfast after visiting Dublin on Monday. It was intimated to the committee that its relief work, if permitted at all in martial law areas, would be sharply defined and that the committee would not be permitted to alleviate the effects of punishment officially inflicted for attacks on the Crown forces.

The committee this morning visited the Lord Mayor and Archbishop Walsh.

8,000,000-FRANC LOSS A DAY ON FRENCH ROADS

Senate Committee Recommends New Economies, Including Curtailment of Pass Privilege.

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PARIS, Feb. 12.—The French railroads are losing 8,000,000 francs per day, which the French Government makes good, according to a report made to the Senate Finance Committee. In 1920 the total deficit from operation was 3,100,000,000 francs. Although only one of the seven systems is owned by the Government, under the joint system of operation which the war left the Government supplies funds and makes up deficits. According to the figures presented to the committee, the situation is not improving, despite the large amount of rolling stock turned over by the Germans since November, 1918.

The experts' report says that the eight-hour law has added enormously to the expenses of railroad operation. The Government is working out a new scheme for the operation of the railroads, but in the meanwhile a resolution of the Senate committee declares that with the lower prices of coal and raw materials the railroads should be able to pay their own way. It recommends that the hours of work be extended for certain classes of labor, and that there be a radical curtailment of passes, which constitute a great abuse in France, practically all public officials riding free on all lines.

LODGE ADVISES AGAINST ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS

Tells Coast Senator New Administration Plans to Enact Comprehensive Legislation.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 12.—Because the new National Administration that will be ushered into office next March intends to enact comprehensive legislation on the Japanese question, Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has advised against any State legislation on the subject, according to a telegram received today from United States Senator McNary.

The message was in response to a telegram sent by a member of the Legislative committee named to confer with committees from Idaho and Washington Legislatures in regard to the anti-alien land legislation. The Washington Legislature has decided not to participate in the proposed conference, which was to have been held in Portland tomorrow.

PRESIDENT ON DRIVE ALONE.

It Was the First Time Since His Illness Began.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Wilson started out from the White House this afternoon without Mrs. Wilson or other members of his family. It was the first time he had gone out alone since his illness began. He was driven to the house in S Street which he will occupy as his home after March 4. There he was joined by Mrs. Wilson and Rolf Bolling, her brother.

They went next to the Commercial National Bank at Fourteenth and G Streets, where Mr. Bolling was dropped. Then President and Mrs. Wilson drove to the Powhatan Hotel, where they picked up Mrs. Bolling and Miss Bolling and went for a drive.

Mrs. Tetrazzini Much Improved.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 12.—The condition of Mrs. Tetrazzini, soprano, who is ill here with a cold, was so improved tonight that it was announced she would be able to fill all engagements. A statement given out said that she would leave here Monday for Chattanooga, Tenn., where she is to sing Wednesday.

BONWIT TELLER & CO

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Sports Apparel of Distinction

The "Sports" has its code of dress for women as exacting as any that governs social fashions. The punctilious are always attired in apparel appropriate to the event. A more perfect understanding of the requirements of Sports apparel and Country Clothes has been brought to the models created by this shop.

Town & Country Suits of "Glen Logan" Tweeds
Exclusively Handloomed
in Scotland for Bonwit Teller & Co.

"Glen Logan" Tweed Capes and Topcoats
Exclusive with Bonwit Teller & Co.

Fine Scotch Shetland Town & Country Suits
Exclusive with Bonwit Teller & Co.

Genuine "Worumbo" Camel Hair Coats & Suits
Designed expressly for this shop.

Riding Suits of Scotch "Glen Logan" Tweeds
Exclusive with Bonwit Teller & Co.

Riding Suits of Finest English Gabardine
Exclusive with Bonwit Teller & Co.

"Glen Logan" Tweed Golf Suits with Knickers
Exclusive with Bonwit Teller & Co.

Real Scotch Vicuna Town & Country Suits
Exclusive with Bonwit Teller & Co.

Knitted Wool Capes and Sports Frocks
Sponsored by Bonwit Teller & Co.

Riding Breeches of "Glen Logan" Tweeds & Boxcloth
Exclusive with Bonwit Teller & Co.

Riding Suits of "Worumbo" Equivel
Exclusive with Bonwit Teller & Co.

Riding Suits of English Whipcord
Exclusive with Bonwit Teller & Co.

DAINTILY LACE TRIMMED GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES

Special for Monday at
19.50

Featured are the newest types with Eton and long panel collars, short or long sleeves. In the favored shades of bisque, flesh and white.



Frocks of Filmy Lace for the theatre, dinner and dance

\$44.00 to \$88.00

We specialize solely in dresses of high quality

Style conceits that enhance Nature's charms

FASHIONED upon taffeta, chiffon and satin, and expressive of the most recent whims of fashion. Softly contrasting colors are added in the girdles.

Betty Wales Dress Shop

394 Fifth Ave. at 36th Street

Special Room for
Valentines
Bring the Children

DUTTON'S 681 Fifth Ave.
Opposite St. Thomas's Church

Carley Glass and War Finance.
Defenses of the former Secretary of the Treasury's position in relation to the revival of emergency measures adopted during the war in The Associated Press (last tomorrow). Ten cents a copy at news stands; \$5.00 a year by mail—adv.

BEAUTIFUL OFFICE SPACE

North South to East Light at 302 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C. corner 30th Street. About 300 square feet with unusual service, quiet environment. Reasonable rent. 377 Fifth Ave.

Introducing
New Models in

MILLINERY

for Sports, Trotteur, Travel & Formal Wear

The mode in millinery is many sided, and expressed in varying terms. And in the interpretation of the mode Bonwit Teller & Co. present their usual original style-translations. Charming hats have been developed in georgette crepe and crepe de chine and in straw, satin and taffeta. Soft, graceful Capeline hats are introduced. Hand painted and leather applications are featured. Exquisite transparent hats are of lace, crin, and maline.

The TAILLEUR SUIT

for Women and the "Jeune Fille"

Fine custom tailoring and infinite care of detail characterize the tailor-made suits of Bonwit Teller & Co. and emphasize the simplicity of style, sponsored by the vogue, by women of taste and by this shop.

Though simple of line and treatment Bonwit Teller & Co. tailormades express an individuality that sets them apart from the usual commonplaces. An assemblage of these suits developed in fine twill and cord fabrics ready for immediate selection.

W. & J. SLOANE

FIFTH AVENUE AND 47th STREET

Visit Them All

It is a common query today on the part of many people as to what "sale" they shall visit to secure some desired article of home furnishing.

We reply: "visit them all"

PROVIDED YOU INCLUDE ALSO A VISIT TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT

For we know of no more convincing way to force home the fact that our stocks are unequalled in size and variety — OUR PRICES THE LOW LEVEL FOR DESIRABLE GOODS.

EVERY DAY affords a "Price Opportunity" to those who will but pay us a visit and inspect our assortment of

DOMESTIC RUGS and CARPETS
ORIENTAL RUGS VACUUM CLEANERS
LINOLEUMS FURNITURE

No matter how modest the contemplated expenditure, we desire you to feel that you are welcome to inspect our stock without incurring any obligation.

Free delivery to all shipping points in the United States

BONWIT TELLER & CO

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ADVANCE

ANNOUNCEMENT

Final Clearance Sale

FUR COATS & WRAPS

To Be Held TUESDAY, Feb. 15th

Entire Remaining Stock
Regardless of Cost Prior
to Closing the Fur Department for the Winter Season

Complete details will be published in Monday Evening Newspapers

SEND DOCTOR'S WIFE TO PRISON AS THIEF

Mrs. Ruth Ruickholdt of New Haven is convicted of Swindling Pair of \$1,000.

POSED AS KIN NEEDING LOAN

Was Also Accused of Attempted Theft of \$20,000 in Jewelry—Faced Other Charges.

Mrs. Ruth Ruickholdt, wife of Dr. Charles A. Ruickholdt, 80 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn., was sentenced by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday to not less than twenty-seven months and not more than four years and six months in the State Prison for women at Auburn. She was convicted of grand larceny, based on a charge of

swindling Dr. and Mrs. Elmer Sharpe of Derby, Conn., of \$1,000. The couple appeared to hear Mrs. Ruickholdt, then she collapsed at the court rail and sank to the floor, crying hysterically. Several of the Sheriff's men carried her back to the Thomas. A few hours later she was removed to a train to begin the journey to Auburn. Dr. Sharpe said his wife did not know they had been swindled, by sending the money on a false message on Nov. 23, until the arrest here of Mrs. Ruickholdt on Dec. 24. At that time she was waiting in the Adams Express Company's office, at 32 Broadway, to receive a package of jewelry valued at \$20,000 which she had ordered from Perry & Stone of New London, Conn., by impersonating a customer, Mrs. A. L. Mitchell, a daughter of a member of the New York Tiffany family. In a magistrate's court several weeks ago, Mrs. Ruickholdt pleaded guilty to the theft of \$1,000 from Dr. Sharpe. Mrs. Elmer Sharpe testified that Mrs. Ruickholdt had telephoned to their home in Derby from the Hotel McAlpin at New York, announcing herself to be Mrs. Charles Sharpe of Providence, R. I., and asking for a loan of \$300. Mrs. Sharpe said she and her husband sent a check for \$1,000. She was accused by other witnesses of obtaining goods valued at \$200 and jewelry amounting to \$1,200.

STILL TALKING, 8TH DAY.

Specialists Study Curious Case of 3-Year-Old Illinois Girl. WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 12.—The unusual case of Miriam Rubin, eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Rubin of Waukegan, today attracted the attention of specialists as the child began her eighth day of talking without cessation. A week ago yesterday the girl complained of pains about her arms and shoulders. The following night she began talking and all efforts since to stop her have failed. "Dropped up in bed the child talks rationally and occasionally smiles or laughs when anything is said or a situation develops that ordinarily arouses mirth. At first Miriam talked in a normal voice but now speaks more quietly, although persons in her bedroom can hear everything she says. With the exception of two hours' slumber last Monday night, Miriam has not had any sleep, with the exception of a few moments of drowsiness, during which she continued to talk. Her dolls, clothes, her studies in school, her teacher and dancing lessons are among the many topics about which she talks. The child eats heartily.

FREED TO SOLVE MYSTERY.

Man Held After His Suicide Notes Are Found on Another in Police. CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 12.—William F. Walker, held here for questioning concerning the death of a man known as Charles F. Smith, near Wilmington, Del., upon whose body suicide notes signed with Walker's name were found, was released today by the Camden authorities and tonight voluntarily accompanied Wilmington detectives to that city to help solve the mystery. Walker disappeared on Jan. 27, the third day after his marriage. He was arrested upon his reappearance here and his 18-year-old bride is now said to have become reconciled.

SAVES A LIFE, GETS \$300.

Unemployed Man Drags Girl From Train's Path and Is Rewarded. BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Clarence R. Hughes, a Lynn shoe operative, was out of work last week and looking for a job. It came to him unexpectedly when Mildred Watson, a girl of 16 years, slipped on the tracks at the Lynn station of the Boston & Maine. Hughes took the job on sight, rescued the girl as the train bore down on her, and with that task done, sought another without leaving his name. By advertising, the father of the girl learned the identity of his daughter's rescuer, sent for him, and today Hughes received a check for \$300.

DAISY-PHILIP-MARTHA
3 EAST 47th ST.
ANNUAL FEBRUARY SALE
Gowns & Blouses
Georgettes, Satins, Canton Crepe, Tricotines, Taffetas, etc.
Were \$65. . . . Now 48.50
Were \$75. . . . Now 57.50
Were \$89.50. . . Now 69.50
Were \$100. . . . Now 75.00
Were \$125. . . . Now 97.50
Priced formerly for a very moderate profit, this offering at the reduced prices is in many cases below cost.

Stanley & M. Gibbons
57 AVENUE AT 34th STREET
Second Floor—Joh. C. Cullen

Unusual Prices
New Spring Dresses \$45

The Values Are Out of All Proportion NEW MODELS IN CANTON CREPE TAFFETA SILK CREPE DE CHINE KITTEN'S EAR CREPE POIRET TWILL TRICOTINE

Dress of Corded Blue Taffeta. \$45

Pittsburgh Brooklyn Philadelphia **OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.** Cleveland Buffalo Newark
34th Street—New York

Women's and Misses' Spring Dresses

Style Distinction in Approved Parisian Modes is most desired by the woman of discernment. Apparel from the house of Oppenheim, Collins & Co. meets these Requirements, plus Good Taste, Refinement and Price Moderation.

Tailored Cloth Dresses.....	39.75	55.00	78.00	to 150.00
Street and Afternoon Dresses.....	35.00	59.75	78.00	to 165.00
Informal and Restaurant Frocks.....	59.75	85.00	125.00	to 195.00

Charming one-piece Tricotine Frock. Narrow neckline trimming, cuffs and loose tabs of embroidered Jersey. **Special 39.75**

Simple one-piece Tricotine Frock adorned with silver thread embroidery woven in lattice design. Canton Crepe Girdle. **Special 48.00**

Afternoon Frock of superior Taffeta. Circular Tunic Model, trimmed with embroidered Georgette Medallions. **Special 55.00**

Taffeta Frock in an attractive Basque Model. Braid embroidered Apron Tunic Skirt. Quaint puffed Sleeves. **Special 59.75**

Distinctive Tricotine Street Frock (Illustrated). Straightline, One-piece Model, elaborately beaded in bright colors. **Special 69.50**

Canton Crepe Frock (Illustrated). Wide Contrasting Fringed Girdle. Novel four-tier accordion plaited skirt. **Special 75.00**

Taffeta Afternoon Frock (Illustrated). Redingote Model, quilted and embroidered. Quaint Gilt Metal & Coral Girdle. **Special 85.00**

One-piece Frock of Twill Cord. Wide Circular bands of Silk Braid on Tunic and corresponding ones at neck. **Special 98.00**

Embroidered Poiret Twill Frock. Attractive open Tunic Model. Contrasting Moire Ribbon Girdle. **Special 110.00**

Women's and Misses' Spring Suits

Dressy Tailored Suits.....	65.00	79.50	98.00	to 165.00
Plain Custom Tailored Suits.....	52.50	65.00	78.00	to 125.00

Very Special Offering—Monday

Smart Custom Tailored Tweed Suits

Two plain tailored mannish notch collar models in new Rainbow Tweeds, silk lined. French Blue, Brown, Tan, Gray and Henna. **Exceptional Value 38.00**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
34th Street—New York

Exceptional Offerings Monday

All Silk-Jersey Pantalettes
Extraordinary Value
3.95

Ankle length all Silk Jersey Pantalettes in Petticoat Shades. Full cut. Shirred cuff bottom. Fully reinforced.

"Roselle" Union Suits
Ribbed Lisle, Beaded and Bodice tops. Tight Knee, reinforced. Regular and Extra Sizes.

Very Special 69c

Wash Satin Camisoles
Flesh and White. Tailored or Lace Trimmed. Ribbon, Lace and regulation shoulder straps.

Very Special 1.00

Silk Top Combinations
"Kaiser" Superior Silk-top combinations. Lisle bottom. Bodice and band top. Fully reinforced. Flesh only.

Very Special 1.95

"Roselle" Glove Silk Vests
Heavy Glove Silk. Band and Bodice top, fully reinforced. Flesh only.

Very Special 2.00

"Roselle" Glove Silk Bloomers
Heavy Glove Silk. Full cut and reinforced. Elastic at waist and knee. Flesh only.

Very Special 2.75

Washable Silk Chemises
Crepe de Chine and Wash Satin in Step-in and Envelope Models. Tailored, Lace or Georgette Trimmed.

Very Special 2.95

Crepe de Chine Gowns
Dainty Sleeve and Sleeveless Models. Tailored or attractively lace trimmed. Flesh only.

Very Special 3.95

No Connection With Any Other Store in the U. S.
MAY'S
134 WEST 34th ST. opposite Macy's
Between Broadway & Seventh Ave.
"YOU ALWAYS PAY LESS AT MAY'S"

MAY'S Fashions yield nothing in style and workmanship to the most exclusive models shown on "The Avenue." MAY'S prices are greatly low because of low rent and small overhead expense.

Newer Spring Frocks
VERY SPECIAL FOR MONDAY
23.50

NEWER FROCKS OF TAFFETA SILK, CANTON CREPE AND CREPE DE CHINE IN DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS. PORTRAYING THE NEW STRAIGHT LINE AND FLARING TUNIC SILHOUETTES. TRIMMINGS OF BEADING OR EMBROIDERY.

For Maids and Matrons. Sizes 14 to 46.

OTHER STUNNING DESIGNS \$16.95 TO \$54.50
NEW SPRING TAILLEUR SUITS, \$15.00 to \$77.50

Additional Reductions on Antiques

Extra prices on antique furniture are always as low as is compatible with their value. At present we are forced to sell at prices that represent a real sacrifice owing to the limitations of our space and the arrival of some exceptionally fine collections from France and England. Among the reduced articles are:

An exquisite pair of 18th Century English painted wood cabinets; Old English colored glass mirrors; unusual French wall brackets with porcelain flowers; a magnificent Tudor sofa covered with rare needlework.

LANS
554 Madison Avenue (55th St.)

Branch: 406 Madison Ave. (47th St.)

Old English Gate-leg Table, \$37.50, formerly \$50

Antique Needlework Arm Chair, \$250, formerly \$350

—Wanted—

Women's Wear

STORE MANAGERS

Of Demonstrated Ability

SEVERAL openings now in our coast-to-coast chain of women's wear retail stores for managers. These positions are for genuine executives, qualified by actual experience in businesses similar to ours, but seeking bigger fields for their talents. Must possess broad knowledge of merchandising, management and constructive sales promotion. Apply by mail only, stating complete business history—confidential.

Alfred M. Bedell, Personal
The Bedell Company
19 West 34th Street



The Feet of Mercury

See how they bend and point and dive! How straight the toes, how raised the arch, how the whole foot flexes and curves with the spirit of joyous motion.

Well may the modern woman envy this ancient god the beauty of his feet. Such perfection has now disappeared almost completely—due to the mischievous effects of the stiff-soled shoe. Fallen arches, cramped and misshapen toes—these are the common deformities of 85% of the women of today.

But there is still a way to preserve the natural beauty of the foot. Wear the

Cantilever Shoe

It takes the arch and supports it. The flexible shank encourages the muscles to exercise and strengthen, thus correcting and preventing flat feet. The natural inner sole-line keeps the toes pointing straight ahead, as Nature meant that they should. Widths AAAAA to E.

The new Spring Cantilevers have just come in. You should see them whether you have ever worn Cantilevers before or not. We will be glad to show them at any of our shops.

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS
22 W. 39th St., nr. 5th Av., N. Y.
414 Fulton St. (over Schraff's), Brooklyn
Also at J. B. BOOTERY
Lexington Ave. at 90th St.



300 Choice Samples at 1/3

To force the exodus of our remaining Winter Models, we have made the most drastic price reductions in the Maxon history!

Magnificent, exclusive, no-two-alike Street, Afternoon, Dinner, Dance and Evening Gowns, Suits, Sport Suits and Frocks, Coats and Wraps of the most luxurious fabrics and trimmings may now be had at

\$29 to \$110

—just about one-third of the usual cost.

Charming Black Dinner Gowns, \$39 to \$110

Spring Dresses now being shown.

MAXON MODEL GOWNS

1537 Broadway cor. 49th St.
One flight up—Elevator or Stairway

Alfred A. Kohn
505 Fifth Avenue
at 43d St.

SALE

Women's Boots and Slippers

7.50

ALL SALES FINAL
NO MAIL ORDERS
DRASTIC REDUCTIONS
ON SILK HOSE

SEES NO DISARMING IF WE KEEP ALOOF

Representative Garrett Defends League Plan and Attacks Republicans' Course.

GLOOMY ABOUT THE FUTURE

Big Navy Necessary to Us Because We Failed Other Nations, He Says in House Debate.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the course of a House debate today on the Naval Appropriation bill, during which the provision for reducing the authorized personnel of the navy from 143,999 to 100,000 came up for consideration, Representative Finis J. Garrett, Democrat of Tennessee, made a ten-minute speech, defending the League of Nations plan and criticizing the Republicans for scrapping the "only definite program for disarmament ever laid before the world."

"There was a convention of the powers in 1919, at which representatives of all the great nations of the world, following the greatest war in the history of mankind, met down at a peace table," said Mr. Garrett, "and they entered into an agreement there which was the only definite disarmament program that has ever been outlined by representatives of nations in the history of the world. The people of this country knew of that, yet if we are to interpret the recent election as gentlemen know that side of the Chamber in fact it shall be interpreted that plan was scrapped, and we are now told by him who was elected as the President of the United States that among the first movements, when the Congress convenes, will be to turn our backs upon every part and parcel of the Treaty of Versailles and enter into a separate peace with Germany."

You will scrap the only definite program ever laid before the world. How do you hope for any convention that may be contemplated to go further than that convention did in the matter of providing for disarmament?

Representative Britten of Illinois asked why, if the League of Nations meant disarmament, the nations already in the League had taken no steps to reduce the strength of their armies and navies.

"Because the United States isn't in the League," Mr. Garrett replied. "We're trying to build the biggest navy in the world. I don't believe the nations in the League can or will agree to armament reduction as long as we continue to strengthen our navy."

In the face of the proposed program as submitted to the President of the United States," asked Representative Madden of Illinois, "how does the gentleman account for the fact that the Secretary of the Navy demanded a greater navy than we ever had before and the Secretary of War demanded 570,000 men, and it was approved by the President of the United States?"

"Because the Treaty of Versailles was not ratified," replied Mr. Garrett. "The Republican majority in the Senate was bound not to ratify the treaty and League of Nations Covenant. If we're determined to live by ourselves, it's up to us to build a navy as powerful as the navies of the rest of the world combined."

"Does the gentleman mean to say, then, that this was a system of coercion to compel the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles?" questioned Mr. Madden. "I do not mean to say such a thing. Had the treaty been ratified the program would have been unnecessary in all of its broad aspects as it was laid before the country," said Mr. Garrett.

"Mr. Garrett then continued: 'I do not care how to go into any argument about the League of Nations, but I really rose to express the belief that this disarmament convention idea that is now being held forth by Republicans does not promise satisfactory results because it brings about such an agreement upon terms that will be stronger than those that were expressed in the Treaty of Versailles, and that treaty, under the leadership of the majority party, if we are to interpret the election returns as they would have us interpret them, was overwhelmingly rejected by these United States. I feel intensely gloomy for the future upon this question.'

"The gentleman is aware," interrupted Representative Green of Iowa, "that the mention with reference to disarmament that was contained in the Versailles Treaty was but an insignificant part of it, and had it been adopted it would have left us just where we are now. The nations would simply have to get together and agree upon it."

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Garrett, "they would have to get together and agree upon it. But after they had agreed they would be bound by it. What other plan can you suggest in the convention that you advocate that will not involve precisely the same principle that was involved in that treaty?"

"Are those nations which did accept the treaty and are bound by the disarmament provision limiting their naval expenditures?" asked Representative Temple.

"Not that I know of, nor do I believe that they can or will unless this, the greatest nation in the world, becomes a party to it," replied Mr. Garrett.

"Does not the treaty bind them to do that, nevertheless, on the acceptance of the treaty by only a certain part of the nations of the world?" persisted Mr. Temple. "Does the treaty allow them to continue to build simply because of the fact that one nation remains out?"

"Unless the machinery is put in operation they certainly can continue to build, and the machinery will not be put in operation certainly, as my friend from Pennsylvania knows, so long as this nation remains on the outside," replied Mr. Garrett.

"Does the gentleman maintain that our refusal to be bound by the treaty makes it any less binding upon the nations that have agreed to it?" questioned Mr. Temple.

"I believe that our refusal to be bound by the treaty makes it impossible for the nations to disarm," said Mr. Garrett.

"You believe the treaty is dead?" asked Mr. Temple.

"I believe that so far as the disarmament provision is concerned, Mr. Garrett answered, it never can be as long as this the greatest nation in the world remains outside."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—During consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill no objection was raised to providing funds sufficient only for a force of 100,000 enlisted men in the navy during the coming fiscal year.

Attacks on the bill on the ground that many of its provisions were new legislation, continued today, Representative Britten leading the fight. He was less successful, however, than on previous days, and practically all sections considered remained intact.

Clauses providing for a reduction of the Marine Corps personnel from about 27,000 to 20,000 men and for an appropriation of \$60,000,000 to carry on the big building program of the navy during the next fiscal year will probably be reached Monday.

WOULD DISARM WORLD.
Must Be Done by an Association or League, Says Rabbi Kohn.

civilization when the policy of blood and iron, international or intranational, shall be definitely repudiated," said Dr. Kohn. "We are celebrating today the birthday of him whom the late Professor Schachter used to call the greatest of American democracy—who fought a war, it is true, and fought it desperately and unswervingly, yet with sorrow in his heart and suppressed tears in his eyes."

AFRAID TO SUPPORT OZAKI.

Many Who Favored Japanese Disarmament Said to Have Quit Him.

TOKIO, Feb. 12.—Commenting on the recent defeat of the resolution offered by Yukio Ozaki, proposing the curtailment of naval armaments by the House of Representatives, Viscount Kato, leader of the Opposition, declared in a statement today that no practical statesman dared propose restriction of the defensive scheme that met the minimum naval requirements of the empire. "The Kensei-kai, or Opposition Party," he said, considered the eight-battleship and

eight-cruiser program vital to the country's defense. Ozaki's proposal that Japan take the initiative last year, according to Viscount Kato, because Japan was not in a position to take the initiative. A secretary of the vote of the House of Representatives shows that sixty-six members of the Kensei-kai refused to vote for or against the Ozaki measure. The Governmental Seiyun-kai solidly opposed it, chiefly out of a desire to preserve the unity of the party, according to political writers, who said it was clear case of the party while forcing the members of Parliament to defeat what many individuals believed would be a good thing for the country and the world at large.

One writer says many believe that Ozaki will be a Moore leading the progressive elements out of their political bondage and amalgamating them in a new militant party.

GERMAN DISARMING PLAN.

Legislation to Carry It Out Being Framed by Ministry of Interior.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Legislation to prescribe the method of disbanding all civilian guard in Germany is now being drafted by the Ministry of the Interior. After having been submitted to

the Cabinet the measure will be presented to the Reichstag for approval. The action of the Bavarian Premier in placing responsibility for disarmament upon the Berlin Government has created a situation embarrassing to the Federal Ministry. In view of the weakened position of the Bavarian Ministers in Munich, however, the Federal Government has looked for no more explicit declaration from Dr. von Kahr.

MUNICH, Feb. 11.—Independent Socialists demanded at yesterday morning's session of the Bavarian Diet that the Government make a report on negotiations carried on between the Berlin Government and Dr. von Kahr, the Bavarian Premier, and this provoked a lively debate. Speakers for the Government declared that the proceedings in Berlin were confidential, and that their nature could not be divulged except in a plenary session.

Social and Communist leaders declared that the Government's reply was unsatisfactory and the debate continued until a recess was taken.

Dr. R. M. Crossfield's New Post. Special to The New York Times.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 12.—Dr. R. M. Crossfield, President of Transylvania College and one of the most noted churchmen in the West, tonight announced his resignation from the college to become Copeland of the Federal Council of Christian Churches in America, with headquarters in New York.

NEW ITALIAN-CZECH TREATY.

Commercial Agreement Being Written—Senes Opposes Austrian Aid.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Dr. Edouard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, arrived here last night from Rome, where he engaged in negotiations looking to a commercial accord between his country and Italy. He said a treaty was in process of being written.

Dr. Benes, in discussing the Austrian Republic, said that country should make an effort for her own restoration, and expressed the belief that financial assistance from the Allies could only prolong the present critical situation in Vienna.

Norwegian Shipping Crisis. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12.—A special dispatch from Christiania reports Norwegian shipping in a critical situation.

One-fifth of the fleet, or 700,000 tons, is laid up. As one-tenth of Norwegian national capital is tied up in shipping, the owners are appealing to the State, the banks and organizations interested to help remove the difficulties.

Excuse me, Death, thy visit unexpected Reminds me of some tasks allowed to wait. No, Death, No—I beg of thee—Dost Thou wordless lips that shriek "Too Late."

THE KENSICO CEMETERY
America's Burial Park
City Office: 185 Park Avenue, New York

IF one cemetery might soon be cut through by streets—
While another cemetery—more beautiful, more secluded—would endure through the ages—
—Which would you choose?
History repeats itself. Write now for "A Brief History of New York Cemeteries" and Views of Kensico—the permanent Burial Park.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N. Y.
Established 1879

ANNOUNCE FOR MONDAY—AUTHENTIC

SPRING FASHIONS

IT DOES not necessarily follow that because a garment is high priced it is either smart in style or worth the money asked. Extravagant prices mostly mean extravagant profits. We merchandise our entire store on the principle of marking both our staple and our style merchandise at a reasonable profit only. "You Never Pay More at Best's" is a business fact easy to verify. The assortments of the new season's things are increasing rapidly every day.

Women's Smart New Suits 55.00

SIMPLE and conservative models of the type pictured (A). These new suits are available in twill cord if you want to be decidedly smart, or in tricotine if you have already decided on the merits of that material.

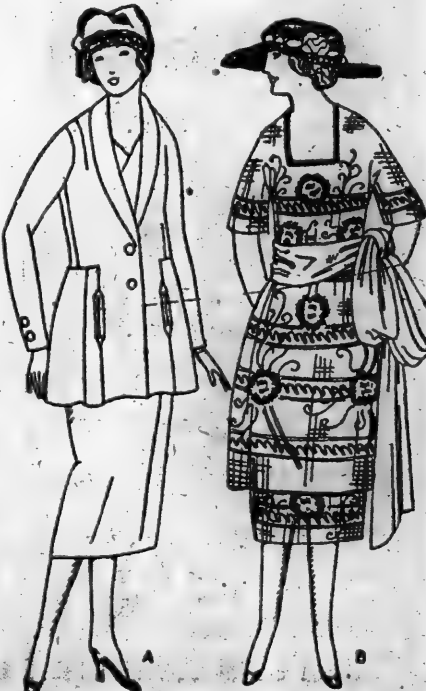
The finger-tip length coat is skillfully tailored on straight lines, with a narrow roll collar and trim slit pockets.

In black, navy or gray. Sizes 36 to 46. Other suits, 65.00 to 265.00

THIRD FLOOR

It is most fashionable now to be old-fashioned, to be sure to include in your Spring wardrobe a Directive robe. Some lovely flower-trimmed ones in moiré, the spot shade of gray.

MAIN FLOOR



Misses' Tailleurs of Twill Cord 50.00

A MODEST sum, indeed, for a suit so rich in the qualities that appeal to smart young women. Twill cord is the new fabric that Paris is sponsoring. We have used it for the perfectly tailored model illustrated (D).

The trim little coat is patrician in its simplicity—with its correct rolled collar, shoestring belt, and novel pocket treatment.

In the conservative navy or black this is a suit among suits, in condon gray it is irresistible

SECOND FLOOR

Just off the ship? Some Paris bags of faille silk mounted on carved and lacquered shell frames, decorated in a bizarre and fascinating Oriental fashion. Odd shapes and odd bangles.

MAIN FLOOR

Misses' Taffeta Dresses

What is Spring without a taffeta frock? And what is prettier than this one (C) of navy brown or black taffeta, quaintly ruffled, and accented with a Spring posy at the waist. 39.50

SECOND FLOOR

Misses' Camel's Hair Polo Coats

Or brown mixture, if you prefer, are ideally adapted to the requirements of these first Spring days, for they have warmth without weight. The English topcoat style with belt and pockets is smart for town or country wear. 45.00

SECOND FLOOR

Women's Dyed Lace Frocks

—herald a return to favor of colored laces. Certainly the airy, graceful gown (B) could have few rivals for semi-formal occasions. Square mesh laces, of navy, brown, gray or black are most used for these frocks. Our assortment. 59.50 to 150.00

THIRD FLOOR

Women's Beaded Georgette Dresses

No one, it appears, is tired of the beaded dress, and why should one be when each new version is more engaging than the last? A model for Spring is trimmed with crystal beads so generously applied as to weight it heavily. Dresses in pastel or dark shades. 55.00 to 225.00

THIRD FLOOR



Advocates of Measure Now in House Will Seek Its Passage Next Session.

PROVIDES 1 CORPORATIONS

Government to Furnish Capital for Credit Society, and Insurance Company to Be Latter's Guarantor.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The rural credit bill, introduced by Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania, to establish productive farm credit paper in the open market, which has been before the House for some time, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Kenyon of Idaho.

The bill provides for the creation of two corporations, by special Federal charters, namely, a rural credit society and a general insurance league.

The credit society would consist of one central bank with \$25,000,000 capital to be furnished by the Government without interest, and to be returned from the sinking fund created by the bill. There would be forty-eight branches, one for each State, with \$50,000 capital each, to be furnished by the insurance company accepting such Federal league charter. This stock would pay 6 per cent cumulative dividend and become a guaranty against the loss of the capital furnished by the Government.

Farmers may organize any number of community associations, or "communes," with not less than seven members each. The "commune" stock will be in shares of \$5 each and owned by farmer members only. The members' interests will be represented by this "commune" stock instead of by the bill, and thus avoid the expensive machinery of deposit banking and broaden the market for productive farm credit paper. Provision is made for commissioners to negotiate with one of the largest life insurance companies to induce one of them to accept the Federal charter and invest \$7,500,000 in the credit society and elect its auditor and deputy auditor. Employment of a big life insurance company to become the guarantor of rural credit paper corresponds to the use of the "acceptance house" under the British commercial credit system, enabling the merchants of second-rate credit to buy the endorsement of an institution enjoying first-rate credit. The Federal insurance charter created by the bill authorizes the institution accepting it to do a general insurance business. It is held that with sound general insurance the poor tenant farmer could furnish as good security as a basis for credit as the richest landed proprietor.

TRIBUTE TO ENVOY DAVIS.

London Paper Says He Carries Away Affection of All England.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 12.—The Sunday Times, bidding farewell editorially to Ambassador Davis, says:

"We say goodbye to him with general regret. He came here almost a stranger, but through his tenure of the embassy has been comparatively short not one of his predecessors has, as Lord Bryce assured him on Friday, carried away warmer regard, respect and affection from the whole of the English people."

"That is a great tribute, but it has been well deserved by the earnest and untiring efforts of Mr. Davis to promote Anglo-American unity not only in the time of the great world struggle but in the more acid test of peace."

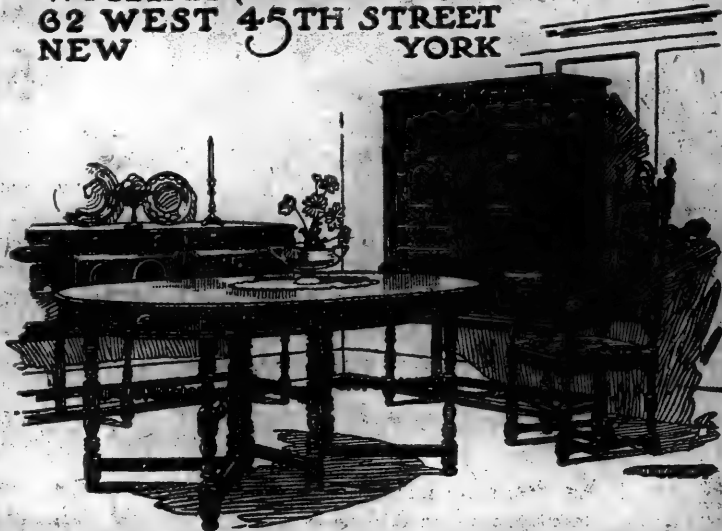
HATHAWAY'S FEBRUARY SALE OF FURNITURE

PRICES for this sale are doubly reduced. In themselves the revisions are fully as extreme as in previous sales. And this time they are applied to a new and distinctly lower scale of regular prices which was put in effect only last month.

There have been no such prices for years past. Neither is there a prospect that they can be repeated in the near future. The following examples suggest what you will find in every part of every floor:

Enamel and Decorated Bedroom Suite—6 pieces	\$1250.00	\$900.00
Two-tone Walnut Bedroom Suite—6 pieces	1375.00	1050.00
Mahogany Bedroom Suite—6 pieces	865.00	690.00
American Walnut Bedroom Suite—6 pieces	960.00	685.00
American Walnut Dining Room Suite—10 pieces	925.00	595.00
Two-tone English Walnut Dining Suite 10 pieces	1470.00	1150.00

W. HATHAWAY CO.
62 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK



B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

The New Note in Spring Hats

is strikingly emphasized in the latest arrivals from Paris now displayed in the Millinery Salon on the Third Floor.

The piquant lines of the new hats, their coquettish "suis-moi" trimmings, their undeniable distinction—all will make their own definite and irresistible appeal. But—most whimsical feature of all—black is the dominant note in hats for the early Spring. You can see many of them here; and you will concede, when you have seen them, that Fashion has discovered in this sombre tone undreamed-of possibilities for feminine adornment.

Included in the collection are hats originated in B. Altman & Co.'s own ateliers. These, too, have the charm of individuality and becomingness—with the additional one of comparative inexpensiveness.

Wraps and Coats

introducing

Spring Fashions

The new creations now displayed in the Women's Outerwear Department may be accepted as accurately foreshadowing the Spring mode. The materials and colors are those which have received recognition from the arbiters of style in Europe and America. In the decorative scheme handsome embroideries play a significant part.

There are many smart cape effects in the assemblage, as well as some really stunning coats for sports and travel.

(Third Floor)

Misses' Tailor-mades

in

Swagger Spring Models

The modern young lady is nothing if not chic—and her costuming must be in harmony with her new psychosis. Nothing, however, could be more satisfying than the ultra-smart tailor-mades that she will wear during the swiftly-approaching Spring, a generous selection of which is now displayed on the Second Floor.

In this advance showing may be found all the newest style features in tailor-mades for misses, as well as the most fashionable materials and trimmings.

The prices quoted are from regular stock.

Costume Suits

(with blouse top of contrasting fabric)
at . . . \$95.00 to 265.00

Coat-and-Skirt Suits

Severely tailored, \$58.00 to 110.00
Box-coat models (many with sash)
at . . . \$65.00 to 140.00

English-type models

at . . . \$42.00 to 63.00

Commencing Monday

A Special Offering of French Dresses

(sizes 36, 38 and 40)

of hand-made, hand-drawn crepe de Chine and georgette, in navy blue, Copenhagen, flesh-tone, all-white and all-black.

exceptionally priced at

\$68.00

Imported and Special Costumes Dept.

(Third Floor)

For Monday

A Sale of

Philippine Lingerie

All of the garments are daintily hand-embroidered and exceptionally priced.

Nightrobes	\$1.90, 2.95, 3.90
Chemises	2.25, 3.45
Envelope Chemises	2.85
Drawers	1.65, 1.95

Also a number of Paris-made Undergarments, in individual pieces and odd sizes, at pronounced reductions from former prices.

(Second Floor)

For Monday and Tuesday

Another Sale of All-linen Table Cloths, Napkins and Huckaback Towels

at prices that make possible the economical purchasing of quality linens.

(Fourth Floor)

HENNING

Custom Made
Boot Shop
679 Madison Ave. at 57th St
FITTED BY CRAFTSMEN

A Sale \$12.00

Formerly \$16—\$18—\$20—\$22

Evening Slippers

Silver and gold, cloth, 1 and 2 straps, with button on side.	Flesh color satin, 1 strap, with button on side.
Silver brocade, 1 strap, with buckles or buttons on side.	White satin, ankle strap.
Gold brocade, 1 strap, with buttons on side.	White satin, 1 strap, with button on side.
Pink kid, 2 straps, with buckles on side.	Black satin, 1 and 2 straps, with buckles or buttons on side.

Afternoon Slippers

with high and low French heels

Patent leather, ankle strap.	Brown suede, 1 and 2 straps, with buttons on side.
Patent leather, 1 and 2 straps, with buttons on side.	Brown satin, 1 and 2 straps, with buckles or buttons on side.
Patent leather and grey suede combination, 1 strap, with button on side.	Grey kid, 1 and 2 straps, with buttons on side.
Black Russia calf, 1 strap, with button on side.	Grey suede, patent leather trimming, with buckle on side.
Black suede, 1 and 2 straps, with buttons on side.	White kid, 2 straps, with buttons on side.
Black satin, 1 and 2 straps, with button or buckles on side.	

White Shoes

White buckskin, 2 straps, with buttons on side.	White canvas, with tan trimmings, rubber soles and heels.
White buckskin oxford, with rubber soles and heels.	White canvas, opera, with low French heel.

Opera Pumps

with high and low French heels in

Patent leather, black satin, black suede, beige suede and bronze kid.	Walking oxfords and pumps for city wear in black and tan.
---	---

Wedding AAAA to C. Sizes 2 to 10.

NO CHARGES

NO C. O. D.



"Henning Fits the Narrow Heel"

"Henning Fits the Narrow Heel"

Require a Buyer and Millinery Merchandise
Manager for their Out-of-Town Department
with Headquarters in New York. Only
thoroughly experienced Man will be considered.
Replies, to contain full particulars as to qual-
ifications, will be treated strictly confidential.
Address S. Starr, care of Oppenheim, Collins
& Co., 33 West 34th Street, New York City.

ALLEGED DRUG CHIEF IS CAUGHT BY POLICE

Prisoner Taken After Detective
Hears Woman Phone to Num-
ber Under Suspicion.

ARREST FOLLOWS A RAID

Officers Trained Suspected Accom-
plices, Then Waited for Sale
of Narcotics.

A raid led by Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Police Commissioner in Washington Street, near Tenth Street, on Friday afternoon resulted yesterday in the arrest of George Weston, 36, of 1,620 Lexington Avenue, who Dr. Simon said was one of the most important go-betweens of wholesale distributors and street vendors of narcotic drugs.

After the raid a number of women called at the house. They were questioned and permitted to leave, but one of them was followed by Detective Joseph Hackett. She proceeded to 11th Street and Lenox Avenue and entered a telephone booth. Hackett went into the next booth and heard her call a number

which had been picked up many times by members of the narcotic squad, but which had not led to results.

After the woman left, Hackett called the number and made an appointment with the person who answered. Then he reported to Dr. Simon, and the whole narcotic squad was put on the case. As a result Dr. Simon and six of his men went to 11th Street and Lexington Avenue on Friday night in a police automobile. They waited until 11 o'clock in the morning. When they saw Weston meet a woman and sell her heroin, they said he was placed under arrest and taken to Police Headquarters. His apartment was searched, and three bottles of heroin found. The detective charged.

Weston finally admitted, Dr. Simon said, that he had served a term in prison for burglary fifteen years ago. He was photographed and his fingerprints taken, and these will be sent to a large office in an attempt to trace his past. Weston was arraigned in Harlem Court and held in \$1,000 bail.

"This man is one of the cleverest I have met in twenty years as a criminal," said Dr. Simon. "He is well educated and one of the hardest men to question I ever encountered. With his fingerprints and picture to aid us we hope to have more charges against him."

Detectives left on guard in the Washington Street house arrested three men who called there. The prisoners said they were Ralph Mather, 36 years old, of 326 West Fifty-seventh Street; Joseph Donnelly, 22 years old, of 184 Sixth Street, Brooklyn; and John McGrath, 35 years old, of 1234 North Third Street, Newark. According to the detectives, drugs were found in possession of the three.

Benjamin Zirin, of 92 Attorney Street, was arrested yesterday for having narcotic. Zirin, who has served two terms in the reformatory, according to the police, was found to have an automatic pistol in his pocket and when his home in Newark was searched another automatic was found. He showed a permit to carry a

pistol signed by Frank J. Connelley, Justice of the Peace in Hudson County, of having permits to carry a pistol.

That drug addicts be sent directly to the municipal farm as Robert's plan instead of passing through the New York County Penitentiary, which is the receiving and classification institution of the Department of Correction, was the suggestion made yesterday by Councilman John F. Kennedy and Henry Solomon in a report to the State Commission of Prisoners. The Commissioners also suggested that boys committed to the New York Reformatory at New Hampton Farms be sent to Goodsville instead of through the penitentiary.

GREENWICH AIDS HOOVER.

Drive Lugging Women Take Hail and Inject More Life.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 12.—As the drive for funds for relief of starving children at Europe has lagged and the amount thus far received or pledged is far short of Greenwich's quota of \$30,000, a number of the women of Greenwich began Hoover Week campaign today with a parade this afternoon, in which military organizations, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Rosemary and Ely Court and other schools, veterans of the Civil War, Boy Scouts and other clubs and societies took part.

Following the parade fully 2,000 persons assembled at the Post Office triangle in Borough Park, which was covered with 2,000 wooden crosses representing Greenwich's quota. As contributions of \$10 were received this afternoon a cross was pulled out and an American flag put in its place. In ten minutes flags representing \$5,000 had been substituted.

West 42nd Street
and
West 43rd Street

Stern Brothers

Business Hours
9 A. M.
until 5:30 P. M.

ANNOUNCING for MONDAY:

An Advance Spring Exposition of
the Authoritative New Modes in

Women's Distinctive Frocks

Reflecting in versatile array the ultra smart ideas of fashion's foremost style artistes, this display will prove of especial interest to women who would be correctly attired.

In addition to the above display we will offer a
Special Collection of New Models in

Women's CANTON CREPE DRESSES

At the Most Exceptional Price of

\$37.50

Excellent quality Canton Crepes, developed
in modes of marked individuality.

Absolute, Final Clearance (Monday):

OUR ENTIRE REMAINING STOCK of WOMEN'S

Fur-Collared Wraps

at Drastic Price Reductions

High-Grade Winter Wraps at such liberal savings
as ensure immediate disposal.

\$49.50

\$65.00

(Regularly up to \$75) (Regularly \$125.00)

Suedine or Nanette models; large, luxurious fur collars of Taupe Nutria or Australian Opossum; others with braided self collars. Silk lined and interlined.

Soft Veldyne or Orlando Wraps; handsome fur collars of Natural Squirrel, Beaver or Scotch Mole—beautifully tailored and finished. Silk lined and interlined.

All Sizes.

Noteworthy Values Monday in a

Sale of French Glace Gloves

5-Button Length. Biarritz style.
Sac wrist. White, Pongee, Cream.

\$2.25 Formerly \$3.50

Women's (Imported) Strap Wrist GLACE GLOVES

\$2.75 Formerly \$4.50

White and Colors.

A distinctive, comprehensive display of

Wool Dress Fabrics and Coatings

Revealing the latest productions of foremost American and European manufacturers as now being used in the new model garments.

Exceptional Values for Monday:

Stockinette Tricotine and Poret Twill—

54 inches wide; all wool in a large selection of the new Spring Colors and Black. Yard **\$5.50**

All Wool Cheviot Homespun—

54 ins. wide; in smart Mixtures and Plain Colors, including the new pastel tints. Yd. **\$3.25**

Imported All Wool Plaids and Checks

in a choice assortment of Tartan Plaids. Black and White, Blue and White Checks **\$2.45**

An Additional Special Purchase

Enables us to repeat for Monday our recent offering of

Women's Tweed and Fancy Mixture Suits

Smartly tailored models developed principally in
Imported Fabrics.

PHENOMENALLY LOW PRICED at

\$32.50

Plain notch or convertible collar effects. Some Skirts are box pleated. Silk lined throughout; sizes 34 to 44.

A wide range of colors.

An Advance Springtime Display of

Fashion's Newest Originations in

Misses' Daytime Frocks

Featuring soft Chiffon Taffetas and fine Navy Blue Tricotines in two special groups at

\$27.50

\$38.00

Exclusive, youthfully fashioned Frocks in modes particularly becoming to the young Miss. Skirts enhanced with beautiful Silk Embroidery, others with Satin Underskirts in contrasting colors; wide girdle sashes.

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Extraordinary Offerings for To-morrow:

Over 15,000 Yards

CREPE GEORGETTE

The quality is exceptionally good. Excellent weight.

40 inches wide **\$1.10** Per Yard

Heretofore our regular price for this quality:
\$2.00 Per Yard

A complete assortment of medium and dark colors, including liberal quantities of Evening shades.

Grey, Navy Blue, Brown and Black.

The SILK DEPARTMENT - - - SECOND FLOOR

Hand-scalloped and Hand-embroidered

Real MADEIRA LINENS

At Exceptional Price Reductions Monday—Main Floor

Boudoir Cushion Covers, each **\$1.50, 1.95**

Tray Covers, - - - - - **35c, 50c**

Centerpieces, - - - - - **95c, 1.50**

Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces; set **7.75, 9.50**

Tea Napkins, - - - - - doz. **7.25, 8.75**

Napkin Pouches, - - - - - each **1.00, 1.25**

Dinner Cloths, - - - - - **22.00, 33.00**

Guests' Towels, - - - - - **1.50, 2.25**

Show Towels, - - - - - **3.95, 4.75**

Luncheon Cloths, - - - - - **12.50, 15.00**

Irish Pure Linen Tea Napkins, hemstitched; Regularly \$7.50 per dozen. Reduced to **\$5.90**

47-49-51 West 42nd Street
Renard

IMPORTANT SALE

SPRING'S SMARTEST SILK

Mignonette Dresses

Soft, Rich, Lustrous, Silky Mignonette That Drapes
Gracefully and Looks Exceptionally Smart

FOR LESS THAN TO-DAY'S WHOLESALE COST

14.75

NONE WORTH LESS
THAN 22.50. MANY
WORTH TO 35.00



14.75



14.75

The Styles:

Straightline
Overskirts
Draped Tunics
Embroidered
and Braid
Trimmed

Sizes:

for Misses
and Women
in
Brown—Navy
Rose—Gray
and Other
Spring Shades

Every dress is beautifully fashioned and embraces all the
fashion tendencies of the new season. Every dress is silk lined.

Extra Special

Chiffon Taffeta DRESSES

19.75

Values to 35.00

The styles are distinctively attractive, portraying such dainty effects as full, Bouffant Skirts, smart touches of ribbon as well as the graceful straight and simple lines of the tailored mode.

Extra Special

Canton Crepe DRESSES

29.75

Values to 45.00

Delightfully fashioned in the most authentic of the new modes. The canton crepe is of a superior quality, the type that falls gracefully in the smart straight lines which are now so much the fashion.

RENARD—West 42nd Street—RENARD

Appealing Spring Modes At Tempting New Prices



New Ways of Silken Wraps

Softest georgette crepe and gros de Londres silk vie with crisp taffeta for the place of honor in our showing of newest wraps for the coming season. These delightful silken garments were designed in our own studios.

- A. Chiffon wrap with deep collar of two-toned gros de Londres silk which ties in a delightfully smart bow in front. Slashed trimming of the gros de Londres silk borders the two tiers of this wrap of orchid chiffon. **\$74.75**
- B. Wrap of black taffeta trimmed with ruchings of self material and three rows of shirring at the waist line. Palest pink faces the collar and forms panels down the inside of the front. **\$109.00**
- C. Tucks and ruchings decorate this wrap of peach color taffeta which is lined with white chiffon. A shirred collar of white over peach taffeta is the finishing touch. **\$119.00**

Macy—Third Floor, Front.

Blouses of Distinction



As an intimate, and the most feminine part of a spring suit, a blouse must be soft and becoming and delightfully new. Many blouses such as these have come to us—some are domestic, and others are late arrivals from Paris.

Blouse of pearl gray crepe de chine trimmed with gray silk braid and jet buttons. A distinctive note is the peplum, which is of gray crepe de chine in back and navy blue charmeuse in front. This model may also be had in rust. Sizes 34 to 46. Illustrated. **\$21.74** tax 68c

Macy—Third Floor, 24th St.

Newest Footwear



Embossings of leathers which are decidedly smart. Footwear, therefore, plays an important part in our showing of spring attire.

Pumps of gray suede with Louis heels and trimmings of patent leather are an interesting variation. **\$14.89** tax 19c

Macy—Second Floor, Rear.

Foreword

FASHION bedecked in all manner of tempting fabrics and colors—and the very thought of spring fills one with an irresistible longing for soft, frilly blouses, colorful chapeaux, neat tailored suits and dresses, and a wrap of finest silk.

Everywhere you turn, the new low prices of 1921 are evident. Nowhere are they so glaringly evident as in MACY'S, where prices are always "Lowest in the City." This does not apply to staple commodities alone—it is equally true in our Fashion Departments. Every new garment we receive displays not only a new style but a new LOWEST price as well. And each lowest price is an opportunity for you to gratify your desire for some dainty springlike garment.



Chapeaux

Copies of Parisian Originals

Chapeaux with a French accent—could anything be more delightful for the first days of spring? The ideas which Paris has contributed to the new season's millinery are, indeed, charming, as you will agree when you view our French Salon where many copies of French originals are on display.

The hat illustrated is a large poke of black satin with an edge of Milan straw. Two natural ostrich quills across the back and one side are the only trimming. **\$39.50** tax \$2.45

Macy—Second Floor, 24th St., Front.

Tailored Frocks of Youthful Charm



A frock to wear when spring bids us discard a winter wrap. The Miss at home on spring vacation must replenish her wardrobe for the last term of college with just such a dress as this, and the Miss in town will also find a cloth dress a necessity. Something distinctive and youthful—something becoming and smart—these are the necessary requisites, and they are all embodied in the charming frocks on display in our Misses' Department.

Gray tricotine forms this delightful frock, and a guimpe of Victory blue georgette crepe embroidered in gold adds greatly to its charm. Gray wool braid with an edge of black and a fleck of one gold thread woven through it is the only trimming except the decorative belt of blue and white leather, and the grosgrain ribbon used in the guimpe at neck and wrists. **\$14.00**

Macy—Third Floor, 24th St.



Suits of Graceful Simplicity

The acme of smartness on a spring day is a trimly tailored suit of serge or tricotine. And when individuality is coupled with perfect taste, as in these suits, one could hardly ask for a smarter costume.

Tailored model of dark blue serge with long straight coat finished with silk braid. A narrow skirt with side pockets completes the costume. Illustrated C. **\$74.75**

Suit of dark blue tricotine with long straight coat trimmed with silk embroidery. The plain skirt has slit pockets. Illustrated A. **\$94.75**

Smart model of tricotine trimmed with narrow bands of silk braid on the coat and circular skirt. The medium length coat is girdled with a string sash. Three-quarter sleeves add a charming springlike touch. Illustrated B. **\$89.75**

Macy—Third Floor, 24th St., Rear.

Neckwear for Spring

If there is one thing above another which can add a springlike touch to a costume, it is a crisp organdie, or soft net, guimpe vest or collar and cuff set. Paris has just sent us a particularly lovely assortment. **\$1.74 to \$23.94**

Guimpe of net trimmed with tucks, and organdie flutings, and finished with a narrow binding of black patent leather. Illustrated. **\$11.94**

Net guimpe with long collar decorated with a little shirring of net, and jabot of dainty Chantilly lace. **\$8.94**

Macy—Main Floor, Center Front.



Glove Novelties

The advent of short sleeves is a problem which clever glove designers have met with the greatest ingenuity. For the spring they have fashioned a number of new and delightful styles which will add distinction to every type of spring costume.



Suede gloves, 10-button length, with cuffs of softest kid trimmed with a Grecian border design in stitchery. White with black cuff, also all brown. Illustrated. **\$6.24**

Pull-ons of tan and beaver suede with elastic at wrist and turn-back cuffs trimmed with chenille. **\$4.94**

Macy—Main Floor, Front.

See Other Advertising
For other Macy merchandise, see Sunday's American, World, Herald, Eagle, Staats-Zeitung and Courier.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square Inc. New York

Opera and Theatre Tickets at Box Office Prices.
Our Public Service Bureau can secure opera and theatre tickets for you at box office prices.
Macy—Main Floor, Entrance, 24th Street.

GLYNN HITS FRIENDS OF WELFARE BILLS

**Says Nancy Hankses of Today
Are Wondering Why Fashion-
able Women Are Bothering.**

SEES THEM AS 'GUERRILLAS'

**Some Are Actuated by "Front-Page
Vanity," He Tells Women's
Republican Club.**

Women supporting the so-called social welfare bills, to which Governor Nathan L. Miller recently announced his opposition, were attacked yesterday by George A. Glynn, Republican State Chairman, at the annual Lincoln Day luncheon of the Women's Republican Club at the Hotel Astor. Although Mr. Glynn did not refer to the League of Women Voters by name, it was evident from the remarks of preceding speakers that he had this organization in mind.

Mr. Glynn's remarks followed a speech by Francis A. Winslow of Yonkers, who consumed the proposed social welfare legislation as socialistic and a speech by Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan, who attempted to weaken the force of Mr. Winslow's caustic argument by approving the motives of those who have advocated the welfare bills.

"If the fashionable welfare women had lived in Kentucky or Illinois some time ago, I wonder what Nancy Hanks would have thought of them," said Mr. Glynn, referring to the mother of Abraham Lincoln. "The Nancy Hankses of today are wondering why these women are bothering about them."

"If a group of men got together and said they wanted to elevate the teamsters or any other class of men, they would be laughed out of court. The Republican Party has no room for welfare legislation, and I doubt if the women in the next ten years can add anything to that which the Republican Party has already accomplished in this direction. The Republican men have listened to their wiles and the recommendations of women have been written into the law."

"I don't deny that these women are in earnest. They have no flag and they fight between the lines. Mr. Glynn then turned to Mr. Winslow, who had previously referred to women of this type as "political guerrillas," and said:

"You want right in what you called them. Many of them are actuated by front-page vanity. Thank goodness, we have come back into power with a man elected Governor and a man elected President who believe in fixed stars and not meteors."

Mr. Glynn said that the Republican Party recognized women and had organized them. He predicted a constantly increasing interest in politics among women because many of them had more leisure than the men.

Mr. Winslow praised the work done by Senator Clayton B. Lusk, as head of the Legislative Radical Investigating Committee, and said the valuable work he had done had not yet been appreciated. He advocated the enactment of some of the Lusk bills, vetoed last year by Governor Smith, particularly that requiring all teachers to take the oath of allegiance.

"Why shouldn't a teacher take the oath of allegiance," he said. "It is unthinkable that there should be a teacher in any of our schools who hesitates to take the oath of allegiance to the flag."

Mr. Winslow declared that the Republican Party stood "like a rock" against the encroachments of socialism, however disguised. They have fooled some good people by means of a pseudo under the guise of social welfare legislation," he said. "I rejoice that we have a Governor who is not to be fooled."

Other speakers were Louis W. Stoen, Robert W. Bonny, Miss Margaret L. Smith, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, Miss Helen Varick Boswell and Samuel Koenig. Mrs. John Griswold, Vice-President of the club, presided. About 100 were present.

OBSERVE LINCOLN BIRTHDAY

**National Republican Club Holds
Dinner at the Waldorf.**

For the thirty-fifth time in its history the National Republican Club celebrated the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth last night at dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. The speakers included Governor Edwin B. Morrow of Kentucky, Lieut. Gov. Wood of New York, who represented Governor Nathan L. Miller, and the Rev. William Warren of the First Reformed Church, East Orange, N. J. Former Judge William M. K. O'Connell presided.

Among the men and women who attended and the guests were Republican State Chairman George A. Glynn, County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, former Governor Charles S. Whitson, Dr. Murray Butler, Mrs. Charles H. Sablin, Miss Helen V. Boswell, Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Borough President Henry H. Curran, Chairman M. Dewey Jr., Senator Charles C. Leland, John J. L. Young, Secretary of State, Judge Julius M. Mayer, former Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Stern and Henry W. Taft.

LIKENS HYLAN TO LINCOLN.

**Sent Says Mayor, Too, Is Assailed
by Enemies.**

Similarity between Abraham Lincoln and Mayor Hylan was revealed by Francis F. Bent, Commissioner of Correction of the Board of Estimate, who represented the Mayor last night at the Lincoln anniversary dinner of the Commodore Club. "The Mayor is being assailed by those who opposed him, so is New York's Mayor surrounded by enemies," said Mr. Bent. "Capitalists and leading business men of New York, Philadelphia and Boston went to Washington to plead with Mr. Lincoln not to issue the emancipation proclamation, as being a bad thing. He said, 'To-day, those who cannot get public opinion to do as they wish are the ones to assault them. Mayor Hylan is being assailed for just that reason.'"

Other speakers were Dr. W. H. Swift of Honduras, Pa.; Henry T. Thomas, Homer Greene and Horace G. Young.

WAS LINCOLN A DEMOCRAT?

**Question Whether He Stood for
G. O. P. Principles Divides Women.**

The question "Was Abraham Lincoln a Democrat or a Republican?" was not decided at the meeting of the Women's Democratic Political League held yesterday afternoon in the Par East Garden of the Hotel Vanderbilt. A majority of those present were women and half of them were certain that Lincoln was a Democrat, and about an equal number equally certain that he was not. This division of opinion followed a discussion of the question by Harold G. Aron, who took the Republican side, and William Harrison Black, who argued that Lincoln was a Democrat.

LAUDS LINCOLN TOLERANCE.

**Peruvian Ambassador Recalls Man-
ner's Course Toward His Country.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—The ambassador of Peru, in his address of welcome to his treatment of international problems offers the world the only sure, straight road to peace. He said that the course of the Lincoln Centennial Association here, because it forced men to face the domestic questions Lincoln sought the full truth before committing himself, the American

ador added, his "deeds are remembered and he grows with the years in the hearts of all people."

"Let all statesmen take Lincoln for their model," Mr. Foster said, "and the world of men will be a better world."

Recalling the course pursued by the United States under Lincoln in reuniting diplomatic relations with Peru after they had severed during Carlos Sanchez's Administration as the result of a controversy over Peru's seizure of two American vessels charged with contraband trading, Ambassador Foster said, this was typical of the acts of international justice which had earned the "reverence and love" of all Latin-American peoples for Lincoln's birthday.

LINCOLN DAY AT CAPITOL.

**Eulogy in the House and Reading of
Gettysburg Address in Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's Birthday was observed in the House today with an address by Representative Yates of Illinois, whose father, the war Governor of that State, was elected on the same ticket with the married President. Representative Yates, himself a former Governor of Illinois, dwelt upon the life and characteristics of Mr. Lincoln. Representative Osborne of California, a veteran of the civil war, presided.

Declaring the Senate should "not be permitted to forget that this is the birthday of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln," Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, interrupted the proceedings long enough to read the Gettysburg address.

"GREATEST AMERICAN."

**Harding Calls Lincoln "Supreme
Human Being" Since Calvary.**

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 12.—Mr. Harding made a short talk at a Lincoln memorial meeting tonight, paying tribute to Lincoln as "the greatest American and the supreme human being since the days of Calvary."

He said that the nation's highest destiny is to cling to the nationality inherited from Lincoln, and to make it a proud boast to be an American citizen.

Although the nation must play its full part in the world, he added, "it must first of all guard against surrender of its national principles."

99 ON LINCOLN DAY.

**Miss Eliza E. Babb Says Lack of
Worry Prolonged Her Life.**

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's Birthday is Miss Eliza E. Babb's ninety-ninth birthday. She had a party today at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Reincke, at 69 Higgs Place. Asked how she attained her age, Miss Babb followed the line of President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard and attributed it to lack of worry.

"I never took things seriously," she declared. "I was never gloomy, and did not sit down and cry when things went wrong, but I would think what was the best thing to do."

Miss Babb is very feeble. The newspaper said she died every day, and the Bible every night.

VANDERLIP IN PEACE PLEA.

**Attacks Industrial Servitude and
Urges Foreign Trade.**

OSHING, N. Y., Feb. 12.—World peace, a better understanding between capital and labor, and a larger concept of world affairs on the part of labor, are among the developments necessary if society is to solve the problems now facing it, according to Frank A. Vanderlip, former President of the National City Bank, who spoke at a Lincoln Day dinner given by Dr. Amos L. Squire of Oshing tonight.

"The thing we are suffering from," Mr. Vanderlip said, "is not so much the result of the war—it is the interruption and the throwing out of gear of the world's economic machinery."

"We must have peace; if we don't many millions will die of starvation. If industrial workers are to hope for better conditions, they have got to look forward to peace and renewed trade relations with all parts of the world. We must get some new concept of foreign trade. We used to owe the world some millions of dollars. Today the world owes us fifteen or sixteen billion dollars. They can only pay us in goods. We must let in their goods if we are to send out our goods."

"There has been built up in this country what some workers term industrial slavery. I do not know as I would call it that. I know we have had terrible injustices in industry. We have had something that approximates servitude. The welfare of labor, I believe, lies in a larger concept of world affairs. There must be a better understanding and a broader sympathy between capital and labor."

ANNIVERSARY OF SYNAGOGUE

**800 of Shearway Tella Congregation
Attend a Dinner.**

More than 800 members of Congregation Shearway Tella—the West End Synagogue in Eighty-second Street, near Amsterdam Avenue—attended a dinner last evening in celebration of the congregation's seventy-fifth anniversary. The toastmaster was William C. Popper, Chairman of the Anniversary Committee. Speakers were Morris A. Wagner, President of the synagogue; Max L. Lerman, President of the Board of the synagogue; the Rev. Dr. Nathan Stern, the rabbi; the Rev. Dr. P. de Sola Maag, rabbi emeritus; Daniel P. Hayes and Louis Marshall.

"Materiality is not spirituality in existence today," said Mr. Hayes in his address. "Many of us are Jews only by birth. With many Jews God is a stranger in their homes. There is a great menace in that fact to Judaism. We see Jews drifting away to Christianity, Science, Ethical Culture and other cults. The Jews of today, their ancient faith, can satisfy every yearning of their natures."

Mr. Marshall said he was younger than Mr. Hayes, hence more optimistic. "I look to the history of your congregation with admiration," he said. "The men and women who founded these older congregations in New York were poor in material possessions, but they were strong in the faith. They preserved the good name of Israel. They left a name to make us proud."

"We should see to it that our enemies left at Judaism means right thinking and right living. The synagogue should be the center of our lives. It should be such an institution as to attract to it the younger generation."

CITY SAFE, SAYS ENRIGHT.

**Tells Drummers People May Come
Here Without Fear.**

Traveling men who cover the Southern territory were urged by Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, speaking before the annual dinner of the Southern Travelers' Association at the Hotel Biltmore last night, to spread the news throughout the Southland that New York is the "safest, cleanest and smartest city in all the world." The story of a crime wave here, he said, was a pure invention. People should come here and bring their money with them and feel certain that nothing will happen to them, the Commissioner said.

Senator Irvine L. Loomis of Wisconsin spoke before the people of the United States. The Government could help by tax revision. Immigration, he said, was another problem requiring attention in Washington now, but he had no remarks as to how it would be done. R. A. McCormack, President of the association, presided.

A SALE SUITS for MEN At 34.00

takes place tomorrow—Monday.
See Times, World, Tribune, Herald
and Telegraph for full particulars.

1000 Hand Beaded Bags ALL NEW

in a very special sale Monday

At 18.50

Beautifully beaded bags—in a host of frame and drawstring styles. The designs consist chiefly of ribbon and floral effects, each suggestive of Springtime and the wonderful posies that accompany the advent of the season.

The colorings are simply wonderful, blended with that care which at once reflects the artistry of the most skillful beadworkers. With 1000 bags to choose from, satisfactory selection is certain!

Main Floor



WOMEN'S SUN AND RAIN

Silk Umbrellas

Special 7.95

Reg. \$10.50. Made of fine silk in blue, purple, green, garnet, brown and black, with a 2-inch satin border, on 10-ribbed Paragon frames. The handles are of leather or of full-length bakelite in contrasting colors. Stub ends and tips are also of bakelite.

Main Floor

New Spring Frocks

FOR WOMEN

of Taffeta, Canton Crepe and
Crepe de Chine

39.50

For street, afternoon and tailored wear—featuring the new apron tunic and cut work embroidery. Some models are richly hand embroidered in contrasting colors, others depend only upon their graceful lines for effect. Nearly all have the voguish sash girdles.

In blue, brown, gray, henna, bisque and black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fourth Floor



Gray and White

Hair Switches

SPECIALLY PRICED

The woman whose hair is white or gray will find a perfect match for her own locks and be able to arrange her hair more becomingly with the aid of one of these switches.

22 inch Gray and White Switches..... \$9.95

20 inch Gray and White Switches..... \$14.95

Gray and White hair nets, special \$2.25 per dozen

Girls' TWO-IN-ONE Bloomer Frocks

Special, 5.95

Delightful frocks that serve a double purpose—made of fine chambray, hand embroidered in gay colors, with leather belt to match. Bloomers are attached to the blouse, and for playtime one can take off the jumper and romp in comfort. Even pockets are there!

In green, maize and Copenhagen blue. Sizes 8 to 12 years.



Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel

INDESTRUCTIBLE PEARL NECKLACES 4.95

of soft lustrous pearls, perfectly matched and graduated, in 30-inch opera length. Main Floor



The Very Newest Paris Concepts Are Shown.

MONDAY in an IMPORTANT PRESENTATION of

"Hats Exquisite"

At 10.95

HATS that are a-glow with the colors of Spring—displaying feathered novelties that are much in vogue in Paris—richly-hued flowers and fruits on small youthful shapes—highly-colored embroidery on others—and dashing bows that are very smart! Each simply breathes P-A-R-I-S!

Third Floor

New Sport Coats FOR MISSES

Specially Priced for Monday Only

At 35.00

Coats that create a very swagger air—for their slim lines are as youthful and as smart as any Miss could desire.

Finest quality polo cloth has been used to develop them—and one may have raglan or set-in sleeves, flap or patch pockets, and novel belts, according to one's taste.

Silk lined throughout in self color. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor



Suits of Imported Tan Linen

FOR LITTLE FELLOWS OF 3 TO 8

Special 3.00

Crisp, fresh little suits, made of excellent quality

tan linen, tailored in the usual SAKS manner, with collars and pockets of red, navy or brown.

Three narrow bands of white trim the collar and pocket, and a neat tie of black silk which the boy can tie himself gives the finishing touch.

Middies and one-piece models, in sizes 3 to 8 years.



WOMEN'S New Spring Wraps

—in a Special
Presentation Monday

At 68.00

Wraps that exemplify the new modes as originated by Paris—reflecting the clever lines and individual style touches of models costing hundreds of dollars to land.

And even the material—Velmarque—is new—in colors that are delightfully unusual—

Sorrento, aquamarine, collie ostrich, moufflon, Hindustan, slynx and black.



Winter Wraps and Coats

GREATLY REDUCED

75 Coats that were 45.00	Reduced to 29.50
50 Coats that were 55.00	Reduced to 35.00
65 Coats that were 75.00	Reduced to 49.50
85 Coats that were 95.00	Reduced to 58.50
75 Coats that were 125.00	Reduced to 69.50
60 Coats that were 145.00	Reduced to 89.50

Fourth Floor

Misses' Tailored Frocks

OF NAVY BLUE PIQUETTE

49.50

Judging by its popularity in Paris, Piquette is to be one of the leading fabrics of Spring—and when it has been fashioned into a frock as charming as the model pictured, the combination leaves nothing to be desired.

Canton Crepe in Turkey Red or Dove Gray forms the vestee and dashing collar, and rows of crinkled ribbon to match enliven the rest of the frock. Other models in tricot, Poret twill, Canton crepe, crepe-backsatin and Swiss taffeta. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second Floor



The Saks Corset Shop

IS NOW FEATURING

The New Binner Corsets

FOR SPRING

At 4.50 to 35.00

The new Binner Corsets for Spring have solved a problem—they combine comfort with graceful lines, thus bringing out the natural beauties of the feminine figure.

Every well-dressed woman realizes the importance of the proper foundation for her suit or gown. She knows that the correct silhouette is achieved only by beginning with the correct corset—a Binner corset! In white and flesh coult, batiste, broche, brocade and satin, beautifully trimmed with ribbon or lace.

Third Floor

Roman Sandals

for Children are now
in high favor—we
feature them Mon-
day at special prices.



The most gracefully styled shoe introduced for years for Misses, and as practical as it is graceful. Developed in solid-color kidkin in pink, blue, red, bronze, white and black—in ivory and pearl grey, combined with patent vamp.

Sizes 2½ to 4	5 to 8	8½ to 11	11½ to 12
\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$6.50

Second Floor

Women's Cowhide Fitted Bags

Special, 29.50

Without question the best values in New York

Ideal bags for short trips. Made of heavy cowhide leather, with hand-sewn frames and high-cut cornerpieces. Silk lined and fitted with mirror, brush, comb, nail file, buffer, button hook, tooth brush holder, powder and soap boxes. Pictured.

Basement



The McCreery Annual February Sale of Standard Toilet Articles Means Great Savings

It has meant this in the past to such an extent that many of our patrons have inquired when it would take place this year. They know by experience that this Annual February Sale gives them an opportunity to purchase standard makes of toilet necessities, of the highest quality, in large quantities, at prices they cannot equal at other times.

No one will be disappointed to-morrow.

Our preparations have been most thorough and extensive, enabling every purchaser to secure a sufficient supply of these standard articles to last through the days when they will again be sold at higher prices.

Prices include Tax. Special attention given to Mail or Telephone Orders. Phone Fitzroy 3400

No Approvals.

No C. O. D.'s.

No Returns.

Medicated and Toilet

Soaps

Conti's Castile Soap, large bar.....	1.45
Domestic Bar Castile, large bar.....	79c
Leco Castile Soap, 3 cakes in box.....	49c
Transparent Glycerine Soap.....	95c
Pears' Glycerine Soap, 8 cakes in box.....	57c
Pears' Unscented Soap, doz.....	1.68
Cuticura Soap, 8 cakes in box.....	57c
Woodbury's Facial Soap, 3 cakes in box.....	57c
Imported Bath Soap, 6 cakes in box.....	1.49
Palm Olive Soap, 3 doz. cakes for.....	2.75
English Toilet Soap, perfumed.....	25c
Imported Bath Crystals, large bottle.....	80c
Genuine Buttermilk Soap, made in Holland, cake.....	35c
Lux, doz. packages.....	1.29

Creams and Lotions

Vivandou Viro Cold Cream, jar.....	35c
Pond's Cold Cream, jar.....	45c
Pond's Vanishing Cream, jar.....	45c
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream, bottle.....	37c
Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream, jar.....	45c

Toilet Preparations

Lambert's Listerine, large bottle.....	72c
Glyco-Thymoline, lb. bottle.....	81c
Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.....	36c
Peroxide, lb. bottle.....	21c
Witch Hazel, qt. bottle.....	75c
Parsons' Household Ammonia, qt. size.....	45c

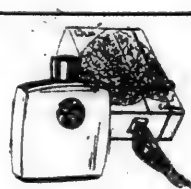
Dental Preparations

Pepsodent Tooth Paste, tube.....	39c
McCreery Tooth Paste, large tube.....	29c
Calox Tooth Powder, can.....	19c
Pyorrhoeic Tooth Powder, can.....	78c
Sanitol Tooth Paste.....	35c
Sanitol Tooth Powder.....	22c
Lyon's Tooth Powder.....	20c

Perfumes and Toilet

Waters

Coty's L'Origan Extract, 3 oz. size.....	6.25
Coty's Styx Perfume, 3 oz. size.....	8.75
Houbigant's Quelques Fleurs Extract, 3 oz. size.....	8.50
Melba Love-Me Toilet Water.....	89c



Coty's
L'Origan
Extract
2 oz. size
6.25

Talcum and Complexion

Powders

McCreery La Gloire Face Powder in Blanche, Chair and Rachel.....	89c
Armand's Bouquet Face Powder, assorted colors.....	45c
Melba Love-Me Talcum, can.....	23c
Jergen's Talcum in Lilac, large can.....	18c
Williams' Talcum Carnation, can.....	18c
Lasell's Talcum, Rose Petals and Orange Bud odors, can.....	18c
Cutex Talcum, can.....	26c

Hair Preparations

Packer's Liquid Tar Shampoo.....	38c
Dandierine Hair Tonic, large bottle.....	76c

Miscellaneous

Lamb's Wool Powder Puffs.....	23c
Wash Cloths, 3 for.....	25c
Guerlain's Lip Sticks, in gift case.....	1.65
Whisk Brooms.....	65c
Unbleached Bath Sponges.....	1.25
Shell Colored Dressing Combs.....	95c
Amber Colored Dressing Combs.....	65c
Universal Vacuum Bottles, nickel plated, pt. size.....	3.95
Universal Vacuum Carafe, qt. size.....	7.95



Vivandou
Viro Cream
jar 35c
(Including Tax)

A cream that is soft and soothing as well as excellent in its cleansing qualities will be found in these dainty jars.

Depilatories and

Deodorants

De Miracle Depilatory, bottle.....	75c
Mum Cream, jar.....	19c
Zip Depilatory, cake.....	4.85

Shaving Essentials

McCreery Razor Aid Shaving Cream, large tube.....	19c
Pinaud's Lilac Vegetal.....	89c
Mennen's Shaving cream, large tube.....	39c
Williams' Shaving Stick.....	30c
Palm Olive Shaving Cream, tube.....	35c
Shaving Brushes.....	85c
Badger Hair Shaving Brushes.....	3.50
Magnifying Nickel Shaving Mirrors.....	3.75

Rubber Goods

McCreery Red Rubber Water Bottles, guaranteed.....	1.65
McCreery Pure Gum Bottles.....	2.65
McCreery Pure Gum Syringes.....	2.95
Bath Sprays.....	1.15
Rubber Sponges.....	49c

Bristle Goods

Hughes' Ideal Hair Brushes.....	1.95
Howard's Hair Brush, solid wood, back, pure bristle.....	4.95
Military Hair Brushes, pr.....	2.75
Tooth Brushes, assorted.....	35c
French Tooth Brushes.....	65c
Wood Back Nail Brushes.....	29c
Wood Back Nail Brushes.....	39c

Ivory Goods

6 pieces Ivory Finished Toilet Set, including Mirror, Hair Brush, Comb, Nail File, Button Hook and Nail Buffer.....	10.95
Ivory Finished Buffers.....	1.25
Ivory Finished Dressing Comb.....	1.15
Ivory Finished Perfume Bottle Holders and Bottles.....	2.75

Manicure Goods

Cutex Compact Sets.....	45c
Cutex Cuticle Remover.....	29c
Flexible Nail Files.....	25c
Nail Clippers.....	95c
Cuticle and Nail Scissors.....	65c
Real Orange Wood Sticks 3 for.....	13c
Glazo Liquid Nail Enamel.....	45c
Long Emery Boards, doz. in box.....	16c
Manicure Sets, including Buffer, File, Orange Wood Stick, Powder, Paste and Pumice Stone.....	85c

5th Avenue

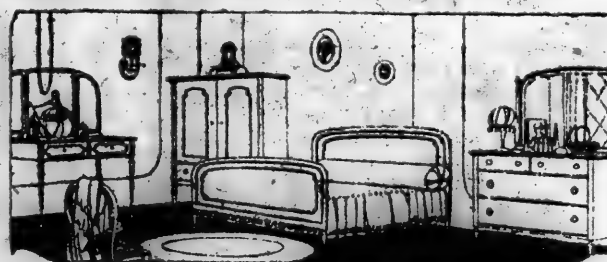
Where There Is Justice, Co-operation, Economy and Energy There Is Service

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

Mid-Winter Sale of McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture

Suites and separate pieces, whose rich and mellow woods have been carefully wrought by master craftsmen into objects of beauty, may be secured in this sale at prices so low they surprise purchasers.



Four piece Hepplewhite Model Chamber Suite, illustrated, in Mahogany, includes Dresser, Chiffonade, Toilet Table and Bed. formerly \$95.00, **297.50**

Four piece Louis XVI. Model Chamber Suite, made of solid American Walnut, except panels, which are of finely figured veneer, consists of Dresser, Chiffonade, Vanity Case and Bow End Bed. formerly \$75.00, **575.00**

Four piece Hepplewhite Model Chamber Suite in Mahogany, including Dresser, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. formerly \$60.00, **350.00**

Ten piece Windsor Model Dining Room Suite, made of solid Mahogany, includes Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. formerly \$75.00, **475.00**

Ten piece Tudor Model Dining Room Suite in American Walnut, includes Buffet, China Cabinet, Enclosed Service Table, Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. formerly \$67.50, **437.50**

Ten piece Italian Model Dining Room Suite in Mahogany, Polychrome finish, consists of Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension Table, Enclosed Service Table, five side Chairs and one Arm Chair. formerly \$95.00, **295.00** (Seventh Floor)

Four piece Louis XVI. Model Chamber Suite, in Mahogany or Ivory Enamel, includes a Dresser, Chiffonade, full size Vanity Case and Bow End Bed. formerly \$105.00, **595.00**

Four piece Louis XVI. Model Chamber Suite, in Ivory Enamel, includes Dresser, Chiffonade, full size Vanity Case and Bow End Bed. formerly \$90.00, **495.00**

Same suite with Twin Beds, formerly \$105.00, **595.00**

Ten piece Chippendale Model Dining Room Suite in Newby Walnut, includes Buffet, China Cabinet, Enclosed Service Table, Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. formerly \$200.00, **695.00**

Ten piece Hepplewhite Model Dining Room Suite in American Walnut or Mahogany, includes Buffet, China Cabinet, Enclosed Service Table, Extension Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair. formerly \$75.00, **487.50**

Clearance Sale of \$65,000 Worth of Irish and Scotch

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

30% to 50% below former prices

800 All Linen Irish Damask Table Cloths. formerly 6.75, **3.25**

900 All Linen Irish Damask Table Cloths. formerly 8.00, **4.25**

All Linen Scotch Damask Table Cloths, heavy weight. 600 size 2x2 yds. formerly 10.50, **7.25**

850 size 2x2 1/2 yds. formerly 12.50, **8.75**

200 size 2x8 yds. formerly 16.00, **10.50**

800 dozen All Linen Scotch Damask Table Napkins to match, doz. 6.75 and 9.00 formerly 10.00 and 12.50

1200 All Irish Union Linen Damask Table Cloths. each 3.00 and 4.50 formerly 5.00 to 8.50

1600 doz. Irish Union Linen Damask Table Napkins. doz. 5.75 and 7.00 formerly 8.50 and 10.00

1000 Heavy Quality Irish Damask Table Cloths, circular designs, Cotton. Size 72x72 inches. each 3.50 formerly 7.00

600 doz. Irish Damask Table Napkins; Heavy Quality Cotton, size 24x24 inches. formerly 9.00, doz. 5.00

750 doz. All Linen Irish Damask Table Napkins, breakfast size. doz. 4.75

1450 doz. All Linen Scotch Damask Table Napkins, dinner size. doz. 8.50

200 doz. All Linen Damask Tea Napkins. Hemstitched. doz. 6.75 formerly 10.00 (Second Floor)

Reproductions of Sheffield Plate

At More Than 1/4 Off Former Prices

You simply can't let this opportunity go by. The very things you have been longing to possess—you know they would enhance the beauty of your table so wonderfully—are here at 1/4, in some cases almost 1/3, less than formerly.

Double Vegetable Dishes with or without lock handle. 12.50

Well and Tree Platters—formerly 24.00, **17.50**

formerly 28.00, **23.25**

formerly 38.00, **26.50**

Meat Platters—18-inch. formerly 12.00, **8.50**

15-inch. formerly 10.00, **7.50**

17-inch. formerly 17.50, **12.75**

19-inch. formerly 22.00, **15.75**

21-inch. formerly 24.00, **17.50**

Gravy Boat and Trays. 8.25

Chop Plates—11-inch. formerly 8.75, **6.50**

18-inch. formerly 10.50, **7.50**

15-inch. formerly 16.00, **9.75**

Open Vegetable Dishes, Roll Trays or Sandwich Plates. 6.50

Bread Trays. formerly 7.50, **5.00**

Cheese and Cracker Dishes. 7.50

4-piece Colonial Tea Sets, consisting of Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Creamer. formerly 78.00, **56.25**

Colonial After-Dinner Coffee Sets with Tray. 41.25

Engraving free—Old English Letter or Monogram. (Main Floor)



300 Pieces of Fine Gold-Encrusted Glassware Special 5.75 each

Do you fully realize what value you are securing in this sale?

Upon each piece, the gold border is fully three-quarters of an inch wide, in hammered or heavily embossed design. In many cases there is an extra narrow gold band with blue colored glass between.

The crystal is of the finest quality, and shaped with unusual grace and beauty. If you prefer it plain, there are numerous pieces from which you may choose. For those who prefer a light cut design, there are a number of exceptional appeal.

The collection includes Vases, Sandwich Trays, Cake-Plates, Candlesticks, Mayonnaise Bowls with Ladle and Claret Jugs.

One glance at these fine gold-encrusted crystal pieces will convince anyone that they have made an unusual "find." (Sixth Floor)

Annual February Sale of Our Half Million Dollar Stock of Oriental Rugs

Choice Weaves from Turkey, Persia and China

Reduced 25% to 50%

These masterpieces of Oriental Art are priced so low that it would be impossible for us to replace them in the present market at this selling figure.

Embroidered Chinese Rugs, Room Sizes	Persian Mahal Rugs, Room Sizes
245.00 to 295.00	195.00 to 375.00

Persian Mosul Rugs, Hearth Sizes. 49.75

Note these Extraordinarily Low Prices in the Following Room Size Rugs. (Subject to Prior Sale.)

	Formerly	New
India Amritsar.....	11.8x7.5	375.00 197.50
Persian Savalan.....	12x9	575.00 357.50
Persian Mahal.....	13x10.8	475.00 295.00
Persian Mahal.....	10.6x7	350.00 245.00
Persian Savalan.....	9.4x7	275.00 200.00
Chinese.....	12x9	575.00 375.00
Chinese.....	13x9	575.00 337.50
Persian Arak.....	13.1x9	350.00 425.00
Meles.....	10.10x19	575.00 795.00
Persian Tameraz.....	14.5x11	850.00 425.00
Persian Mahal.....	13.2x9.1	525.00 267.50
Persian Sarouk.....	17x9	575.00 695.00
Persian Arak, extra fine.....	14x10.8	1375.00 731.25
Chinese, extra fine.....	14x12	1975.00 975.00
Persian Mahal.....	18.3x9.4	485.00 295.00
India Amritsar.....	20.4x13.1	1050.00 595.00

Only Two Days More—at Reduced Prices

The Famous Anglo-Persian Rugs,
size 9x12 Ft., 125.00 (Eighth Floor.)

Lacet Arab Lace Curtains

40% to 50% Less

A delayed delivery of these beautiful Imported Curtains prompts this sacrifice in prices. Rarely does the purchaser of lace curtains meet with such splendid values. Not to buy, in this case, certainly means an exceptional opportunity lost. Curtains are 2 1/2 and 8 yards long.

8 designs to select from, at 11.75 a pair
5 designs to select from, at 14.50 a pair
8 designs to select from, at 16.50 a pair
4 designs to select from, at 18.75 a pair
8 designs to select from, at 22.50 a pair

2,000 yards of Fancy Bordered Marquisettes in White, Ivory and Ecru, marked at 1/4 price for this sale. yd. 30c (Fifth Floor)

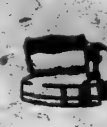
A February Sale of McCreery Housewares



Heavy Gauge Aluminum Tea Kettle with polished wood handle; 3-quart, 3.50; 4-quart, 3.95



Two-lipped, highly polished, pure Aluminum Saucepan; 9 1/2-quart capacity. 95c



McCreery Electric Iron, nichrome wire element; weighs six pounds; fully guaranteed. 4.95



Two-lipped Aluminum Fry Pan with renewable wood handle; diameter of pan at top 7 inches; 9 inches deep, 1 1/2 to 10 inches x 2 inches, 1.95



Highly polished, heavy gauge, Aluminum covered Saucepan, 2-quart capacity. 1.48



Heavy Gauge highly polished Aluminum Rice Boiler, 1-quart capacity, 1.50; 2-quart capacity, 2.50; 3-quart capacity, 3.50 (Sixth Floor)

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

Main Floor

34th Street

Telephone Fitzroy 3400

EXPECT TOY TARIFF TO BLOCK GERMANY

Gradual Price Reduction Has
Set In, but Will Be Slow,
Says Exhibitors' Head.

SEE OUR PRODUCT BEST

Industry Looks for \$80,000,000
Business This Year, He Declares
—Show at Imperial Opens.

A movement to stabilize prices of
American toys has begun, according to
James Stephens, President of the Amer-
ican Toy Manufacturers Association, and

while no general cut in prices was an-
nounced at the Hotel Imperial, where
the annual toy exhibit opened yester-
day, a reduction of from 10 to 15 per
cent. has been made on some toys. The
industry, Mr. Stephens said, has en-
tered upon a period of readjustment,
with a gradual downward price move-
ment. It will be several years, he said,
before toys will reach pre-war prices.

Already Germany has re-entered the
toy market, but it is the belief of the
association that before she can menace
the toy industry in this country Amer-
ican manufacturers will have been pro-
tected by a high tariff.

"When I speak of the stabilizing of
prices I mean that they have reached a
level where they will remain for at
least a year," said Mr. Stephens. "It
will be at least three years before we
get back to the before-the-war level."
The toy business, which deals in
what may be called a luxury, can be
considered a pretty good weather vane
for business in general. There are ap-
proximately 800,000 men employed in
the industry, and with proper encourage-

ment by the public the business should
be built up into several hundreds of
millions of dollars a year. As it is we
are doing about \$77,000,000 worth of
business a year.

"The average person seems to be
under the impression that the German
articles is better and sold at a lower
price than the American toy. This is
not the case. The American people
have purchased the German toy because
they are fond of buying the imported
article. The fact is that the German
manufacturer sells his toys to the im-
porters of French merchandise, who sell
them in America at an increased cost of
from 20 to 30 per cent.

"The aspirations of American toys
offered today is more substantial than
any toys that have ever come to us
from foreign workshops. The coloring
is as nearly perfect as it is possible to
obtain at present. From a handful of
manufacturers that existed here before
the war there are now close to 300. All
indications are that the toy business
will run in the neighborhood of \$80-
90,000,000 this year.

"The growth of the industry is demon-
strated by the Toy Fair, which occu-
pies three floors in the Hotel Imperial
and represents the product of more than
200 manufacturers from every part of
the country.

BRITISH RAILWAYS INSOLVENT, HE SAYS

Director of the Midland Assets
Roads Will Ask Government
for Large Sums.

1,964 ARRIVE ON ADRIATIC

Passengers Tell of Conditions in
Europe—Lina Cavalieri Here to
Visit Her Husband.

Sir William Guy Granet, a Director of
the Midland Railway in England and
Minister of Railways during the war,
arrived yesterday on the White Star
liner Adriatic from Southampton. He

is only one railway company was
served in Great Britain, but the Gov-
ernment and the people were passing
an economic policy and the country
would pull through.

"The railway situation in Great
Britain," he continued, "is based on a
parallel with the conditions of the rail-
roads in the United States. After the
war the British Government turned the
roads back to the companies and per-
mitted them to increase the passenger
rates and the freight rates. Business
was not good, however, and the roads
have been losing money steadily. The
Government will be asked shortly by
the demands of the British railways,
with the exception of one road, for
large sums of money to carry them
along until conditions improve.

"There is a great depression in the
steel industry," said Sir William, "be-
cause Belgium and Germany can both
sell steel in England at a lower price
than we can manufacture it. The work-
ing man is sensible and will soon see
that there must be greater individual
production. But it is something and
is emerging with the balance of trade
in her favor."

W. H. Coombe of the Pressed Steel

Car Company returned after spending
several weeks at Bural. He found busi-
ness had in Northern Europe. He be-
lieved the only way to end the Soviet
rule in Europe would be to reopen trade.
Gordon H. Robinson, editor of Fair-
play, the London shipping paper, ar-
rived in New York after a tour of the
United States. He said the export business had dropped
to zero in England. He looked for no
change in conditions for the next year
at least. The Cunard Line was going
to return the liner and the Kaiser
Augusta Victoria to the Government.
Mr. Robinson added:

Another passenger was Count Nils
Bonde, military attaché to the Swedish
Legation in Washington, who said the
newly appointed Minister, Axel Wallen-
berg, would arrive in New York next
month.

Mrs. H. St. George and her daughter,
the Marquise Louise de Rosales; the
Comte and Countess Deu and Lady
Ursula, Blackwood, daughter of the
Marquise of Dufferin, also arrived.

The Adriatic brought 1,964 passengers,
and her surgeon, R. S. French, reported
having six cases of measles isolated in
the hospital when the ship reached
Quarantine at noon. As the liner was
otherwise free from sickness she was
permitted to go to her pier.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N. Y.
Established 1879

MONDAY

A CLEARANCE OF
Fur Scarfs Capes
Stoles

about Half their former prices

WHEN you may purchase at end-of-season prices
furs that you will wear during the coming
season, opportunity should not be overlooked.

225.00 Mole capelet, squirrel trimmed	100.00
325.00 Scotch mole cape	100.00
350.00 Mole and fish cape	150.00
395.00 Kolinsky cape	225.00
1200.00 Kolinsky coat	495.00
795.00 Natural mink stole	395.00
1875.00 Hudson Bay Sable stole	975.00
32.50 Mink scarf	18.50
225.00 Natural Fisher scarf	125.00
125.00 Hudson Bay Sable scarf	65.00
750.00 Silver Fox scarf	450.00
145.00 Cross Fox scarf	55.00
110.00 Pointed Fox scarf	55.00

HUDSON SEAL COATS with skunk or self collar
and cuffs. Reduced from 495.00 to 295.00

RUSSEKS

The Shop Original
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 84th and 85th Streets



SPRING
TAILLEUR
of
Tulle Cord
Tricotage
Pointed Tulle
\$65.00

SPRING
TAILLEUR
of
Tulle Cord
Tricotage
Pointed Tulle
\$65.00

Presentation

ORIGINAL RUSSEK-INDIVIDUAL

SUITS

IT ISN'T THE LOW PRICE OR OUR
ABILITY TO CREATE SUCH
ACKNOWLEDGED HIGH TYPE TAIL-
LEURS—THE IMPORTANCE IS IN
THE 150.00 CUSTOM TAILOR VALUE
OF THE "DIFFERENT" KIND OF
SUITS WE ARE PRESENTING THIS
SEASON FOR \$65.00.

RUSSEKS

The Shop Original
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 84th and 85th Streets



CREPE
FROCK
Hand Made
Hand Drawn
\$89.50

Presentation

ORIGINAL RUSSEK-INDIVIDUAL

DRESSES

THE PRICELESS GENIUS OF THE
MANY COUTOURIERS WHOSE STYL-
ING TALENT IS THE FOUNDATION
OF THE RUSSEK PRESTIGE—IS ONE
SOUND REASON FOR THE SUCCESS
OF OUR SPRING FROCKS—AND THE
OTHER IS THEIR MODERATE PRICE.

RUSSEKS

The Shop Original
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 84th and 85th Streets



Special
\$600
MOLE
WRAP
1921
Model
\$300.00

Presentation

ORIGINAL RUSSEK-INDIVIDUAL

FURS

AT PRICES NOW MARKED ONE-HALF
UNDER THEIR FORMER VALUES AND
WHICH ARE FULLY ONE HUNDRED
PER CENT. LESS THAN YOU'LL PAY
LATER, DUE TO THE UPWARD TREND
OF PRICES OF HIGH-TYPE, QUALITY FURS

Special
\$600 1921 Model
MOLE WRAPS \$300
\$700 MOLE WRAPS \$350

\$790 1921 Model
HUDSON SEAL WRAPS \$395
With the New Kimono Sleeves

\$550 1921 Model
HUDSON SEAL COATS \$275
Skunk Trimmed

\$3000 1921 Model
MINK WRAPS \$1500

\$2200 1921 Model
MINK WRAPS \$1100

\$1800 1921 Model Royal
ERMINE WRAPS \$900

\$1500 1921 Model
KOLINSKY WRAPS \$750

\$1100 1921 Model
SQUIRREL WRAPS \$550

\$500 KOLINSKY DYED
SQUIRREL COATS \$250

\$790 1921 Model
Persian Lamb GOATS \$395

\$300 1921 Model
FRENCH SEAL COATS \$150
With Skunk Collar and Cuffs

Fascinating Fashions

for
Early Springtime Wear

that owe their birth and charming individuality to the inspiration of Russek designers.

FASHION IS PARAMOUNT AT RUSSEKS—AND
WHILE IT IS THE DOMINATING FACTOR OF
THE SUCCESS OF OUR MODES YOU WILL FIND
OUR PRICES BASED ON INTRINSIC MERIT,
WITH NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR THE EXCLUSIVE
STYLING THAT IS A VERY VITAL PART OF EVERY INDI-
VIDUAL RUSSEK CREATION... PROOF CONCLUSIVE OF
OUR STYLE SUPREMACY AND PRICE MODERATENESS
IS EMPHASIZED THIS SEASON MORE FORCIBLY THAN
EVER IN THE SMART SPRING FROCKS AND SUITS—NOW
READY.



Tulle Cord
\$65.00

Tricotage
\$65.00

Pointed Tulle
\$65.00

Tulle
\$55.00

Tulle
\$59.50

Tulle
\$79.50

Crepe
\$59.50

An Idea That Grew

For years we specialized in small pianos for small
homes and apartments.

This specialization has resulted in our placing thou-
sands of smallest pianos in homes in the metropolitan
district.

We Became the Specialists
In Pianos for Small Apartments

Opera
Grand
Smallest made.
4 ft. 8 in. long.
\$750

Smallest
Player
3 ft. 10 in. high
\$700

Smallest
Upright
3 ft. 10 in. high
\$500

Come and take your pick—
it will be a pleasure to
show you these pianos in
rooms just like your own.

Payments Arranged

MATHUSHEK

37 WEST 37TH STREET
Tel. Fitz Roy 976-977



Bags

of Great Charm and
of Small Price

Prices have been discounted
by 20% to 50%

STREET bags and evening bags
alike, members of what probably
ranks as the most charming collec-
tion in New York are to be had
at Ovington's.

Their prices have been diminished
by 20% to 50%, but that does not
reduce their distinction nor impair
their smartness one whit.

Every bag that good taste de-
sires and smart usage sanctions is re-
presented.

Bags of the finest leather are here,
so are smart silk purses, moire vel-
vet and brocade too—and last but
not least, exquisite beaded bags.

And all prices are revised—some as
much as 50%.

OVINGTON'S

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

312-314 Fifth Ave. Near 32nd Street

SCHWAB ON THE JOB SCARED GERMANY

Selection as Shipbuilding
Director Also Heartened the
Allies, Hurley Says.

GERMANY TOLD HIM SO

Chairman of Shipping Board
Upon His Wooden Vessels He
Sailed and Steel Once Sold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Edward H. Hurley, of Chicago, former Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, advised the board's policy of shipbuilding during the war in a speech today before the House committee investigating shipbuilding activities. He advocated the junking of wooden ships, charging them up to war losses, and insisted that the Government should not operate its steel ships, but should dispose of them as rapidly as possible.

Before submitting himself to questions Mr. Hurley read a statement in which he reviewed the history of his administration of shipbuilding during the war. He paid a high tribute to Charles M. Schwab, who, he said, made it possible by his taking charge of actual ship construction to build more ships than the Germans sank by their submarines.

"Many months after Mr. Schwab had so well performed his work I attended the Peace Conference and was told by M. Clemenceau that the appointment of Mr. Schwab had frightened the Germans, heartened the French and emboldened the British," added the witness. "I know this appointment inspired the American people to get behind the shipbuilding program."

Mr. Schwab remained in that capacity until after the signing of the armistice, when Mr. Fies succeeded him as Director General. When that period of development was reached, when we began to have a formidable fleet of vessels for operation, I requested J. H. Rosier, one of the most efficient ship operators in the United States, to become the director of operations, and he granted that branch of the corporation's activities. In the meantime, we called upon such prominent men in the shipping world as P. A. S. Franklin, E. H. Raymond, Frank A. Munson and others of like experience to act in advisory capacities for the guidance of the Board.

But even men of such calibre could not successfully surmount all of the difficulties which attended our task. We were not a great shipbuilding nation at that time. The report of the census showed that when we entered the war there were only about 4,000 persons engaged in the shipbuilding industry. A drive was started in the Fall of 1917 for men who would volunteer to become shipyard workers and more than 250,000 men, representing about eighty different trades and vocations, were listed. Many of them, of course, were not competent, but at the peak of our activities there were employed in the shipyards of the country 381,000 persons and in addition upward of 200,000 in allied industries providing ship material, supplies and equipment.

It was natural, therefore, in this enormous expansion, involving a tremendous industrial reorganization, that many unpreventable mistakes should develop. They were inherent in the job itself. An equally unfortunate condition of affairs prevailed in respect to ship operations. We had not been a maritime nation for more than fifty years and in consequence Americans of seafaring experience and competent to manage and operate ships were largely lacking. Here, too, a personnel had to be developed, and this pertained to operators as well as to officers and crews.

It was estimated by Mr. Hurley that Government-owned ships could not be sold to private owners at once and that at least four years would be consumed before the transfer could be completed profitably. "But I want to say that I am positively opposed to the operation of a fleet of merchant vessels by the Government," he added.

Mr. Hurley expressed the opinion that American ships could compete with the ships of any other nation despite the fact that the Polaris line, which he said, was a heavier operating expense upon ships of American registry. "But this is not a great handicap," he added, "because the labor costs represent only about 10 per cent of the total cost of operating a ship."

Magistrate Nolan held Sophie Trimmer, a dancer, of 611-Eighth Avenue, in \$500 bail for a hearing this week. The police objected to Miss Trimmer's demonstration of a new dance, the "Hinky Dory Wolf Wolf," and to the bad costume in which she depicted it. Samuel Stein, announcer for the performers, and Sam Perla, manager of the hall, were held in the same bail and Jack Seider, operator of the machine from which the picture was to have been projected, was held for a hearing next Tuesday.

The court discharged Morris Kaplanis, a Magician, Ada Burr, a singer, Awanda Treteau, an entertainer, and Sylvia Wayne of 1234 Creston Avenue, the Bronx. Miss Wayne failed in court.

Magistrate Nolan directed that the questioned film be exhibited privately before those interested in the case in a local movie house.

BOY DROWNS; GIRL SAVED.

Brother and Sister Break Through
Ice of Ramapo River.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., Feb. 12.—Harry A. Harriett, 10 years old, was drowned here today, and his sister Nellie was saved when the two went through the ice on the Ramapo River. Physicians worked on the boy for three hours after his body was brought ashore before they abandoned hope. Nellie, clinging to the crumbling ice until rescued by Chief of Police Bert Miller and others who heard her cries for help. The children were sliding on the ice when they broke through.

A Sale of All-Silk Stockings

\$2.66 pair

Women of fine taste and keen judgment will appreciate this offering of beautiful silk stockings at a very moderate price.

Black Only
Ground Floor

Elente Corsets
\$5.00

Pink and blue broche with girdle top. Walohn boning.

Second Floor

Breakfast Coats Of Rich Satin

CHARMING styles, of heavy Satin in a variety of lovely, two-tone effects, very conservatively priced for such excellent values.

Satin Coats, straight model with ruching and dainty finish of flowers.

\$10.75 and tax

Satin Coats, with roll collars, tie-back model, graceful ruffles, garniture of flowers.

\$14.75 and tax

Satin Coats, with plaited ruffles and flower trimmed.

\$16.75 and tax

Satin Coats, with deep tucked flounce and ruching, flower-trimmed; or heavy Brocade Satin with dainty Georgette ruffles.

\$19.75 and tax

Japanese Robes

Quilted Satin, collarless model, unusually desirable at

\$16.75 and tax

Petticoats

Service Satin (guaranteed to wear), tailored model with tucked flounce edged with plaiting; in street shades.

\$5.95

A Special Purchase

Tub Silk Petticoats, white, flesh and street shades, exceptionally priced

\$3.45

Lingerie

American-Made Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises of fine quality Batiste, trimmed with laces and embroideries.

At attractive Prices
\$1.50 \$1.95 \$2.95

Bodices

Satin or Radium, in attractive tailored, hemstitched models.

\$1.95

Second Floor

Glove Silk Underwear

Splendid Quality
Very Moderately Priced

Vests

\$1.95

Bodice and shoulder style.

Vests

\$2.25

Heavy quality, with shoulder.

Union Suits

\$2.95

Bloomers

\$2.45

Pink, navy, taupe, brown, green.

Camisoles

\$1.25

Plain or trimmed with Georgette Crepe.

Ground Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street

Fashion's Forecast For Spring



Spring Coats Of Velmirage

The collar makes the coat in these luxurious Spring models for immediate wear—deep cape effects that hint their fashionable Directoire pedigree. Full, belted styles, silk-lined, expertly tailored. Two models, one illustrated.

\$75

Other Coats—\$35 to \$375
All the Spring Shades.

Tailored Suits Of Tricotine

Choosing the happy medium in Suits accounts for the popularity of the embroidered Tailleur. With a certain elaborate distinction in its panels of embroidery, smart shawl collar, the Suit man-tailored and hand-finished. Illustrated.

\$75

Other Suits—\$35 to \$325
All the Modish Fabrics

Fresh Arrivals in Gowns

The airs and graces of the new Spring Frocks are past cataloguing—as many individual styles as there are women to wear them. Just arrived and arriving daily, the bouffant effects of 1830. Directoire features discreetly adapted—and charming new variants of the straight, simple little coat Dresses and chemise or tunic Frocks that are too becoming to be allowed to go out of style. Enchanting is the word for the collection!

\$75 to \$250

Tailored Frocks of
Navy and Black Trico-
tine, and Poirer Twill

Navy Brown Beige
Grey Castor Black

Third Floor

Afternoon Gowns of
Taffeta, Canton Crepe,
Georgette Crepe, Laces

The Newest Spring Hats

are fairly alive with a charm that is manifold in its sources. Brightness of color and daring youthfulness of line are the obvious explanations, but the truth lies deeper still. It goes back to the brain that conceived each graceful shape, and the deft fingers that executed it, giving the brim an artful twist, or cleverly placing a bit of trimming—in short, to the artist who designed the charming hats in this comprehensive assortment.

Prices Are Universally Moderate

Fourth Floor



Women's New Strap Pumps

Indicate Fashion's Tendencies for Early Spring

\$14.75

Increasing in favor as the season progresses, the strap pump is today the smart woman's choice for street or semi-dress wear.

Grey ooze and patent leather are the materials used for these new models made with inserts of contrasting material in the strap.

Second Floor

A Sale of French Kid Gloves

Exceptional Values Marked
at Regular Wholesale Cost.

\$2.50 pair

Strap-Wrist Gauntlets

Leather of soft quality, spear back—tan, brown, beaver, black and white.

Mousquetaire Length

Beautiful leather, handsomely embroidered. Black and white.

These Gloves Have Sold Till
Now For Much Higher Prices.

Ground Floor

Color Governs the New Fabrics

THIS season of strict simplicity in Fashion brings with it an insistence upon color—and color of the newest and most popular tones. With lines as straight as may be, color is the thing noticed, first, last and always. The materials in our Dress Goods Sections have been chosen with this idea in mind.

Colored
Dress Taffeta
\$2.50 yard

Delightful assortment of colors in this modish fabric. Excellent weight and quality; 36 inches wide.

Ground Floor

Gray Is the Thing in Wool Materials

Peruvia Coatings, Duver de Laine, Veldyne, Tricotine, Poirer Twills, Velours, French Serges for Suits, Frocks and Coats are shown in the new Silver and Nickel Gray.

Wool Jersey
\$3.25 yard

This very popular fabric is offered at an unusually low price in street colors, navy and black; 54 inches wide.

Cotton Fabrics

Printed Crepe Georgette
85c yard

Silk and Cotton Mixture in lovely printed designs on tinted grounds; 36 inches wide.

Dotted Organdie
\$1.85 yard

An imported fabric with embroidered dots on white or colored grounds; 45 inches wide.

Irish
Handkerchief Linen
\$1.65 yard

Fine choice of colors; 36 inches wide.

Swiss Organdy
85c yard

Permanent finish, complete color range; 45 inches wide.

Japanese Crepe
25c yard

Full range of colors; 30 inches wide.

Second Floor

Hand-Made Dresses For Infants

\$2.95

Dainty little dresses of fine Nainsook with embroidered yokes or collars. 1 to 2 year sizes.

Fourth Floor

BELASCO OPENS WAR ON SPECULATORS

Five Men Arrested on His Complaint for Trafficking in Theatre Tickets.

ASKS PATRONS TO AID HIM

Chases a Street Broker and Tells Crowd in Lobby Detective Will Guard His Theatre.

A single-handed crusade against these ticket speculators has been begun by David Belasco. The results of the first day of his activity were reflected yesterday on the blotters of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where five men, alleged to have been trafficking in tickets near the Belasco Theatre, were under arrest.

One of the prisoners, soon after being admitted to bail, returned to "the same old stand" and was arrested again. He gave his name as Edward Hunter, 27, a salesman, of 127 Cedar Street. The others gave their names as Solomon Gold, 34, a clerk, 1754 Monro Street; Patty Kilas, 30, salesman, 233 West Fifty-sixth Street; Jo Appothater, 134 East Thirtieth Street, and James Flynn, 1,220 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. They were arrested at intervals by Patrolman Greaney, Weln and Hughes

at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, following complaints by Mr. Belasco that speculators were amassing his patrons. They were released in \$100 bail each to appear tomorrow morning in the West Side Court.

The ticket speculator evil was brought to the attention of Mr. Belasco in an abrupt manner on Friday night, when he left his theatre and started to walk toward Forty-fourth Street toward Broadway. He almost bumped into a couple who were being imported by a speculator to take over his assets, a pair of \$1 second balcony seats, for which he was willing to accept \$5 each. Mr. Belasco reached out to grab this speculator, who turned to his heels and fled. Mr. Belasco and a crowd of theatregoers took up the pursuit. Mr. Belasco in the lead. The speculator eluded them and disappeared in the throngs of Broadway. Further impeded by the escape of the speculator, Mr. Belasco returned to the theatre, where the lobby was crowded with persons arriving for the performance. He took off his hat and made a telling speech in which he asked his hearers to aid him in eradicating the evil of ticket speculators by reporting their presence wherever discovered. He was applauded loudly and long. Encouraged by the response, Mr. Belasco appeared on the sidewalk and continued:

"I have been the uncompromising foe of the ticket grafter all my life. Help me to protect the public from these human sharks. They not only steal your money but are abusive to women and children. From tonight on there will be two plainclothes men in front of this theatre at every performance."

The speaker was again applauded, and, true to his word, two detectives have taken up their stand at the Belasco Theatre to catch ticket speculators.

MADDOO'S FRIENDS TO HAVE A HEARING

Love and Woolley Asked to Appear Before Democratic Executive Committee Thursday.

BUT PETITION IS DOOMED

Party Leaders Oppose Full Committee Meeting as Requested, So White Will Stay Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Announcement was made today by George White, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that the meeting of the Executive Committee would be held at 11 A. M. at the Shoreham. He also notified Thomas B. Love, Committee member from Texas, and Robert W. Woolley, who circulated the petition asking a meeting of the full committee on March 1, that their case would have a hearing.

It is accepted as practically certain that no meeting of the full committee will be held as requested. Since the petition was sent to Mr. White some signers have withdrawn their names and several party leaders have made it known that they thought a meeting at this time would be inopportune.

It was said today that Senator Glass,

WANTS WAR QUINCY TO TAKE NEW TURN

Flood Calls for Facts Regarding Withholding of Secret Archives From Two Investigators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A resolution

which would admit the whole subject of a Congressional investigation of the conduct of the war into a new field was introduced today by Representative Flood of Virginia, a member of the general investigating body. It calls on Secretary Baker for all facts connected with the application of Dr. M. Hill and C. C. Lindsey for permission to inspect the secret archives of the War Department and the refusal of the department to grant such permission.

Hill and Lindsey were employed by an investigator who was engaged by the Johnson subcommittee, and not directly by the committee itself, the Chairman explained tonight. The year for \$2,400 for their work, or part of it, is held by Chairman Ireland, of the House Committee on Accounts, and has not been paid.

The names of Hill and Lindsey were brought before the General Investigative Committee of which Representative Graham of Illinois is Chairman, last June. In denying charges by Republican members that the War Department's attitude was unfavorable to the investigation, Mr. Flood then declared the only refusal was in the case of Hill and Lindsey, who were not allowed to see certain secret records containing the settlement of contracts. This action, Mr. Flood charged, was taken after the real purpose of Hill and Lindsey was to obtain money from a newspaper for information supposed to be on file among Government records. In the event they were unable to obtain a large sum through blackmail, the Flood resolution, being privileged, would be called up from the floor to the passage of a secret report from the Military Committee to which it was referred. It was indicated tonight that another resolution bearing on the case would be introduced Monday.

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GREECE TO PUT THRACE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Makes This Decision After Completing Preparations for Asia Minor Offensive.

ATHENS, Feb. 12.—The Government

has decided to proclaim martial law throughout Thrace. Nicholas Kalogeropoulos, the Premier, who heads the Greek delegation which will attend the conference in London on Near Eastern affairs late this month, left here for London yesterday.

Thrace was ceded to Greece by Bulgaria under the terms of the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, signed in November, 1918.

While there have been no recent reports of anything to warrant the proclamation of martial law, Thrace has been the scene of disorder on several occasions in the last year. General Zymarakis, after delivering an insurgent speech in Adrianople in December, fled, accompanied by seventy of his officers for Constantinople. The official explanation of this incident was that the General had tried to start a revolution, but failed because the soldiers refused to support him and threatened him for his attitude.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Greeks have finished their preparations for an offensive in Asia Minor and have already made reconnaissance in the Imdid and Brussa sectors, according to dispatches from Constantinople today. The Turks have made small attacks in the Unsk district.

J.M. Gidding & Co.

February Sales

Groups in many instances are somewhat limited and sizes broken, but for those who find suitable selections the values are indeed wonderful.

Gowns and Dresses

Formerly \$195 to \$350
at \$75—\$95—\$125—\$145

Street, afternoon, dance and evening styles.

Day and Evening Gowns at \$50
Formerly to \$195—An odd group of miscellaneous styles.

Fur-Trimmed Evening Wraps

Formerly \$275 to \$2,350
at \$125—\$195—\$245 to \$975

Velvet, satin and metallic brocade with fox, beaver, mole, seal, kolinsky, ermine and chinchilla.

Day Coats and Wraps

Formerly \$195 to \$550
at \$95—\$125—\$195 to \$295

The choicest materials of the season, enriched with luxurious furs.

Rich Fur-Trimmed Suits

Formerly to \$450—at \$125—\$150

Elaborate dressy effects suitable for afternoon and informal wear—a very limited group of small sizes comprising the last of many high-cost lines.

Flint's Fine Furniture

GUARANTEED.

OUR SALES RECORDS OF 80 YEARS have been broken these recent weeks

This can be attributed only to the fact that our VALUES are convincing—that NOW, during the period of "sales" everywhere, there is unusual opportunity for comparison and that those who COMPARE, buy HERE. Flint prices have always been reasonable in relation to FLINT QUALITY—they are NOW lower than justified by replacement costs, therefore it is apparent these prices cannot be long continued.

WE GUARANTEE THAT IF, FOR ANY REASON, DURING THIS YEAR WE QUOTE A LOWER PRICE ON ANYTHING SOLD AT THIS SALE, WE WILL RETURN TO EVERY PURCHASER THE AMOUNT OF THE DIFFERENCE.

DINING ROOM SUITES

10-Piece Suite consists of Sideboard, Extension Table, Server, China Cabinet, 5 Side and 1 Arm Chairs.								
Formerly		NOW	Formerly		NOW	Formerly		NOW
D842—American Walnut, 10 pieces.	\$851.00	\$425.50	D835—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	\$1650.00	\$1235.00	D738—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	\$1980.00	\$1325.00
D843—American Walnut, 10 pieces.	1002.00	581.00	D836—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	1086.00	543.00	D846—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	987.00	493.50
D846—American Walnut, 10 pieces.	1026.00	513.00	D839—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	1095.00	547.50	D762—American Walnut, 10 pieces.	1041.00	595.00
D847—American Walnut, 10 pieces.	777.00	388.50	D733—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	1185.00	592.50	D839—American Walnut, 10 pieces.	1479.00	\$895.00
D848—American Walnut, 10 pieces.	966.00	483.00	D735—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	1002.00	501.00	D761—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	796.00	530.00
D849—American Walnut, 10 pieces.	1095.00	547.50	D777—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	685.00	342.50	D732—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	852.00	494.00
D793—American Walnut, 10 pieces.	960.00	480.00	D775—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	894.00	447.00	D776—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	4800.00	3200.00
D694—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	1600.00	800.00	D779—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	973.00	486.00	D745—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	883.00	566.00
D760—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	1341.00	670.50	D787—Mahogany, 10 pieces.	1992.00	1336.00	D643—American Walnut, 10 pieces.	832.00	571.50

BEDROOM SUITES

4-Piece Suite consists of Full Width Bed, Bureau, Chiffonier or Chiffonier, and Vanity Table or Dressing Table

5-Piece Suite, same as above, except with Twin Bed:

Chair, Rocker, Bench and Night Table priced separately, thus giving a choice of pieces.

Formerly	NOW	Formerly	NOW	Formerly	NOW			
B833—Mahogany, 4 pieces.	\$825.00	\$412.50	B800—Mahogany, 4 pieces.	\$2245.00	\$1493.00	B767—Ivory Enamel, 5 pieces.	\$1800.00	\$1200.00
B834—Mahogany, 4 pieces.	408.00	204.00	B801—American Walnut, 4 pieces.	978.00	489.00	B802—American Walnut, 4 pieces.	543.00	271.50
B835—Walnut Poly-chrome, 8 pieces.	1800.00	900.00	B802—American Walnut, 4 pieces.	543.00	271.50	B779—Mahogany, 4 pieces.	900.00	540.00
B751—Mahogany, 4 pieces.	1176.00	588.00	B803—American Walnut, 4 pieces.	408.00	204.00	B547—Ivory Enamel, 4 pieces.	897.00	538.00
B839—Mahogany, 4 pieces.	687.00	343.50	B804—American Walnut, 5 pieces.	801.00	400.50	B842—Ivory Enamel, 5 pieces.	648.00	324.00
B783—Gray Enamel Decorated, 9 pieces.	2535.00	1267.50	B695—American Walnut, 5 pieces.	952.00	476.00	B842—Ivory Enamel, 4 pieces.	540.00	309.00
B790—Parchment Enamel, decorated, 9 pieces.	3220.00	1610.00	B743—Birds Eye Maple, 6 pieces.	908.00	454.00	B827—American Walnut, 4 pieces.	792.00	528.00
B815—Walnut, decorated, 9 pieces.	4185.00	2092.50	B864—Mahogany, 4 pieces.	900.00	450.00	B827—American Walnut, 5 pieces.	627.00	354.00
			B811—Mahogany, 4 pieces.	1192.00	798.00	B814—Ivory Enamel, 5 pieces.	1648.00	1049.00

MANY INCOMPLETE BEDROOM AND DINING ROOM SUITES AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS

"Buy of The Maker" Upholstered Furniture

AT REDUCTIONS OF 25% TO 50%

FOR BOUDOIR (One of each item)			FOR LIVING ROOM		
	Formerly	NOW		Formerly	NOW
U1721—Decorated Enamel Boudoir Suite, 5 pieces, Chintz Cover.	\$412.00	\$206.00	U1966—Mahogany Davenport and Easy Chair.	\$2100.00	\$1400.00
U1934—Ivory Enamel Chaise Longue, Imported Frame, Silk Cover.	308.00	154.00	U2001—Mahogany Davenport and Easy Chair.	310.00	248.00
U1935—Enamel Armchair, Brocade Cover.	125.00	62.50	U1967—Mahogany Easy Chair to match.	310.00	120.00
U1936—Decorated Enamel Day Bed and Box Spring.	361.00	174.00	U2022—Mahogany Easy Chair, Velour Cover.	205.00	164.00
U1738—Mahogany Slipper Chair, Blue and Gold Cover.	125.00	75.00	U2014—Mahogany Easy Chair, Red Leather.	309.00	206.00
U1814—Mahogany Slipper Chair, Chintz Cover.	97.50	65.00	U2006—Mahogany Davenport, Dark Green Leather.	548.00	411.00
U2046—Mahogany Chaise Longue, Rep Cover.	135.00	90.00	U1998—Mahogany Davenport and Easy Chair.	984.00	738.00
U1785—Mahogany Day Bed with Pillows and Bolster, Lavender and Gold Cover.	204.00	156.00	U1999—Mahogany Davenport and Easy Chair.	792.00	594.00
U1710—Walnut and Chintz Suite, 2 pieces, Silk Velvet Down Filled Cushions.	316.00	238.00	U1998—Mahogany Easy Chair, Red Leather.	443.00	162.00
U2025—Ivory Enamel Chaise Longue, Rep Cover.	207.00	138.00	U2014—Mahogany Easy Chair, Tapestry Cover.	356.00	192.00
U2026—Ivory Enamel Chaise Longue, Blue Brocade Cover.	381.00	254.00	U2026—Mahogany Easy Chair, Blue Cover.	168.00	126.00
U2027—Ivory Enamel Arm Chair, Chintz Cover.	90.00	60.00	U1953—Heavily Carved Walnut Suite, 2 pieces, Wool Tapestry Coverings.	2380.00	1520.00
U2028—Ivory Enamel Arm Chair, Rose Damask Cover.	150.00	100.00	U25—Handsome Carved Chippendale Suite, 2 pieces, Silk Velvet Cover.	800.00	400.00
U2029—Ivory Enamel Chaise Longue, Rose Stripe Damask.	240.00	160.00	U21—Chinese Chippendale Mahogany Suite, 2 pieces, Black and Gold Damask Cover.	390.00	195.00
			U1869—Mahogany Arm Chair, Velour Cover.	200.00	140.00
			U1978—Mahogany Suite, 2 pieces, Tapestry Cover.	736.00	552.00
			U2009—Mahogany Davenport and Easy Chair.	820.00	615.00

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF PERSIAN & CHINESE RUGS AT HALF PRICE

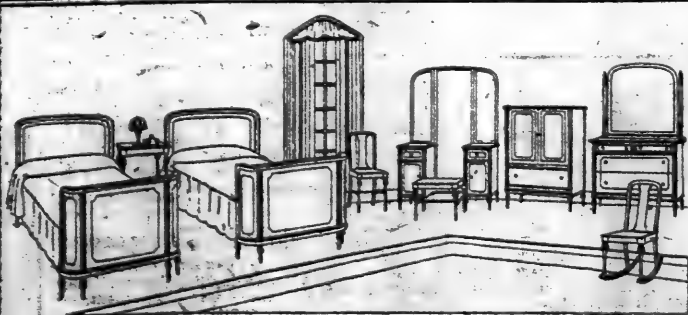
	Formerly	NOW		Formerly	NOW
Chinese 16 ft. x 11 ft. 2 in.	\$900.00	\$450.00	Iran 4 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in.	\$195.00	\$97.50
Chinese 14 ft. x 10 ft.	700.00	350.00	Iran 7 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in.	320.00	160.00
Chinese 14 ft. x 10 ft.	754.00	387.00	Sarook 3 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft.	318.00	159.00
Chinese 12 ft. x 10 ft.	1380.00	690.00	Kermanshah 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	\$25.00	262.50
Chinese 10 ft. x 12 ft.	550.00	275.00	Serapi 10 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 7 in.	550.00	275.00
Chinese 10 ft. x 12 ft.	680.00	340.00	Loristan 11 ft. 8 in. x 15 ft.	850.00	425.00
Chinese 10 ft. x 13 ft.	790.00	395.00	Mahal 10 ft. 5 in. x 8 ft. 8 in.	900.00	295.00
Chinese 9 ft. x 12 ft.	584.00	292.00	Ferehan 13 ft. 9 in. x 6 ft. 9 in.	675.00	337.50
Chinese 8 ft. x 10 ft.	526.00	263.00	Serebend 10 ft. 7 in. x 7 ft. 5 in.	750.00	375.00
Chinese 6 ft. x 9 ft.	390.00	195.00	Mahal 9 ft. 5 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.	900.00	250.00
Iran 3 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft.	90.00	45.00			

NO RETURNS

Flint & Horner Co Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.

FREIGHT PAID TO ALL SHIPPING POINTS IN THE U. S.

NO C. O. D'S.



B-423 LOUIS XVI. MAHOGANY OR WALNUT SUITE

Formerly	NOW
4 pieces—full size Bed, Chiffonier, Bureau and Dressing Table.	\$792.00 to \$1046.00
Same Suite—Twin Bed, Chiffonier, Bureau and Dressing Table.	\$792.00 to \$1046.00
Mahogany (only) full size Bed, Bureau, Chiffonier and Vanity Dresser.	\$804.00 to \$1047.00
Twin Bed, Bureau, Chiffonier and Vanity Dresser.	\$1010.00 to \$1255.00
Chair, formerly \$19.50, now.	\$19.50
Chair, formerly \$42.25, now.	\$42.25
Chair, formerly \$16.75, now.	\$16.75
Chair, formerly \$41.25, now.	\$41.25

New Spring Models from Paris

Correctly reproduced in our work rooms

At Very Special Prices for Monday & Tuesday

Day and Evening Gowns \$50

Made of French Chiffon, Taffeta, Crepe Meteor.

Some beautifully hand embroidered.

Smart Tailored Frocks \$100

in prevailing fabrics and colors.

Millinery

Our collection of Hats for Demi-Saison wear and Advance Spring Models are unsurpassed in distinction of Style and Quality.

\$15 upwards

CLOSING OUT

Remaining Winter Models in Day and Evening Gowns

Including imported Models of Chiffon Velvet, Taffeta, Crepe, Duvelyn.

Heretofore up to \$200.

All at one price \$50

CLOSING OUT FURS

\$850 Russian Squirrel Coat.	\$395
450 Bay Seal Coat.	200
475 Hudson Seal Coat.	225
750 Australian Opossum Coat.	300
350 Russian Sable Scarf.	195
250 Russian Sable Scarf.	95
225 Beum Marten Scarf.	110

Stoles & Capes in various furs at less than 1/2 price.

MAISON BERNARD

22 East 57th Street

Between Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue

of every day to get

him to work.

ANOTHER'S LOVE SCORPED

Both Plaintiffs Get Alimony—One Husband Names a Co-respondent.

Two wives who are asking for a separation from their husbands have had previous cases during their married life, according to allegations in affidavits which have just been filed in the Queens County Supreme Court and in which Justice Callaghan yesterday granted alimony and counsel fees to the wives.

Mrs. Edna Birnbaum, wife of Sidney Birnbaum, of 50 Luring Street, Corona, alleged that she was compelled to leave her husband and take her baby to the home of her mother at 14 West Highland Avenue, Corona, after the morning of Jan. 9 last. The culmination of a series of cruelties of her husband, she alleged, occurred on that morning.

The carried her husband's breakfast when he was in bed. He did not like the food, so he threw it on the floor and then drew the dishes at her. When she re-entered with him he got up and attacked her. Mrs. Rosa Glantz, the landlady, came in and stopped the trouble. Mrs. Glantz files a supporting affidavit.

SUIT OVER A PHOTOGRAPH.

Wife Accused by Husband of Placing of Picture Taken in Her Room

Mrs. Mary Casey Thorne, wife of Joel Wolf Thorne, appeared before Magistrate George W. Simpson in West Side Court yesterday and obtained a summons against Adolphus Hall of 133 Jerusalem Street, Brooklyn, charging unlawful entry.

Mrs. Thorne told the Magistrate that Hall had entered her apartment at the Hotel des Artistes, 1 West Sixty-seventh Street, and had taken photographs of the room. She asserted that the photographs were taken for Mr. Thorne, who she said, in answer to a suit for separation lodged by her against him, is alleging misconduct on her part. She also said that men's wearing apparel had been scattered about the room before the pictures were taken. The summons is returnable Monday.

Every kind of silks washable

TRUHU
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
(True Hue)

TRUHU means WASHABLE SILKS

IN EVERY WEAVE AND GRADE
IN EVERY COLOR AND SHADE
LIGHT OR DARK—INCLUDING BLACK

ALL WASHABLE

"If it's TRUHU it's washable"

TRUHU SILKS
for
Dresses
Skirts
Blouses
Lingerie
Sporting
Hosiery

THE NAME IS ON THE SEWING
THE LABEL IS ON THE GARMENT

Advance Showing to the Trade
(Merchants and Manufacturers)

AT THE SHOWROOMS OF

MANUFACTURERS
Jenny Silk Mills, Inc.
D. C. Dury

ROGERS & THOMPSON, Distributors
266 Madison Ave., Cor. 39th St.
New York City

HEARN
Fourteenth Street ESTABLISHED 1857 West of Fifth Avenue

Exquisite!
Our Imported Novelties

Adjoining the ribbon section as you come in at entrance number 10-12 is a case given over to the display of Foreign Novelties, our own importation. Apparel and articles of artistic rarity appealing to lovers of individuality may be seen there in a fascinating variety.

Each day, as consignments arrive from Paris, new things are placed in the case.

Our suggestion that your Easter choice be for some of these unusual, lovely foreign novelties is accented by their moderate prices. To tell you that these prices are very low would be to tell only half of the story, the rest lies in how much lower than other stores are asking. An idea of the difference between prices here and elsewhere may be gained from the following verified values:

Hand Bag of white tulle silk with metal clasp set with brilliant, elsewhere \$20.50 here **23.37**

Floral's Perfume (Floral) in crystal bottle with gold leaf top—elsewhere \$12.75 here **5.26**

See this page for other Hearn Advertising.

Continuing the Great Success of Our FEBRUARY SPECIAL PURCHASE SALES

Our Cash Buying brings us unusual offerings.
Our Cash Selling gives the outlet for Great Quantities.
The manufacturer benefits, you benefit and so do we.
Our Cash Buying and Cash Selling creates opportunities because we are always in a position to grasp good openings for buying reasonable merchandise.
Those shopping here can measure the success of our sales by noting the crowds in the aisles and about the counters.

In Addition :: Wool Days

See today's World, American and Herald for details

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Second of sale series featuring a comprehensive presentation of Sale prices of the three great Spring materials. Cotton Days to follow.

Following on Sale Both Monday and Tuesday

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

CREPE DE CHINE AND SATIN NIGHT-DRESSES—handsomely trimmed—were \$10.97 **4.97**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

CAMISOLES—satin and crepe de chine—yokes of Val and fillet lace—built up armholes—were \$1.97 **1.48**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

CHEMISES—crepe de chine—elaborate styles with yokes of embroidered georgette and lace, lace inset in fancy design, also empire style tailored models—were \$4.28 **2.97**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

BLOOMERS—heavy satin—single or double elastic and hemstitching at knees—dainty robe-bud finish—were \$4.28 **2.97**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

NIGHTDRESSES—three dainty models, with fine lace trimming, round or square neck—were \$4.28 **2.36**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

PETTICOATS—two models with deep lace and embroidery flounce or frill of fine embroidery—were \$2.50 **2.50**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

SILK JERSEY PETTICOATS—some with taffeta flounces—all colors—were \$4.24 **2.38**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

GINGHAM HOUSE DRESSES—belted models of striped, plaid and plain-color gingham—large variety of models—sizes 36 to 40—were \$4.94 and \$5.50 **2.00**

BETTER QUALITY DRESSES in belted and one-piece models—sizes 36 to 44—were \$5.94 to \$7.50 **2.94**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

COWHIDE TRAVEL BAGS—black and brown—3 and 5 piece style—lined with leather—16 and 18 inches—were \$15.95 **9.75**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

LEATHER AND VELVET HAND BAGS—envelope and pouch shapes—were \$1.97 to \$2.87 **1.17**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

SHEER SILK HOSIERY—(black, cordovan and pearl gray)—sheer silk hosiery is foremost in favor for all occasions—smart street wear, semi-dress and evening—this lucky special purchase gives us a chance to sell—\$1.97 quality for **1.20**

WOMEN'S SILK EXTRA SIZE HOSIERY—full-fashioned—black, white and cordovan—were \$2.97 **1.94**

WOMEN'S GLOVE SILK HOSIERY—black and white—were \$4.87 **3.52**

GLOVE SILK PETTIBLOOMERS—extra heavy quality—black, green and taupe—were \$9.37 **6.76**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

LACE COLLARS—were \$7 **.35**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

SHEPHERD VEILS—navy, brown, taupe and black—were \$7 **.30**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

MEN'S ALL-LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS—were .74 each **.55**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS—wreath design—were \$1.14 half dozen—each **.80**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

KNIT SKIRTS—gray, blue and maroon—novelty stripe—were \$1.48 **.54**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' PRINCESS SLIPS—yokes and skirts daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery—sizes 6 to 18 years—were \$2.96 **1.56**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

BABIES' FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS—were .77 **.54**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

INFANTS' SILK AND MERINO SHIRTS—sizes to 6 months—were \$1.35 **.94**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

HAT FRAMES—black, white, gold and silver—wire and white buckram—were .64 **.35**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

BOYS' SUITS—Extra Trousers—plain and plaid—Norfolk styles—some models with yoke—slacks—linings—smart shades of brown, green and gray—were \$13.50 and \$18.50 **10.50**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

BOYS' ROMPERS—strongly made rompers of good quality—Peggy cloth in solid colors or stripes—Beech or closed knee—braided trimming on self or white pique collar—sizes 2 to 4 years—were \$1.48 **1.00**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

DRUMMER BOYS' HOSE—sizes 7½ to 10½—seconds of 50 quality **.22**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

RADIUM LACE ALLOVERS—navy, brown, black and Shantung—were \$2.97 **1.47**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

SHEPHERD PLATE COFFEE SETS—three pieces on tray—were \$9.95 **6.75**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

MEN'S ALL WOOL SWEATERS
We were able to buy a very large number of these sweaters, so the color range is still good. Every one is delighted with the quality. They have big rolling collars, heavy rib and velvet lined pockets—were \$14.50 **7.50**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

BOXED STATIONERY—24 sheets, 24 envelopes—oblong or regulation size. White or assorted tints **.18**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

SILK UMBRELLAS—Women's silk umbrellas in smart shades with individual looking balustrade handles—\$7.27 value **5.50**

SPECIAL PURCHASE—

OPAQUE WINDOW SHADES—(white)—32 inches long—36 inches wide—mounted on dependable rollers—with brackets, slats and nickel ring pulls—subject to slight imperfections—perfect would sell for .78 **.28**

About 1,000 Yards

Double Width Repps For Drapery and Upholstering Purposes

1.25 Yard

Were \$1.97—heavy corded weave—best decorative colorings—include old rose, old blue, crimson, myrtle and other shades.

Reversible Marooned Damasks—excellent quality for draperies and furniture coverings—in old rose, blue, crimson and shades of brown and green—values \$4.97 **2.95**

Reversible Armure Damask Petticoats—brocaded designs, blue, brown, green and mahogany—were \$7.94 **4.96**

One and two pr. lots Imported Crepe Curtains \$14 to \$16 yds. long—most artistic decorative things—import price \$20.00 **12.50**

Reversible Velour Petticoats—French edge, in blue and mahogany, rose and olive, blue and rose, olive and brown and other colors—7 ft. 6 in.—were \$48.00 **29.66**

Alumina Draperies—trading designs in solid tones of rose, blue, gold and shades of green—were \$14.77 **7.4**

Clearance Sale Fine Grade Mar. quilted and Curtains—plain or with dainty colored patterns—were \$11 **.68**

Nottingham Panel Curtains—24 yds. long—45 in. wide—Special **1.47**

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Nottingham Panel Curtains—24 yds. long—45 in. wide—Special **1.47**

Gorgeous Imported Silks

1/3 to 1/2 Off

Such a charming array, comprising printed, brocaded and plain Crepes de Chine, Liberty Satins, Charmeuse, brocaded and metallic silks. Charming styles and designs in the smartest new Spring shades and color combinations—and, remember, greatly reduced.

Other Excellent Values in Domestic Silks

40-Inch Charmeuse

Special 2.45

Unusually fine, heavy quality, soft and lustrous, in a complete assortment of street and evening colors.

32-Inch Radiant Silk Foulard—white scrolls and figures on brown, navy and black grounds—Special **1.95**

40-Inch Crepe Metee—lovely soft draping quality, full finish—street and evening colors—Special **2.75**

40-Inch Soft Bar Canton Crepe—light and medium colors—Special **2.25**

40-Inch Extra Heavy Dress Satin—high lustrous—splendid wearing quality—light and dark colors—Special **2.75**

40-Inch Crepe de Chine—fine crepe weave—large color range—Special **1.45**

40-Inch Dress Satin—fine crepe weave—large color range—Special **1.87**

40-Inch Black Tulle—chiffon—rich black—Special **1.74**

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40-Inch Black Tulle—chiffon—rich black—Special **1.74**

See this page for other Hearn advertising.

AUTOS AT MEETING

Warn Church Committee Owners Must Bear Risk, "and the Risk is Great."

ROOSEVELT WILL SPEAK

His Car and That of Lieut. Gov. Wood Will Be Protected by the Committee.

A warning that the police on guard at public meetings could not be responsible for automobiles left in the streets was expressed in a letter sent to The Long Island Daily Star yesterday by John Anderson Leach, the First Deputy Police Commissioner, after a church committee had advertised that ample police protection would be furnished for automobile owners at a Lincoln Day meeting.

In advertising Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt as the speaker at the Lincoln Day exercises to be held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Astoria, tonight, the committee invited automobile owners to come to the meeting in their cars and pointed out that ample police protection had been promised by the Grand Avenue station. Members of the committee said last night that they had visited the police station and that the commanding officer there had assured them that patrolmen would be on duty at the meeting.

The notice of the meeting was brought to the attention of Commissioner Leach and he wrote to the newspaper as follows:

"Is a recent announcement concerning the Roosevelt services to be held on Monday, Feb. 12, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Astoria, an inference might be drawn that the Police

other large and extraordinary gatherings in any part of the City of New York, namely, sufficient police protection to insure law and order.

But the Police Department does not and will not assume responsibility for the safety of any personal property left unprotected on the public highways of the city. Persons parking their cars in front of and near the building on the night in question must understand that they assume the same risk that they would assume at any other public gathering, and the risk is great.

Four thousand five hundred cars were parked in front of the building on the night of Jan. 1, this year.

"Will you kindly publish this letter so that the public may be fully warned."

JOHN ANDERSON LEACH,
First Deputy Police Commissioner.

DOGS BITE SIX CHILDREN.

One Attacks Group of Four, Two Pets Hurt Others.

Four children were bitten by a stray dog which chased them into the vestibule of 2305 Eighth Avenue, between 151st and 152d Streets, yesterday afternoon. The dog, which was set up a cry of "mad dog," the animal, evidently hungry, and goaded by boys who followed it with hockey sticks, was killed by two bullets from the pistol of Policeman Herman J. Luson of the West 155th Street Station.

The dog dashed into a group of children in front of the Eighth Avenue address. Thomas Gallagher, 4, kicked at it and the animal bit him three times about the face. Georgianna McGarry, 1, of 124 Beaufort Avenue, was bitten on the left hand. Joseph Peters, 3, of 301 West 151st Street, and Francis Miller, 11, of the same address, also were bitten on the left hands. The children's wounds were cauterized at Harlem Hospital. The dog was sent to the Department of Health for examination.

Francis Ernst, 11, of 30 West 118th Street, was bitten by a pet dog at his home last night and Seymour Lichtenstein, 7, of 47 West 120th Street, was bitten by a dog belonging to John W. Black of 55 West 120th Street.

Federal Prosecutor Here Subpoenas Files of the Eagle Picher Lead Company.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Books and records in the office of the Eagle Picher Lead Company, 208 South La Salle Street, were ordered seized by United States Marshal Bradley this morning following a telegraphic request from District Attorney Francis A. Caffey of New York. It is understood that the records are sought in connection with the building materials investigation now being conducted in New York.

The records of the Eagle Picher Lead Company of 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, which were turned over to United States Marshal Bradley of that city yesterday, will be brought to New York City for examination by Colonel William Rand and his assistants, who are investigating the activities of the building material and allied industries to ascertain whether there has been any violation of the Federal Tax Law. See A. Matthews, former Assistant United States Attorney, who is assisting Colonel Rand, explained last night that he issued the subpoena for the books of the Eagle Picher Company.

Legion of Honor for E. F. Shepard.
PARIS, Feb. 12.—Elliott F. Shepard, formerly of New York, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor for his relief work during the war. In 1917 Mr. Shepard turned his home at Chantilly into a convalescent hospital for American relief workers.

Florette

Millinery IMPORTERS

537 Fifth Avenue

Between 44th and 45th Streets

PRESENT

The New Paris Fashions For Early Spring

A cordial invitation is extended to inspect this showing, which is augmented by the clever adaptations and originalities as inspired by Madame Florette.

Featuring Young Girls' Hats From \$15.00 up

New Spring Wraps and Coats

Stern Brothers

West 42nd St. (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West 43rd St.

Our Entire Stock of Furniture

At SUBSTANTIAL PRICE REDUCTIONS

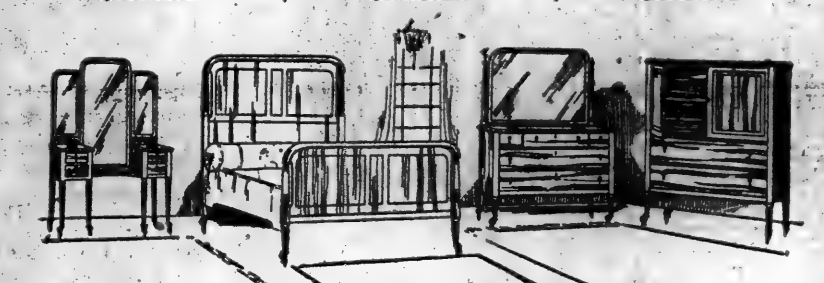
For the February Sale, now in progress, we are featuring

Many Complete Suites at 33 1/3 to 50% OFF



Dining Room Suite (as illustrated)—10 pieces; in Mahogany; Heppelwhite design; including a 72-inch Buffet, Extension Table with a 48x60 top, Latticed China Closet, Server, 5 Side and 1 Arm Chair. Formerly \$1500.00.....REDUCED to **\$1000.00**

DINING ROOM FURNITURE		
Dining Room Suite—10 pieces in American Walnut. Formerly \$987.50. Reduced to \$468.75	Dining Room Suite—10 pieces; Mahogany; Colonial design. Formerly \$877.50. Reduced to \$665.50	Dining Room Suite—10 pieces; Mahogany; Adam design. Formerly \$660.00. Reduced to \$495.00
LIVING ROOM FURNITURE		
Living Room Suite—8 pcs.; American Walnut frame and Cane, upholstered in Blue Damask. Reg. \$1175. Reduced to \$675.00	Living Room Suite—8 pieces; upholstered in Blue Velour. Formerly \$700.00. Reduced to \$525.00	Living Room Suite—8 pieces, with solid Mahogany frames, upholstered in Tapestry. Formerly \$440.00. Reduced to \$220.00



Chamber Suite (as illustrated)—4 pcs.; in Mahogany; Louis XVI. design, including a 54-inch Bureau, full size Bed, Chiffonade and Vanity Case. Formerly \$965. Reduced to **\$695.00**

4 pc. Chamber Suite, in American Walnut or Mahogany; Formerly \$820.00. Reduced to \$410.00	5 pc. Chamber Suite, in American Walnut; Formerly \$870.00. Reduced to \$435.00	4 pc. Chamber Suite, in Antique Ivory; Formerly \$460.00. Reduced to \$320.00
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Embossed CHINESE RUGS

at HALF PRICE

We have just acquired—at tremendous price concessions—a new assortment of the Finest Grade Chinese Rugs obtainable—all of which we now offer

at precisely ONE-HALF OFF the usual prices for qualities of the same high standard.

Beautiful, silky specimens; perfect in every respect.

The items quoted here are suggestions from the range of sizes included in this event:

Size 9.8x8.0 (Usually \$390) \$195	Size 11.5x7.9 (Usually \$500) \$250	Size 12.5x9.9 (Usually \$650) \$325
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11.6x9.2: usually \$530, \$265	13.2x9.10; usually \$700, \$350
11.8x8.10; " \$530, \$265	12.5x9.2; " \$600, \$295

Special Group of Persian Rugs at Half Price

Kermanah and Lellihan weaves. Average sizes about 5x8 ft.

\$135 (Usually \$270)	\$150 (Usually \$300)
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ESTABLISHED 1856

W. H. HALL

FURRIER

18 West 38th Street

NEAR FIFTH AVE.

FINAL REDUCTIONS

TO EFFECT IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE

FUR COATS

Hudson Seal Coats, 36 inches long,	\$250
Hudson Seal Coats, 40 "	325
Hudson Seal Coats, 45 "	375
Mole Coats, 34 "	275
Caracul Coats, 36 "	325
Caracul Coats, 40 "	375
Squirrel Coats, 32 "	375

Twenty-two Coats in various lengths of Natural Muskrat, French Seal, Marmot, Leopard Skin, Nutria, Pony Skin, Raccoon, Etc.

\$150 to \$225

CLOSING OUT
AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LOT OF

FUR SCARFS

SUITABLE FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR

Stone Marten Scarfs	\$27	\$39	\$45
Baum Marten Scarfs	45	55	78
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs	60	75	90
Mink Scarfs	25	35	47
Squirrel Scarfs	15	25	37
Mole Scarfs	37	48	57
Fox Scarfs (Taupe, Brown)	35	52	75
Silver Pointed Fox Scarfs	62	85	120
Natural Blue Fox Scarfs	135	200	
Dyed Blue Fox Scarfs	85	110	
Fitch Scarfs	20	35	
Opossum Scarfs	15	25	

W. H. HALL
18 W. 38th St. Telephone Fitz Roy 2707
Formerly 6th Ave. and 22nd St.

MOTHERS PARTICULAR IN THE SELECTION OF THEIR DAUGHTERS' ATTIRE

MRS. EVA LIEBGOLD AND MR. HARRY J. SUSSKIND HAVE OPENED A SHOP FOR GIRLS' APPAREL AT

19 WEST 57TH ST.

EXHIBITING SCHOOL AND PARTY DRESSES, COATS, CAPES AND HATS—ADVANCE MODELS FOR THE SPRING SEASON OF 1921.

SUSSKIND-LIEBGOLD INC.

NEW YORK CITY

New Spring Fashions with slenderizing youthful lines, for women who require extra sizes.

Blouses
Adaptations of Paris fashions becoming to full figures.
5.95 to 89.50

Tailleurs
That slenderize in line and follow the newest models.
39.50 to 179.00

Gowns
That minimize the figure, accentuate the fashion.
45.00 to 350.00

Coats and Wraps
In the newest fabrics and most becoming designs.
59.50 to 275.00

Sweaters
The best of the new models adapted to large sizes.
8.50 to 49.50

Skirts
In the new stripes that give length of line.
14.50 to 49.50

Lingerie
Complete, well fitting, well made. Silk, cotton or knitted.
1.45 to 18.60

Chic Millinery
That originates the idea of a line to make the figure look smaller.
9.85 to 29.85

Negligees
From the simple bathrobe to the most elaborate tea gown.
8.95 to 195.00

To-day Lane Bryant offers everything in ready-to-wear Apparel that is new, transformed to add grace, youth and slenderizing lines to the woman who is stout, thereby rendering the same service that other shops provide for the slender woman.

Our new Spring Collection has just arrived and will be placed on sale Monday.

The selection is unlimited, but the prices are well within the reach of the limited purse.

21-23 West 38th Street **Lane Bryant** Just West of Fifth Avenue

Hundreds of Stout Women

discard daily the Corsets they have been wearing for a "Lane Bryant Corset"—Why—because they know that the slenderizing of the figure is the Art upon which Lane Bryant has founded America's greatest service for the expert corseting of Stout Women—hence we serve more Stout Women in one day than others do in one year.

LANE BRYANT CORSETS

SPECIALIZATION

Twenty years of manufacturing our own corsets, with the training, experiments and perfection, furnish the fundamental qualifications which assure you the pride and satisfaction that come with the realization that your corset enhances your appearance, and that Grace of Line has been attained.

CORSETS

For all Types of Figures, designed to give Stout Women slender, graceful lines.

In White or Pink Coutil or Broche. Sizes 26 to 45 waists. Made in our own workrooms and specially priced.

4.95, 5.95 to 18.00

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

We guarantee to satisfy you, and just to show how confident we are

WE SHALL REFUND YOUR MONEY CHEERFULLY

If your corset does not give more satisfaction than the discarded one.

Why not let our expert corsetiers fit you with a Lane Bryant corset?

BRASSIERES

The Brassiere is just as important to the figure as the Corset.

No stout woman who values a trim, smart appearance should neglect the selection of her brassieres. White or Pink. 39 to 56 bust.

98c, 1.65, 2.45 to 8.95

Not until you have worn a Lane Bryant Corset will you know corset comfort.

21-23 West 38th Street **Lane Bryant** Just West of Fifth Avenue

America's Largest Maker and Retailer of Slenderizing Fashions for Stout Women.

MEZZANINE FLOOR

Only Second in Importance
to British Museum's.

L. SCHIFF'S DONATION

Books Collected by Israel Solomon
of Great Value—Throw Light
on Jew in England.

With the addition of many valuable
books in recent months, the Jewish
Theological Seminary of America, at
11 West 123d Street, is now in pos-
session of one of the most notable and
valuable Hebrew collections in the
world. The library at present contains
1,500 printed books and pamphlets and
1,000 manuscripts. These figures do not
include the Israel Solomon collection,
consisting of some 1,500 books and pam-
phlets, which was presented to the semi-
nary by Mortimer L. Schiff and was
reported to be the best of its kind in
private hands. Its acquisition places
the seminary library probably second
to the British Museum in reference to
Anglo-Judaica. The 1,100 prints, which
constitute the most representative col-
lection of the kind known, add an en-
tirely new department to the library.

The Solomon library places at the dis-
posal of the student a wealth of ma-
terial not previously accessible in this
country and enables him to investigate
the history of the Jews in England
more thoroughly than was pos-
sible heretofore. The collection is re-
markable, moreover, not only for its
contents but also for the condition of
the books and pamphlets. Mr. Solom-
on took great pains to procure fine
copies and had them bound by some
of the best binders.

Anglo-Jewish history is represented
by a number of different angles by
the books just received. One can follow
the political developments from the
days of resettlement (about 1650)
through the Jew bill of 1753 until the
final emancipation in the middle of the
nineteenth century. Manasseh ben
Israel was the outstanding figure in the
struggle for the right of Jews to res-
ettle in England. Most of his works
are found in this collection in the origi-
nal as well as in translation. It has
the Portuguese Gratulacao to the Prince
of Orange on the occasion of his visit
to the Amsterdam Synagogue in 1674.
A booklet so rare that the former owner
inserted a remark that he knew of no other copy in England.

Identity of American Indians.
The Hope of Israel, in which the iden-
tity of the American Indians with the
tribes is suggested, is extant in two
Spanish issues of 1650, as well as in
Latin, English, Dutch and Hebrew
translations.

It has two original edi-
tions of the Humble Addresses sub-
mitted to Oliver Cromwell in 1655, and
several editions and translations of his
famous defense of Judaism against Vin-
centius Vincetorum (1656), as well as his
various theological works. Manasseh
ben Israel's proposal to Cromwell are
reproduced in a number of a contem-
porary newspaper, the Mercurius Pol-
iticus, and the proceedings of the White-
hall Conference called by Cromwell to
consider the matter are described by
Henry Jessey (1655). Of the various
opinions favoring and opposing res-
ettlement, the latter contains objections
and replies in his Short Remurrer are
particularly noteworthy, since the text
is quoted served for a long time as the
main source for the history of the Jews
in England of the pre-expulsion period.

A century later (1753), the collection
toward the emancipation of the Jews
was made. The Solomon collection con-
tains a number of books and pamphlets
dealing with this movement, as well as
with the various developments down to
the nineteenth century. Of about
eighty-five tracts discussing the Jew
bill of 1753, for example, the collection
has no less than fifty. The Solomon
collection has an equally
valuable body of literature dealing with
the later life of English Jewry. It has
some very rare ephemeral publications
about the movement originated by Sha-
betail Zebi and his prophetic, Nathan
Zabi. The sermon of David Nieto about
divine providence which caused the
charge of atheism to be brought
against him, and the decision of Naham
Zabi freeing him from these aspersions
are found here. His philosophical work,
"The Second Kuzari," is included in all
the different editions. His writings
against the imputation as well as his
later attacks upon Nehemiah Hayyun,
a follower of Shabbetail Zebi, are in-
cluded.

John Fox's Sermon on Conversion.
The well-known English tract in
the conversion of the Jew is manifested
in a series of tracts beginning with John
Fox's Sermon on the Conversion of a
Jew in England, and including the three
pamphlets written in connection with
the conversion of Judah Mink, the Har-
vard instructor of Hebrew, as well as a
reissue of Nathan's famous essay on
the Restoration of the Jews (London,
1840), which the anonymous editor in
his preface tries to utilize for mission-
ary purpose.

The humor of the internal quarrels
in the community is well represented
by the attacks of the printer, L. Alex-
ander, upon Chief Rabbi Solomon Her-
schel. Alexander issued a prayerbook
in parts, each of which had a special
paper cover. These covers were partly
used for advertisements, but were per-
tained to the printer's bitter per-
sonal attacks on the Chief Rabbi. The
collection contains a set of these covers
bound in a separate volume.

The latest taken in the Jews by their
Christian counterparts is evidenced by
the large number of pamphlets devoted
to them as well as by the plays in
which a Jew is the principal character,
such as Cumberland's "The Jew." All
these are found in the collection in
their original editions.

The Solomon collection is not
nearly limited to Anglo-Jewish history.
It contains the exceedingly rare books
"Thoroughgood and L'Estrange on the
Jewish Question," printed in London,
1706, and "The Jew," a collection
of essays on the Jews, published in
London, 1753. The collection
includes about seventy works in Judaeo-
Spanish, printed in London, 1706, and
which bring the Seminary's collection of
books up to 125.

While the books and pamphlets of the
Solomon collection readily fill in with
the various collections of the library,
the picture and the picture add an en-
tirely new department to the library.
Like the books, the pictures
are of the most valuable kind, and
in its various aspects. It includes
prints of all the prominent
Jewish rabbis of the 18th and 19th cen-
turies, as well as the most famous
Jewish scholars, such as Mont-
faucon, the Rosh, and the Mahar-
sham, whose portraits, actors and
musicians are also largely represented.

Not Limited to England.
The collection is by no means limited
to England. It contains a great many
portraits of French, German and Dutch
Jews. It has some odd maps of Pale-
stine and a very curious collection of
about 370 caricatures. The latter con-
tain features of Jewish life, as well as
as well as on the Continent. Those
dealing with Lord George Gordon, the
famous leader of the Jews, who is
well known to the readers of Dickens's
"Fanny Hill," as well as those con-
cerning the Jew-bill of 1753, have been
described in articles published by
Mr. Solomon. There are also some
caricatures of Disraeli, Bismarck and some
of the leading English financiers.

Besides the Solomon collection there
are many other noteworthy acquisitions
to the Seminary's library. The collec-
tion of Manasseh ben Israel has been con-
served.

presented by Mrs. Henrietta Schiff from
the library of her father, The J. F.
Morgan library donated four volumes
of its publications. Purchase includes
a series of important historical docu-
ments, such as the renewal of a privi-
lege granted by the German Emperor
Charles V. in 1550, to the Duke of
Wurtemberg not to admit any Jew;
one of them is which the Duke Fred-
eric of Wurtemberg grants privileges
to a Jewish parchment association to
settle in Neudorf on the Wirttem-
berg frontier in order to further the
commerce of the country and lower the
price of merchandise.

Several hundred items dealing with
the part of the Jews in the World
War were acquired. Through the Jew-
ish Welfare Board the library was en-
abled to make a collection of publica-
tions referring to American Jews in the
war. By purchase from a Berlin book-
seller the library acquired publications
issued in Germany and Austria for the
armies, including many items of single
leaves and small pamphlets published
by the headquarters of the various
armies. Such a collection would hardly
be possible to duplicate.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 12.—Funds of
all fire insurance companies involved in
the billion-dollar anti-trust suit brought
by the Revenue Agent of Mississippi
were today placed in receivership by
Chancellor V. J. Stricker in Hinds
County Chancery Court.

The court named Oscar B. Taylor,
Frank T. Scott and Chalmers Alexander
receivers and directed them to take
charge also of all funds hereafter col-
lected by the insurance companies cov-
ering unearned premiums and collected
from time to time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Medical
jurisprudence has outdone Solomon's re-
solved test to establish the parentage
of a child.

Recently Mrs. Rose Vittori brought an
action to compel her former husband,
Paul Vittori, to pay for the maintenance
of her child. Vittori denied that he was
its father. Counsel agreed in court to
subject the disputed matter to science,
in the form of a blood test of Vittori
and of the child, and Judge Thomas F.
Graham announced that he would abide
by the decision.

Dr. Albert Abram, named to make the
test, today announced that his investi-
gation determined absolutely that Vit-
tori was the father of the child.

"I consider this one of the biggest
things established by medical science in
years," Judge Graham said, and added
that the case constituted an important
legal precedent.

There was a report in circulation yes-
terday that Archbishop Hayes would
also be made a Cardinal at the coming
Consistory, but no information to that
effect had been received by the Church
officials in this city.

ROME, Feb. 12.—Archbishop Dou-
glerty is expected to arrive in Rome at
the beginning of March. He will be the
guest of the American College, in order
to receive there ceremonial visits and
congratulations on his elevation to the
Cardinate from the chief officials of
the papal and civil courts, high prelates
and other friends and admirers.

"Bedell extends the
courtesy and con-
venience of a thirty-day
change account to those
with established credit."

Bedell

West Thirty-Fourth Street—New York

BROOKLYN—Fulton Near Hoyt. (Sale at All Three Stores). NEWARK—Broad and West Park

PARIS—27 Rue d'Enghien
LONDON—217 Piccadilly West
AMERICA—Coast to Coast

Tomorrow—A Most Extraordinary

Sale of Spring Silk Dresses

Street & Afternoon Models
In Latest Style-Ideas
Underprice at—

25

Tricotines—Taffetas
Canton Crepes

Duplicating the frocks now "lionized" on Fifth
Avenue at extravagant prices! The charm and
naivete of youth expressed in delightful new
innovations.

Hardly two alike—endless in variety. The Crepes
drape themselves into slender straight lines, with
swathing girdles, artistically beaded. The crisp
Taffetas flare in perky side-bouffancies with
snug basques, full tunics and flowered trim-
mings.

NAVY—BROWNS—GRAYS

Further Reductions!

Fur Collar Wraps

Heretofore \$45 to \$70

\$35

Luxurious coats and wraps of rich character and grace,
of warm, elegant fabrics. Enveloping or smart straight-
line silhouettes. Collars of Australian Opossum, Ring-
tail Opossum, French Sealine and Taupe Nutria. Silk
lined and interlined. The values are most extraordinary!

Bolivias, Wool Velours, Suedenes,
Frost Glows, Silvertones, Tinsel-
tones and Suede Velours. Includ-
ing Silk Plushes—Worth up to \$85.

Special Values!

Spring's Jaunty Suit Modes

Exclusive New Styles
Custom-Tailored

\$35

Tailored with unusual care and precision
throughout. Plain costume and sport types
of Tricotines, Serges and Poiret Twills.
Fitted sleeves and shoulders, notch collars,
silk lined.



This
Dress
\$25



This
Dress
\$25



\$35



\$35

SKIRT SALE \$10.98

New arrivals of rare beau-
ty and grace! Full models
in slender silhouettes,
handsomely button
trimmed, in plain or elab-
orated effects. Smart
plaids, checks and stripes
and lustrous Tan, Gray.



\$35



\$35



DE PINNA

We announce, beginning to-morrow,
a complete showing of our importations
and exclusive productions for Spring and
Summer in apparel and the accessories of
dress for

BOYS, GIRLS, YOUNG LADIES
and
YOUNG MEN

Though made of the finest and most
durable imported fabrics with which our
productions have always been identified
the prices are much lower than have pre-
vailed for a number of years.

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Vantine's

THE ORIENTAL STORE

Fifth Avenue and 39th Street

Sale! Oriental Silks at 1/2 Regular Prices

WE have effected reductions of exactly one
half on three of our most beautiful dress
silks. Vantine's Silks have long been known
for their unique weaves and rich coloring, and
always offered at moderate prices, they now represent
an unusual opportunity for saving.

Canton Silk, a lustrous irregular
weave particularly effective when
made up into a dress or blouse; in
white, cerise, old blue, light blue,
pink, orange, green, gray and natural
color, 34 inches wide

Regularly \$3.00 yd.
Reduced to \$1.50 yd.

Oriental figured Crepe in white,
black, peacock blue, brown, sand,
plum, and a rich crepe, suitable for
dinner or evening wear, and a
superlative value, 42 inches wide.

Regularly \$6.50 yd.
Reduced to \$3.25 yd.

Nami Crepe, an attractive, roughly woven Oriental
silk in a number of good shades. We suggest this
for sport wear. 38 inches wide.

Regularly \$6.00 yd.
Reduced to \$3.00 yd.

Second Floor

Men's Oriental Silk CRAVATS Also Reduced!

We have a comprehensive collection
of printed and woven Cravats in a number
of Oriental designs and colors, the
type you can safely buy for a man
with the knowledge that it will please.

Regularly \$1.25
Reduced to \$1.25

We have also reduced handsome
Oble and other Broadened Cravats.
These are carefully tailored of rich
head silks, but are limited as to
quantity. For that reason we advise
early buying.

Regularly \$4.00
Reduced to \$2.00

Main Floor
No Outside

Tax 3c
No Reducings

W. T. Payne's Cocker Spaniel Wins Dogdom's Premier Honor at Garden Exhibition.

JUDGES UNABLE TO AGREE

And Referee Gives Final Decision After Ten-Minute Test of Two Leaders.

PEKINGESE IS IN RESERVE

Phantom of Ashcroft Placed Second Old English Sheepdog Best Team at Westminster Kennel.

Chosen from among twenty-one dogs that represented the best in their respective breeds, Midkiff Seductive, a Cocker Spaniel, which was owned by W. T. Payne of Kingston, Pa., was elevated to the pinnacle of dogdom yesterday at the annual exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club in Madison Square Garden. His dog was judged best in the show at the end of one of the closest contests that have been held in years, and finally was placed above the veteran Pekingese champion, Phantom of Ashcroft, owned by Elbridge Gerry Snow Jr. It was the first time in the history of the show that the premier honors had been won by a cocker spaniel.

So close was the contest that after the dogs had been in the ring for nearly an hour the two judges, Charles Hooton and Norman K. Swire, could not agree on a verdict. Hooton held out for the Pekingese, while Swire favored the cocker spaniel. It was necessary to call upon Dr. John E. DeMund, the referee, to give the final decision. He put the two dogs through a series of tests for fully ten minutes and then decided for Midkiff Seductive.

The verdict appeared to meet with the general approval of the several thousand spectators and fanciers who had crowded into the Garden and filled every bit of vantage space. There were rounds of applause for the winner as Mr. Payne gathered her up in his arms and made his way out of the ring with the much sought prize in his possession.

Verdict Surprised Fanciers. Yet that this triumph should come to a cocker spaniel was a distinct surprise to the great crowd of dog fanciers at least. It was not the several rounds of applause for the winner as Mr. Payne gathered her up in his arms and made his way out of the ring with the much sought prize in his possession.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Scotland defeated Wales, 2 to 1, in the international cup game today. In the Rugby Union international game England defeated Ireland, 10 to 3. The following results followed today's games: Scotland 10, Wales 3; Ireland 10, England 3; Wales 10, Scotland 3; Ireland 10, England 3.

First Division—Barnsley 1, Aston Villa 1; Bradford 2, Middlesbrough 0; Burnley 1, Chelsea 1; West Brom. Albion 1, Liverpool 1; Cardiff City 1, Manchester 1; Newcastle 1, Huddersfield 1; Oldham Athletic 1, Arsenal 1; Tottenham 2, Bolton 1; Tottenham 1, Blackburn 1; Tottenham 1, Manchester 1.

Second Division—Cardiff City 2, Barnsley 1; Bristol City 1, Fulham 1; West Ham United 1, Chelsea 1; West Brom. Albion 1, Liverpool 1; Cardiff City 1, Manchester 1; Newcastle 1, Huddersfield 1; Oldham Athletic 1, Arsenal 1; Tottenham 2, Bolton 1; Tottenham 1, Blackburn 1; Tottenham 1, Manchester 1.

Third Division—Cardiff City 2, Barnsley 1; Bristol City 1, Fulham 1; West Ham United 1, Chelsea 1; West Brom. Albion 1, Liverpool 1; Cardiff City 1, Manchester 1; Newcastle 1, Huddersfield 1; Oldham Athletic 1, Arsenal 1; Tottenham 2, Bolton 1; Tottenham 1, Blackburn 1; Tottenham 1, Manchester 1.

National Honors Go to Harvard Star After Brilliant Struggle at Yale Club.

STRAIN TELLS ON GOULD

Columbia Veteran Not Physically Equal to Fast Pace, But Succumbs Only in Final Strokes.

In a match that for the speed and excitement of play furnished a fitting climax to the national squash tennis tournament, Fillmore Van S. Hyde of Harvard Club won the national championship from Jay Gould, Columbia Club, yesterday afternoon, in the final round on the Yale Club courts. This was Hyde's second winning of the title, which he held also in 1918. His defeat of the man who has long held the national open and amateur honors in court tennis and who has also reached the top in racquet was accomplished by only the slightest superiority of court tactics and by only the smallest advantage in striking.

Curiously enough, the leader, frazzled by Harvard man triumphed in the last analysis by displaying the greater powers of physical endurance. The scores of the match were 10-5, 10-15, 10-15, 10-15. The first two games went to Hyde as decisively as the last. Both men were relying upon fast, low, around-the-court shots. But Hyde is the master of the Columbia style, and he was able to play a more varied game than Gould. He was able to play a more varied game than Gould.

When the judges finally could not agree on a verdict, the referee, Dr. DeMund, had both dogs sent around the ring again today. In the Rugby Union international game England defeated Ireland, 10 to 3. The following results followed today's games: Scotland 10, Wales 3; Ireland 10, England 3; Wales 10, Scotland 3; Ireland 10, England 3.

First Division—Barnsley 1, Aston Villa 1; Bradford 2, Middlesbrough 0; Burnley 1, Chelsea 1; West Brom. Albion 1, Liverpool 1; Cardiff City 1, Manchester 1; Newcastle 1, Huddersfield 1; Oldham Athletic 1, Arsenal 1; Tottenham 2, Bolton 1; Tottenham 1, Blackburn 1; Tottenham 1, Manchester 1.

Second Division—Cardiff City 2, Barnsley 1; Bristol City 1, Fulham 1; West Ham United 1, Chelsea 1; West Brom. Albion 1, Liverpool 1; Cardiff City 1, Manchester 1; Newcastle 1, Huddersfield 1; Oldham Athletic 1, Arsenal 1; Tottenham 2, Bolton 1; Tottenham 1, Blackburn 1; Tottenham 1, Manchester 1.

Third Division—Cardiff City 2, Barnsley 1; Bristol City 1, Fulham 1; West Ham United 1, Chelsea 1; West Brom. Albion 1, Liverpool 1; Cardiff City 1, Manchester 1; Newcastle 1, Huddersfield 1; Oldham Athletic 1, Arsenal 1; Tottenham 2, Bolton 1; Tottenham 1, Blackburn 1; Tottenham 1, Manchester 1.

Fourth Division—Cardiff City 2, Barnsley 1; Bristol City 1, Fulham 1; West Ham United 1, Chelsea 1; West Brom. Albion 1, Liverpool 1; Cardiff City 1, Manchester 1; Newcastle 1, Huddersfield 1; Oldham Athletic 1, Arsenal 1; Tottenham 2, Bolton 1; Tottenham 1, Blackburn 1; Tottenham 1, Manchester 1.

Women's National Championship Is Advanced From September to Week of Aug. 15.

Advancement of the date for holding the women's national lawn tennis championship at Forest Hills is the principal change announced on the list of amendments to the schedule committee after discussion with officers of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

The dates agreed upon follow: The women's national lawn tennis championship at Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 15-20. The women's national lawn tennis championship at Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 15-20. The women's national lawn tennis championship at Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 15-20.

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MAILS

Ships.	
DUE TOMORROW.	
From	Sailed.
Boston	Jan. 12
N. York	Jan. 12
St. Nazaire	Jan. 12
Cadiz	Jan. 12
DUE TUESDAY.	
Havre	Feb. 6
Cadiz	Feb. 7
Gibraltar	Feb. 8
Havana	Feb. 19
Batavia	Feb. 19
Christiana	Feb. 3
DUE WEDNESDAY.	
Tyne	Feb. 3
Naples	Feb. 3
Arcila	Feb. 13

Marrying Mail	
American Mail For	
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Latin, Eastern (Germany) and	
Socially addressed,	
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Florida,	
Germany, Holland,	
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W. West Asia,	
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St. Louis,	
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Empress of Japan	Feb. 13
Makura	Feb. 23
Ventura	Feb. 26

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Seattle on Feb. 11, and San
1919

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announcement by the Post Office
is that it assumes under the
Article 2 of the Universal Postal
Convention with the loss of postal
service days 15, 1920, and
in connection with registered

718

Orders and Assignments.

1919

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11. J. J. to Sancti 400
 Infantry. 475
 12. W. is retired. 475
 13. A. to 6th. Camp. 475
 14. G. R. Jr. to 1st. Camp. 475

MAJ. J. C. M. Ord. Dept. to Regt.
Lt. L. A. C. A. C. to Regt.
R. retired to Civil to Regt.
Art. Magazine, Paris, France

Naval Orders.

To The New York Times
1908, Feb. 11. Bureau of

Comdr. H. to the Henderson, as
Comdr. E. H. to the Marlin;
when commissioned.
Comdr. C. H. to Nav. Prov.
Indian Head.
Comdr. T. D. Shaw, Id.

T. M., to Receiving	178
T. H., to the Bushnell	179
D., to the Lebanon	180
H., to 11th N.Y. Dist.	181
Civil Service	182

tion has been ordered for officers. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age. The subjects and weight of examination will be: Experience, 50%; Citizenship, 1. There are two vacancies in the Correction Department of

Union announces an examination for chart engraver. Says it is for vacancies in the Coast and Survey, Washington, D. C., and says. As the commission has had securing sufficient persons for qualified persons are urged to

... on general education, 59;
... and teachers of work,
... who have had at least an
... school or equivalent
... be considered, as the ap-
... continues his education
... during his apprenticeship
... will be given credit for

...service engraving, university
...school instruction, or
...positions that give training
...to today's technicians and
...precursors of tomorrow's
...personnel who are serving
...or is undergoing training
...engraver may enter the

1970-1971

Store
Hours
9 to 5:30

Hurt Books at Little Prices!
Books of poetry, travel, fiction—for the kiddie or the grown-up—all kinds at lowest prices—a little damaged but with contents unimpaired!
GIMBELS BOOK SHOP—Now on the Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
32nd STREET—BROADWAY—33rd STREET NEW YORK CITY

Gimbels Hard Water Soap
Sale Prices: 75c a Dozen Cakes
A pure, non-irritant soap which lathers freely in hard or soft water. An economy to buy your year's supply at the annual February sale.
GIMBELS TOILET ARTICLES SHOP—Main Floor

For Other
Gimbel News
See Sections
2 and 6



N.-E.-W
Easter Suits
—For the Tailored Woman
\$29.75 to \$195

A wonderful profusion of styles. They charm. They compel. You'll have no trouble finding your particular model, your favorite color, every newest fabric, at the price-you-want-to-pay. And Easter is approaching!

There are strictly smart tailored suits. Box suits. New blouse effects (model pictured). Straight line coats. Belted. The new flare for lighter figures. Sport suits, ideal for Southern wear now and Northern wear later.

Sizes 34 to 52½. Such lovely colors!
Wren Tan Grouse Rookie
Artistic combination of green and tan and, of course, black and always-in-good-taste Navy.
WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP—Third Floor.



N.-E.-W
Steel Beads on a Misses' Suit
\$65

In the spring even a tailor-made must be frivolous—says Paris. And so, the lines are as slim as a flower stalk, one uses an intricate steel bead and silken embroidery ornament—comme ça. The lining—a heavenly bit of color—the fabric—a marvelous tricotine.

Hand-bound and belted tricotine suits and cleverly cable-stitched tricotine suits are most distinguished looking for so humble a price-tag as \$65.75.

GIMBELS MISSES' OWN SHOP—Third Floor.

10,000 Yards of Black Silks Go On Sale Tomorrow
At Important Reductions From Already Lowered Prices

Black Satin Charmeuse In rich heavy quality, 40 inches wide. \$3.45	Black Satin Charmeuse An excellent quality in soft, lustrous finish, 40 inches wide. \$2.45	Black Crepes de Chine An exceptional value, 39 inches wide. \$1.25	Black Dress Satins In a good quality and weight, 35 inches wide. \$1.55
Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta An extraordinary value; in fact, not far from half price; 35 inches wide. \$2.90	Black Dress Satins A heavy quality in lustrous finish—a very special price; 36 inches wide. \$2.25	Black Satin Meteor A good quality and weight, at far less than the regular price. 40 inches wide. \$2.80	

GIMBELS SILK SHOP—Second Floor.

SALE : Spangle Applique Chiffon Cloth Flouncing
95c yd.

3000 Yards : Less Than Half Price
Less than cost of landing—LESS THAN HALF PRICE—this exquisitely colorful and superlatively smart flouncing—the fruit of an extraordinary value purchase from a famous maker of costumes.
40 Inches Wide; This Season's Importation; Black Spangles on Black; Black Spangles on Navy; Gold Spangles on Bisque; Opalescent Spangles on White; Black Spangles on White. Beautiful!
GIMBELS LACE SHOPS—Main Floor and Subway Balcony.

WARDROBE TRUNKS
At Close to Cost Prices

\$25.00 High Grade Steamer Wardrobe Trunks An excellent quality fibre trunk of three ply veneer construction, delightfully convenient for the steamer or short trip.	\$35.50 Full Sized Wardrobe Trunks A fibre covered trunk of three ply veneer construction; cold rolled steel hardware; 12 drawers; 5 drawers; laundry and shoe bag.	\$45.00 Bulge Topped Wardrobe Trunks A full sized 46 inch wardrobe of the best grade fibre construction; 12 drawers; 5 large drawers; shoe pockets and laundry bag.
---	--	--

GIMBELS TRUNK SHOP—Fifth Floor.

Final Clearance of Furs
Every Fur Item in the House Reduced

Now is the time to take advantage of these lowest of prices!
Now is the time to purchase these highest of Values!

Just a few days left, for every piece MUST go!

Hudson Seal Coat, 36 inch, squirrel collar - Now \$245	Natural Mink Long Wrap of graceful lines, selected pelts, - Now \$1150
Hudson Seal Coat, ¾, skunk trimmed - Now \$285	Persian Lamb Coat, ¾, skunk collar - Now \$375
Hudson Seal Wrap, 40 inch, skunk trimmed - Now \$279	Mole skin Coat, 32 inch, large collar - Now \$169
Hudson Seal Wrap, 48 inch, fine skins - Now \$355	Mole skin Wrap, 40 inch, Now \$275
Grey Squirrel Coat, ¾, deep cape collar - Now \$345	Mole skin Dolman, 48 inch, - Now \$355
Grey Squirrel Wrap, 48 inch, fine skins - Now \$495	Black Pony Coat, three-quarter length - Now \$79
Natural Mink Sports Coat, - Now \$325	French Seal Coat, ¾, beaver or skunk trimmed - Now \$145
Natural Mink three-quarter Coat, - Now \$645	French Seal Long Dolman, - Now \$145

Small Items Greatly Reduced

Fox Choker Scarfs - \$18.50	Hudson Seal Muffs - \$15.00
Stone Marten Scarfs - \$29.00	Squirrel Muffs - \$35.00
Baum Marten Scarfs - \$39.00	Mink Scarfs, 2 skins - \$29.00
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, \$39.00	Grey Squirrel Collars - \$49.00
Brown and Taupe Fox, Lined Scarfs - \$35.00	Australian Opossum Collars, \$27.50

"Gimbels—Furriers Since 1842"

GIMBELS FUR SALON—Third Floor

S-A-L-E
50 Inch Drapery Velours
Special Purchase : 5000 Yards of Standard Quality
\$1.98

He who runs may read the wonder of this purchase—the value in this sale—And so we pass it on to you without comment—except that it is the very same quality of a week or so ago's sensational selling.

Light Blue : Dark Blue : Rose : Green
Tan : Mulberry : Brown : Terra Cotta : Maroon

Velour Portieres Made to Order In any color combination; reversible; hand-sewn; weighted corners. 7 ft. 6 ins. long. Full width. The offer for this sale only. \$25	Velour Window Hangings Made to Order 1 pair curtains; 1 valance. Curtains, 24 ins. wide x 6 ft. 9 ins. long. Curtain and valance ready to hang. \$7.50
---	--

1200 Water-Color Opaque Window Shades : 58c Each

White, ecru, green; packed in unit wrappers with necessary fixtures. 36x72 inches in size. PERFECT.

A Special Purchase of 250 Pairs of Net Curtains Slashed in Price

Plain, hemmed finish; 36"x21½" yards long. Natural color only. **\$1.55 Pr.**

GIMBELS UPHOLSTERY SHOP—Sixth Floor.

\$30,000 Worth of Armstrong Linoleum in a Great Sale : To Go For \$20,000

SOME OF THE ROLLS SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT

Truly extraordinary, this purchase. Because the goods were slightly imperfect in some cases, the Armstrong Cork Co. of Lancaster, Pa., gave us the benefit of much lower prices—and we passed them on to you.

Armstrong Linoleum comes in dainty blue, rose, gray and sand—truly lovely colors that would brighten any room. It's so easy to clean and so economical that it's truly a boon to the housewife. It's flexible and durable, too.

This particular offering includes a wide selection of patterns and colors—in both Inlaid and Printed Cork Linoleums, including a number of the new carpet patterns suitable for any room in the house.

5,000 sq. yds. Inlaid Linoleum in tile and carpet patterns \$1.25 sq. yd.	3,000 sq. yds. Heavy Inlaid Linoleum, including some of the popular Granite Linoleum. \$1.50 sq. yd.	2,000 sq. yds. Heavy Printed Linoleum. 95c sq. yd.	2,000 sq. yds. Printed Cork Linoleum. 85c sq. yd.
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GIMBELS RUG AND CARPET SHOP—Sixth Floor

Gimbel February Furniture Sale Undersells the Town:—
Its Prices Based on Estimated Market Drops
See Today's World and American

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways



N.-E.-W
Women's Frocks
In Anticipation of Easter

Exquisite shimmering loveliness! Frocks for every figure—suitable for every occasion—in all desirable shades. Thousands of them—all well-made—all appropriately priced.

\$19.75 to \$199.50

Some new style notes:
—five scalloped side ruffles.
—embroidered buds of silk and wool, entwined with tinsel thread.
—side panels with hand-painted motifs in Indian colors outlined with beads—lined with Georgette.
—all-over embroidery of silk braids entwined with tinsel, in color combinations (model pictured).
—Syrian ribbon trimming.

The materials: Taffeta, Canton Crepe, Crepe Satin, Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Pique Tulle, Tricotine and Sergé. All sizes.

GIMBELS WOMEN'S DRESS SHOP—Third Floor.

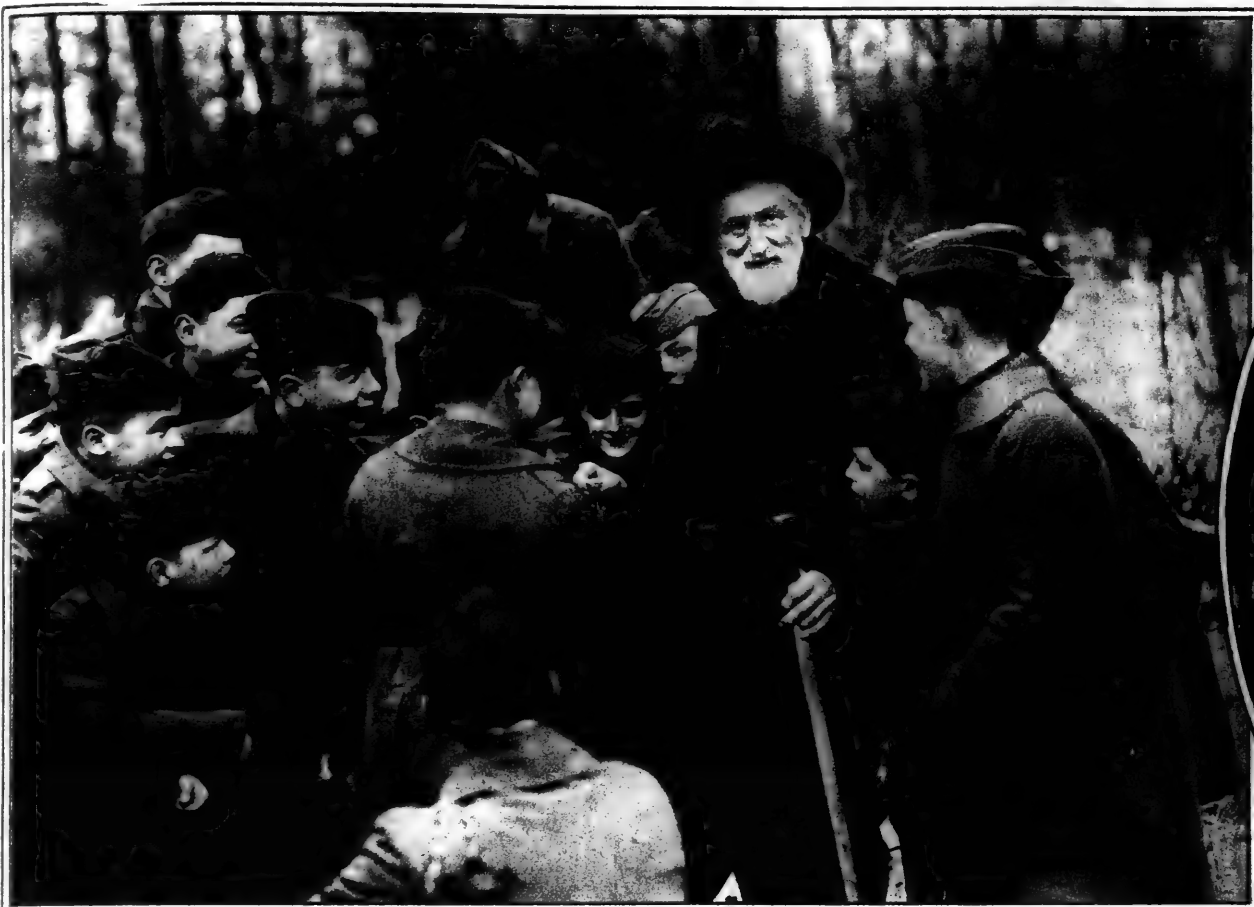


N.-E.-W
The Sunburst Cape or Duvetyn
\$79.50

Silk Duvetyn—soft-as-a-kitten's-ear with its sun-ray insets of satin, tasseled fastenings—lining of grey crepe de chine. Whether black, blue or oyster grey—What a ravishing wrap for milady!

Kamela Cloth—Camelers Cloth—Calval de Cygne—the exquisite new wrap, faience. Silver-plaie grey—aquamarine—Florentine red—the exquisite new wrap colors—and the new wrap styles—ah, but you must come and see! \$85 and higher.

GIMBELS WOMEN'S WRAP SHOP—Third Floor



"BILL" SEWALL, "YOUNGEST" INHABITANT OF ISLAND FALLS, MAINE,
He Was the Late Colonel Roosevelt's Instructor in Outdoor Life, Manager of the Colonel's Far West Ranch, and the "Original Roosevelt"
Sewall Is Here Instructing the Academy Cadets
in the Compass in Finding Their Way in Trackless

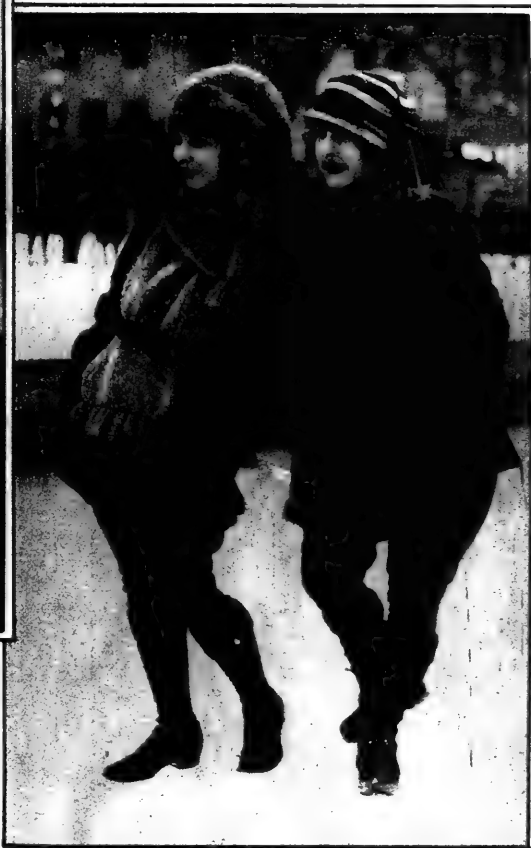
"BILL" SEWALL,
Who Might Be Mistaken for "Uncle Sam," and the Smallest
Cadet of the Roosevelt Military Academy, Examining the
Largest Chip Which Responded to Mr. Sewall's Axe While
Demonstrating the True Woodsman's Way of Felling a Tree.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS VIRGINIA
GUNTHER
of New York Exer-
cising on the Broad
Sands of Palm Beach
Before Her Morning Dip.
(© Underwood & Un-
derwood.)



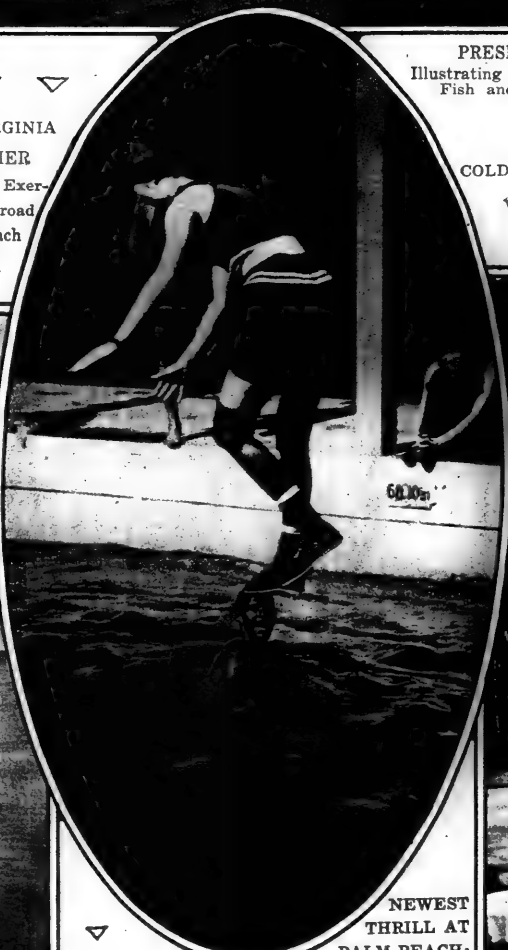
PRESIDENT-ELECT WARREN G. HARDING.
Illustrating a Yarn of Deep-Sea Sport With His Catch of Sail
Fish and Other Denizens of the Deep Caught by Him
Twenty-five Miles Off Miami, Fla.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



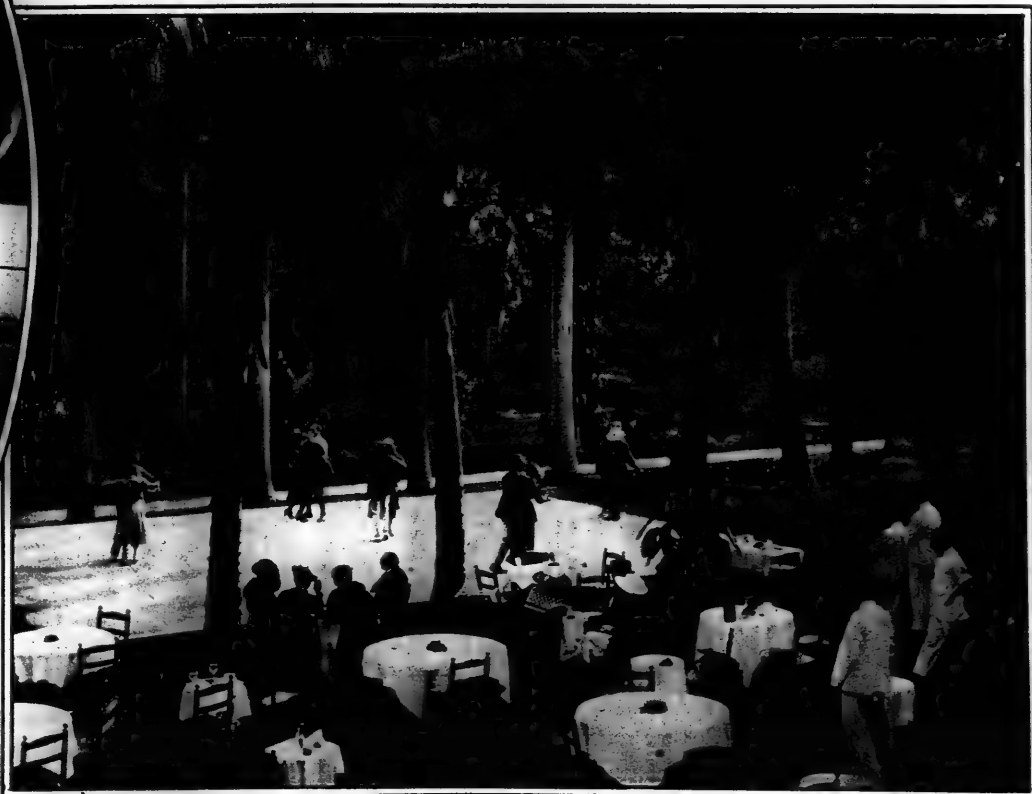
COLD? NOT A BIT: MISSES DOROTHY DE VARNEY
AND ELINOR ANDREWS
Viewing the Saranac Lake Ice Carnival From the
Side Lines in Sub-Zero Weather.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE TRANQUIL PLEASURES OF THE VENETIAN GONDOLA
Along the Palm-Bordered Lagoons at Miami Beach, Enjoyed in This Instance
by Miss Beatrice Hopkins of Brooklyn, and C. D. Lancaster of Chicago.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



NEWEST
THRILL AT
PALM BEACH:
MISS ROSLYN KENDALL
of Louisville, Ky., Mid-Air From the Spring-
board to a Floating Mattress, a Dry Dive in the
Start and a Wet Spill in the Finish.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



STILL ON UNCLE SAM'S BROAD ACRES: ON WITH THE AFTERNOON TEA DANCE IN THE ROYAL PALM
GARDENS AT MIAMI
(Times Wide World Photos.)



BABE RUTH,
SUPREME
HORSE-HIDE
"SWATTER" OF
THE WORLD.
Now on a Hunting Vac-
ation at Dover Hall Camp,
Georgia, Pumping New
Power Into His
Biceps for the
100th Home
Run in the
Coming
Season.

GEORGE
STALL-
INGS,
Former
Manager
of the
Boston
Nationals,
Taking It Easy.
After a Day of
Perfect Sport With
Gun and Dogs at the
Dover Hall Camp,
Georgia.

(Photos © Kaplan Photo
Service.)



ETHEL LEVY,
in Private Life
Mrs. Claude
Graham
White
and the
Former
Wife of
George M.
Cohan,
Now on
Her First
Visit to the
United
States in
Several
Years.
(Central
News
Service.)



MRS.
CYRIL
MAUDE,
Wife of the Actor, Who Has Returned to
the Footlights in "The Betrothal," at the
Gaiety Theatre, London, Under Her Stage
Name of Winifred Emery.
(Central News Service.)

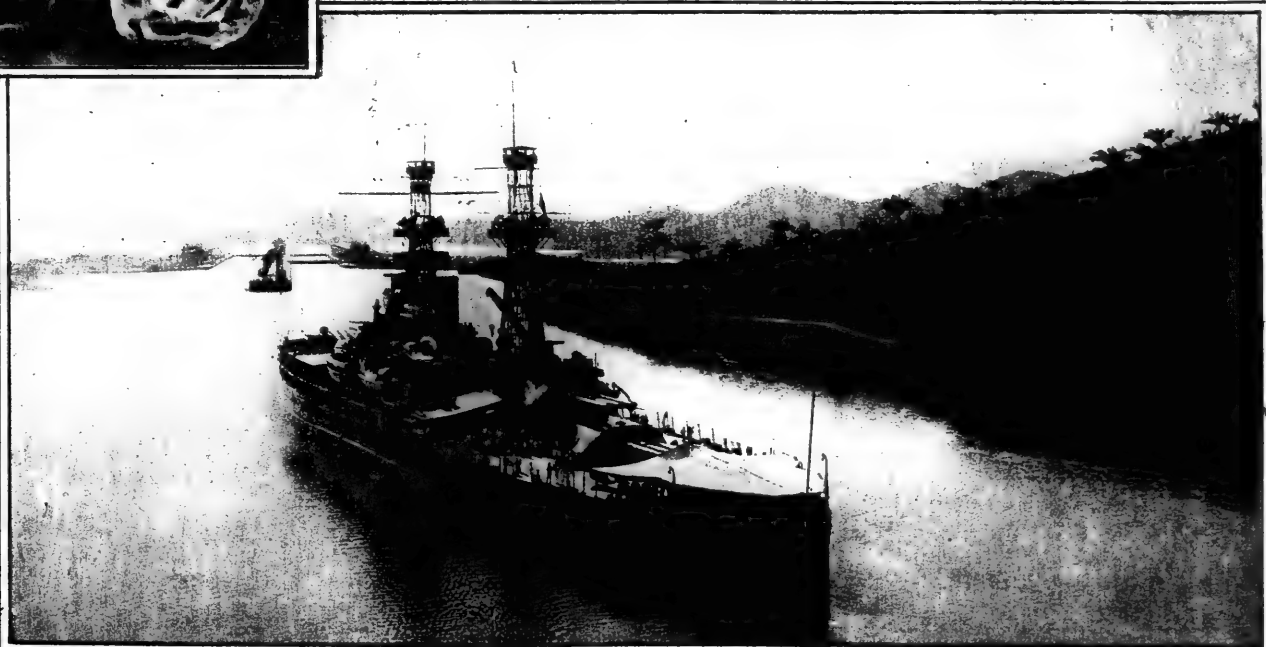


MISS ELSIE
BICKAR AS
RUTH
in the Presen-
tation of
"Veronica's
Veil," Ameri-
ca's Passion
Play, in St.
Joseph's Audi-
torium, West
Hoboken, N. J.
(From Times
Wide World
Photos.)



Now Exiles, Holding Their First Convention to Devise Means to Wrest Their Country From the Bolshevik
Stranglehold.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

RUSSIA'S
FAITHFUL
GATHERED
IN PARIS TO
REDEEM
THEIR
FATHER-
LAND:
MEMBERS
OF THE OLD
DUMA.



THE U. S. DREADNOUGHT PENNSYLVANIA AP-
PROACHING THE PEDRO MIGUEL LOCKS IN
THE PANAMA CANAL
on Its Passage Westward at the Head of the Atlantic Fleet for
the Union With the Pacific Squadrons, the Combined
Fleets Now Visiting the South American Ports on the
Pacific Coast.
(© A. L. Bauer,
From Times
Wide World
Photos.)



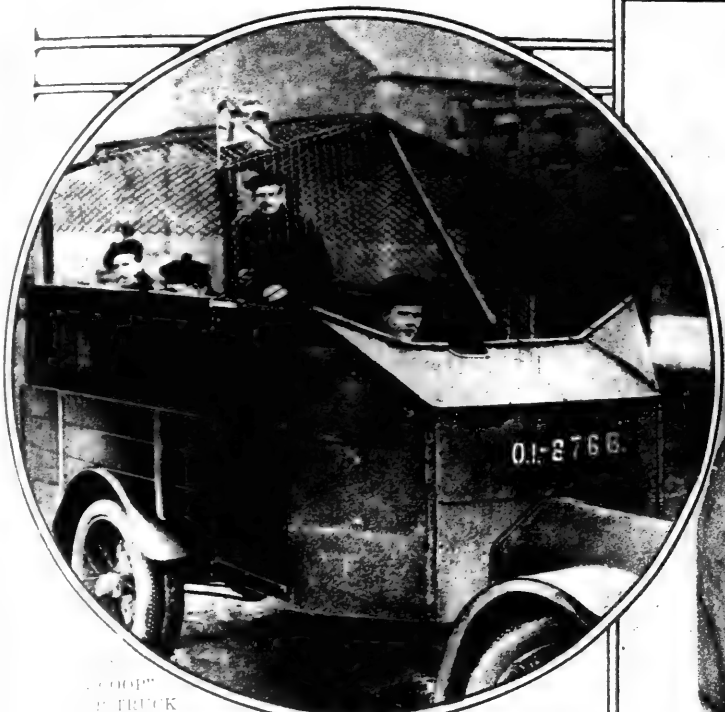
ARTURO TOSCANINI,
Long Musical Director at the Metropolitan Opera House, and Now
Occupying the Same Post at La Scala, Milan, With Whose Or-
chestra He Is Now on a Concert Tour of the United States.
From a Portrait Bust of Onorio Ruotolo.
(© Keystone View Co.)



THE
MOST
BEAUTIFUL
WHITE HOUSE PICKET: MISS PAULINE FLOYD
Receiving From Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Member of the
Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party, the
Pin Which Goes With the Verdict of Pulchritude and Good
Service in the Cause of Suffrage. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE BEGINNING OF A PERFECT DAY: SPORTING WRITERS AND BASEBALL MEN OF NOTE OFF FOR A MORN-
ING HUNT IN THE GAME PRESERVES SURROUNDING THE DOVER HALL CLUB, GEORGIA.
In the Group, Forming the Background for the One Babe Ruth, Crowned "Home Run" King of Baseball, Albeit Seated on a
Modest Throne, Are, Left to Right: Miller Huggins, George Stallings, Jeff Pfeiffer, "Uncle Robbie" of Brooklyn, George Daly,
Lester S. Cobb, Colonel Connelley and Bill Macbeth.



ARMORED CAR
The British
armored car is placed in Ireland as a protection against Sinn Fein. The sides of the car are made of highly tempered steel impervious to pistol bullets, and the heavy steel wire netting shelters the men from hand grenades and light bombs.
(Central News Service.)



Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., described by her husband in a recent address as the "Best Wife in the World," chatting with Ting Ju-ling, a member of the Chinese Silk Mission now visiting New York.
(© Paul Thompson.)

FOR MRS. HARDING'S INAUGURAL WARDROBE: A TEA GOWN OF MAUVE CHIFFON.

With Gold Lace and Green Tassels in Front, Silver and Mauve Sash About the Waist, and Black and Green Lace at the Back, Among the Costumes Purchased by Mrs. Harding in New York for the Ceremonies of March 4.
(Courtesy, J. P. Co. Photo, Times Wide World Photos.)

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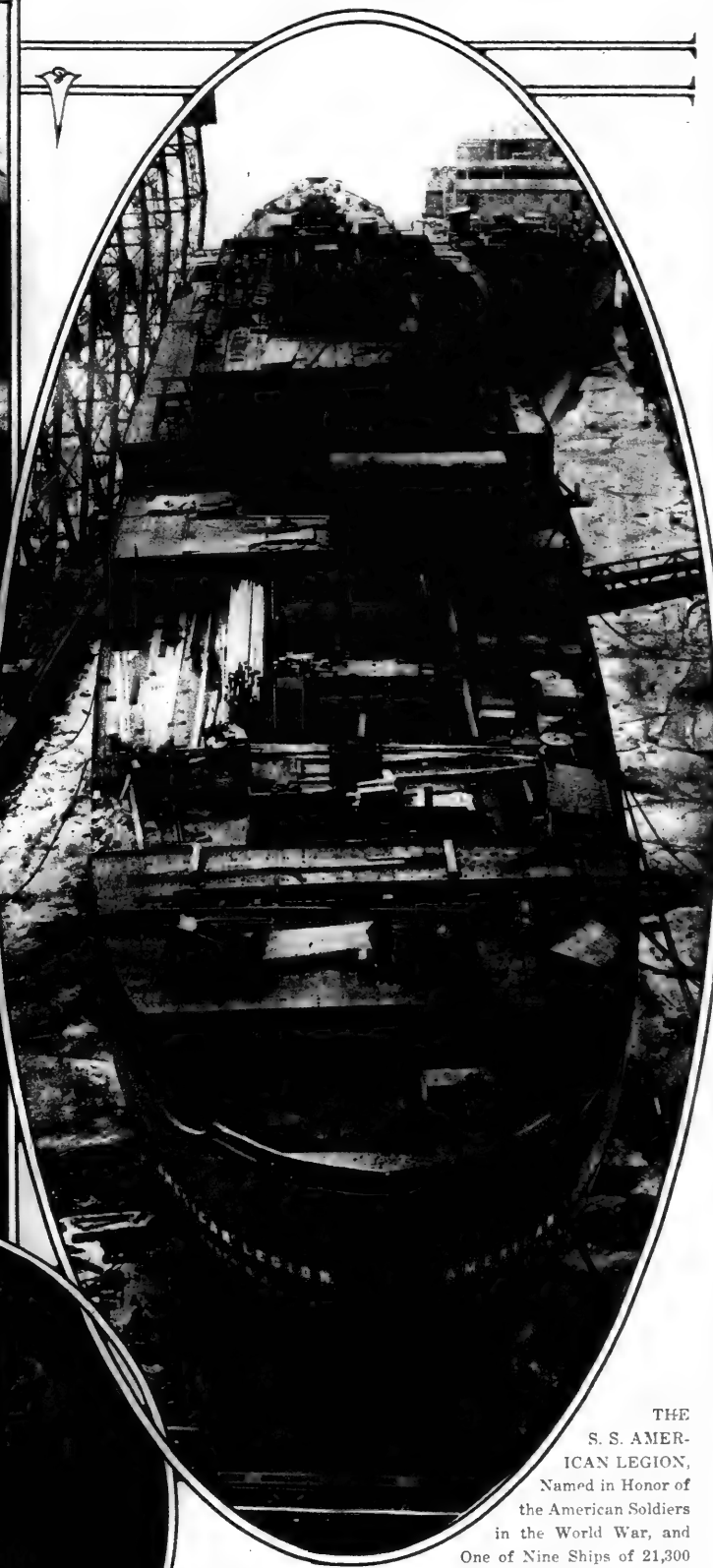
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(© Paul Thompson.)



THE S. S. AMERICAN LEGION.
Named in honor of the American soldiers in the World War, and one of nine ships of 21,300 tons' displacement being built for the United States Government at the Camden plant of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, receiving her outfitting in one of the plant's wet docks.
(© New York Shipbuilding Corporation.)



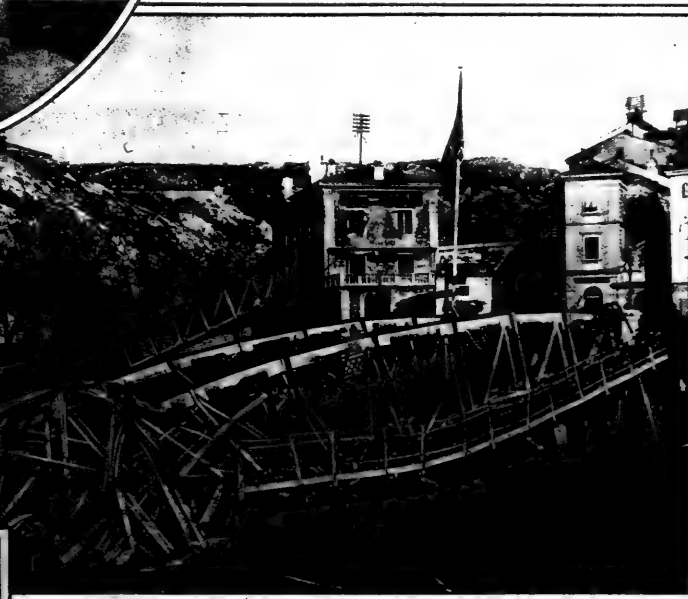
THE PRINCE OF WALES, WITH NOTED ENGLISHMEN ABOUT HIM,
Opening the celebration of "Warriors' Day," in honor of the former British service men, at the Drury Lane Theatre.
Left to right, are: Sir Squire Banerjee, Field Marshal Earl of Aldershot, Prince of Wales, Sir Arthur Pinero, Chairman; Admiral Lord Beatty and Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



BERLIN SECURITY GUARDS.
Where the Allied governments have demanded, making a house-to-house search in Berlin for concealed firearms, their equipment of bicycles also enabling them to overtake trucks in which arms are being transported.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



CLOSING SCENES AT FIUME: GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO MAKING HIS LAST AND CHARACTERISTICALLY IMPASSIONED ADDRESS TO HIS LEGIONAIRES.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



BRIDGE OVER THE SUSAK AT FIUME BLOWN UP BY D'ANNUNZIO'S LEGIONAIRES TO IMPEDE THE ENTRANCE OF THE BESIEGING ITALIAN REGULAR ARMY INTO THE CITY.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



D'ANNUNZIO'S FAITHFUL LEGIONAIRES FIGHTING FROM BEHIND BARRICADES AT THE GATES OF FIUME.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



FATIMA
CIGARETTES
Twenty (20) for 25 Cents

Danger signals of the skin

Skin eruptions and facial blemishes are often signs of lowered vitality

THE cause of acne (skin eruptions) is always found in a lowered vitality," writes a well-known skin specialist, and "the repeated occurrence of boils should always be looked upon as an indication of lowered vitality."

Scientists now know that the real cause of the trouble may be some error in diet.

If the food we eat is poor in the newly discovered *vitamine*, we fall off in health and easily get such disorders as acne (skin eruptions) and boils. Something to correct the basic trouble of these complaints is clearly needed. Scientists have discovered it in a familiar little cake of food.

Yeast—just yeast—is rich in the necessary *vitamine*. We need this *vitamine* throughout life. Without it we cannot get complete strength and vigor from our food. Yet many everyday foods lack this necessary *vitamine*.

Physicians and hospitals are therefore prescribing Fleischmann's Yeast as an addition to the diet. It yields surprisingly satisfactory results in the treatment of boils and acne.

Yeast may be eaten like any other food. It is highly digestible. Eat from 1 to 3 cakes a day, just plain or on crackers or bread. Within two weeks you should notice an improvement. Obstinate



cases may require two or three weeks longer. (Those who are troubled with gas should dissolve the yeast first in boiling water.)

To get without cost the booklet, "The New Importance of Yeast in Diet," address The Fleischmann Company, Dept. 110B, 701 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

Investigations in leading hospitals
The value of Fleischmann's Yeast in treating skin eruptions and boils was clearly demonstrated in tests made in leading institutions in Philadelphia and New York. There was rapid improvement in cases of acne, and cases of boils were either greatly improved or cured within two weeks.

To correct skin eruptions or boils eat 1 to 3 cakes a day regularly.

Bourjois MANON LESCAUT FACE POWDER

A FACE POWDER which holds a beauty secret that the women of America have been trying to solve for years. Intuitively they knew the solution would come from France, but they have been disappointed in face powders with French names, which were not French. Bourjois' "MANON LESCAUT" is French in name and origin. It has been made for over a generation, by Bourjois

in Paris, the oldest producers of face powder in the world. Bourjois' "MANON LESCAUT" Face Powder is today the leading face powder used in Paris, where women know the art of enhancing personal charm.

Their secret is yours. It is Bourjois' "MANON LESCAUT" Face Powder, obtainable in the following shades: White, Naturelle, Rachel, Rose, and Peaches and Cream. (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

Bourjois' "Ashes of Roses" Rouge. BOURJOIS' "ASHES OF ROSES" Rouge (No. 1) is a fine, when properly used, imparts the charm of genuine color to the cheek and gives the impression of youth and vivacity without a suggestion of artificiality. American women are showing their appreciation of BOURJOIS' "ASHES OF ROSES" Rouge. Just as the women of Paris are doing. Try it today.



A. BOURJOIS & CO., INC.
New York 37 W. 34th St. Paris
Also makers of Bourjois' Famous "Jade" Face Powder. (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

The Invisible Friend

"Hold-Tight" HAIR NETS

TRADE MARK

The invisibility of "Hold-Tight" Hair Nets will delight you as fully as the lasting beauty they impart.

CAP and FRINGE Shapes in every size and shade. Made by hand of the finest imported hair.

At your favorite store, 15c., 20c. and 25c. Gray and White, 25c. each and up.

"HOLD-TIGHT" HAIR WEAVERS, 10c. PKG. KLAAR'S ROUGE

MAKERS IMPORTERS

Address: Adolph Klar 5 East 19th Street, New York City.

New Spring Frocks

Canton Crepes, Taffetas, Georgettes, Satins, Crepe Metors, Crepe de Chines and Serges
\$14.95 to \$45



Spring Model Dress of Fine Crepe Meteor \$22.95

Our New Spring Catalogue Mailed Out of Town Upon Request

HAMILTON GARMENT CO.
307 FIFTH AVENUE
Near 31st Street

SHEPPARD KNAPP
SON CO. Inc.
39-41 West 23rd Street, N.Y.

This Mahogany Finished TELEPHONE TABLE & CHAIR Reduced to \$17.50

But one example of the great FEBRUARY SALE reductions throughout our entire stock.

AEOLIAN HALL

Finest in space, service, location and environment. A limited number of offices for May 1st occupancy.

Ellen & Jeffrey Agts., Aeolian Hall Tel. Vanderbilt 0597

QUALITY SERVICE PRICE.

DALE

Buy Direct from Factory and SAVE MONEY

VISIT our showroom. We do not sell from catalogues, but assist you in your selection from samples hung and illuminated. This insures satisfaction. Ornaments attractively mounted for electric light. Varied assortments of silk and parchment shades. Extensive line of Floor, Bridge, Boudoir and Table Lamps.

109 West 13th St., New York
ONE DOOR WEST OF 612 AVE.
DALE Lighting Fixture Co

Be Among the First to Own Fifi, the Fastidious

"U-Put-On"

Detachable Rubber Heels

Put on life rubbers—prevent run-down heels, save wear. For French and Louis Heels. Black, tan, gray and white. 50c. per pair. Ask your dealer, or send his name with remittance. For size, mark outline of your heel.

ROBERT E. MILLER, INC., Dept. C, 11 Broadway, New York.

INLAID CO., 1062 Broad St., Providence, R. I.

Make the Dining Room the Sunshine Room

AND it can be with Corona Lightolier. With its brilliant light directly encircling the table, enhancing the beauty of silverware and linen, and soft subdued light throughout the rest of the room, Corona Lightolier has the effect of hemming the diners in, producing a dinner party atmosphere for even the simplest meal.

Such an achievement in correct and decorative lighting is only possible in an organization such as Lightolier. As with all fixtures designed and manufactured by Lightolier, this particular unit is typical of Lightolier values. A satisfactory selection is possible to meet any requirement of taste and purse.

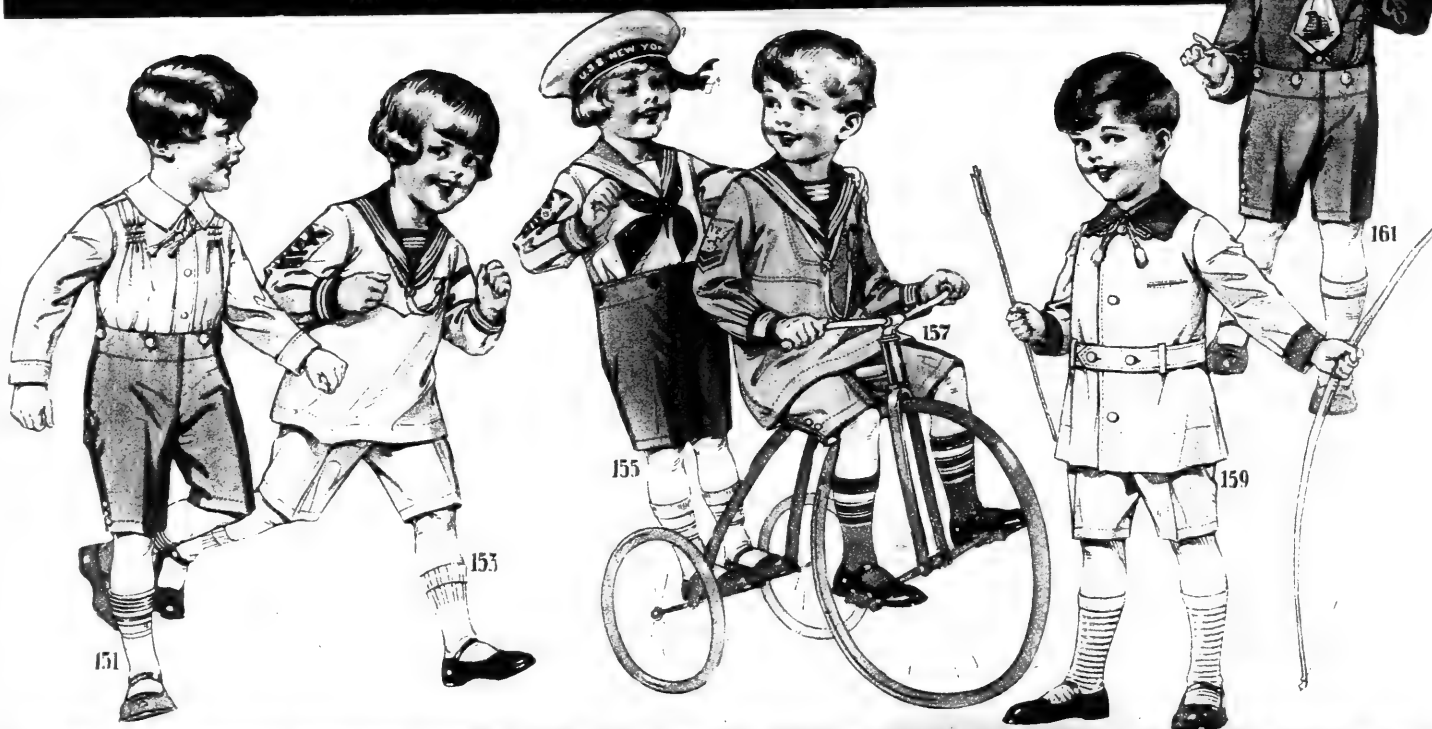
Lightolier COMPANY
569-571 Broadway, New York
LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LAMP HEADQUARTERS

After Sunset—Lightolier

Franklin Simon & Co.

New Designs for the New Spring in WASHABLE SUITS for BOYS

In Colors that Don't Run, Soap and Water
In Washing Qualities that Dely Boys



151 BOYS' DUTCH SUIT with hand-smocked blouse of white long cloth, trousers of pink, blue, lilac, or tan chambray. 2 to 7 years. 3.75

153 BOYS' REGULATION MIDDY SUIT of all white drill or white with collar and cuffs of navy or cadet blue. 3 to 10 years. 3.75

155 BOYS' OLIVER TWIST SUIT blouse of white gabardine with trousers, collar, and cuffs of blue, brown, green, or gray chambray. 3 to 8 years. 3.75

157 BOYS' MIDDY SUIT of pure tan, fine in yoke front and back collar and cuffs of all of blue trimmed with white tape. Tan and white. 7 to 10 years. 5.75

159 BOYS' JUNIOR SUIT of fine repp, all white, or white with collar and cuffs of blue chambray. 2 to 9 years. 2.95

161 BOYS' DUTCH SUIT of chambray in blue, brown, gray, or green, with collar and cuffs of white repp, em-broidered white tie. 2 to 8 years. 2.95

BOYS' APPAREL SHOPS Fifth Floor

Prompt Delivery Free, Anywhere in the United States. Phone 6900 Fitz Roy



Betty Wales Dresses

BETTY WALES Dresses for Spring present graceful combinations of lines and colors that carry instant appeal. The Woman and Miss of discrimination will appreciate, too, that their intrinsic worth is fully as remarkable as their outward beauty.

Taffeta is the basis of the attractive model for Women and Misses pictured here. Narrow plaiting throughout and a girdle ending in a large bow and sash add to the effect. Cubist medallions in harmonizing shades add desired touches of color.

The price is \$48.00

Betty Wales
Dress Shop

394 Fifth Ave. at 36th Street



VENIDA The Guaranteed HAIR NET

So much of a woman's daintiness depends on the care of her hair. Discriminating women favor the VENIDA Hair Net. Each VENIDA is individually sterilized—an important sanitary safeguard.

A VENIDA Hair Net may be imitated, but the Super-Quality defies duplication. Insist upon a genuine VENIDA—it costs no more than the ordinary kind, but it is your assurance that it will yield the satisfaction that you have a right to expect.

THE RIESER COMPANY, 100-T 5th Ave., N. Y.

HARDMAN FIVE FOOT GRAND

Caruso writes:

"The Hardman is the only piano I have used in my apartment in New York. I also have one in my home in Florence, Italy. The Hardman is my favorite."

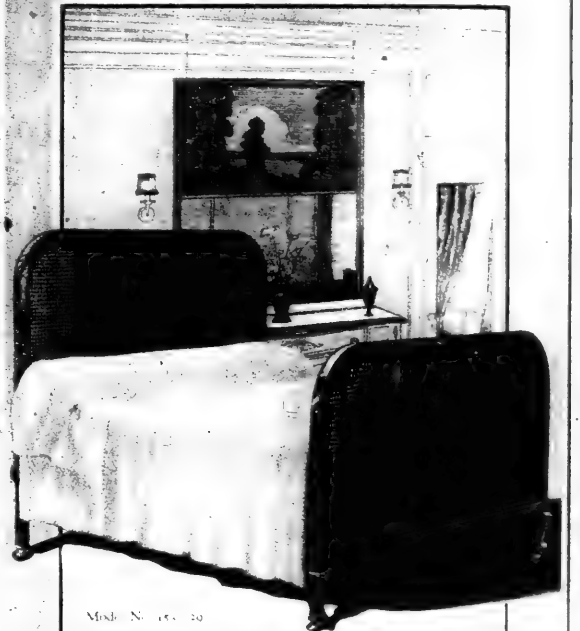
Here, indeed, is Perfect Praise!

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.

42 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
Represented in all cities



GREENPOINT Metal Beds



Beautiful! Restful! Healthful!

THE SOOTHING CHARM of harmony that woos sleep pervades a bedroom furnished around a Greenpoint Bed.

To economy, a Greenpoint Bed adds the beauty of elegant model, and exquisite, natural wood finish, more handsome than the wood itself. All popular period designs and natural wood finishes.

Follow the Greenpoint Arrow: the best in all types of metal beds for Greenpoint makes them all—double, twin, and day beds. Also the unique Trip-lock Crib. Ask to see them.

Sold by furniture, department and bedding stores
Send for Booklet "A"

Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Awning Quality Fabrics that are impervious to sun and rain.

Will outlast any other Awning
Fabric on the Market

THREE IMPORTANT POINTS to CONSIDER when SELECTING AWNING FABRICS

- 1—Wearing Quality of fabrics
- 2—Fastness of color
- 3—Distinctiveness of design

The thoughtful house owner who will demand the best in each of the above, will specify FOSTER and STEWART COMPANY QUALITY AWNING FABRICS, when ordering window coverings.

The trade throughout the country have our new lines by samples or can get them.

Our new factory at Norwalk, Connecticut, will produce ample supply for those who order promptly.

Illustrated Catalogue Sent Upon Request

Foster & Stewart Company

Factory & Salesroom:—371 Pacific St., Bklyn., N. Y.
Factory:—Ward & Main Sts., Norwalk, Connecticut.
Branch Office:—175 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



The lock the
burglar can't
unlock.

\$9.50
to
\$14.00

Hand wrought
rusty iron
antique gold
finish

Harriet de R. Cutting, 6 East 37th St., N. Y. C.
Decorations.



THE BRITISH SKI DERBY OF 1921 FOR THE KANDAHAR CUP.

a Winter Sporting Event of Great Interest in Switzerland, in Progress From the Summit of the Schiltgrat to the

Finishing Point Just

Below

Muerren,

Won This

Year in a

Field of

Fifteen

Starters, In-

cluding Two

Girls, by a

Boy of Six-

teen, With a

Young

Etonian of

Seventeen

Finishing

Second, and

the Two Girls

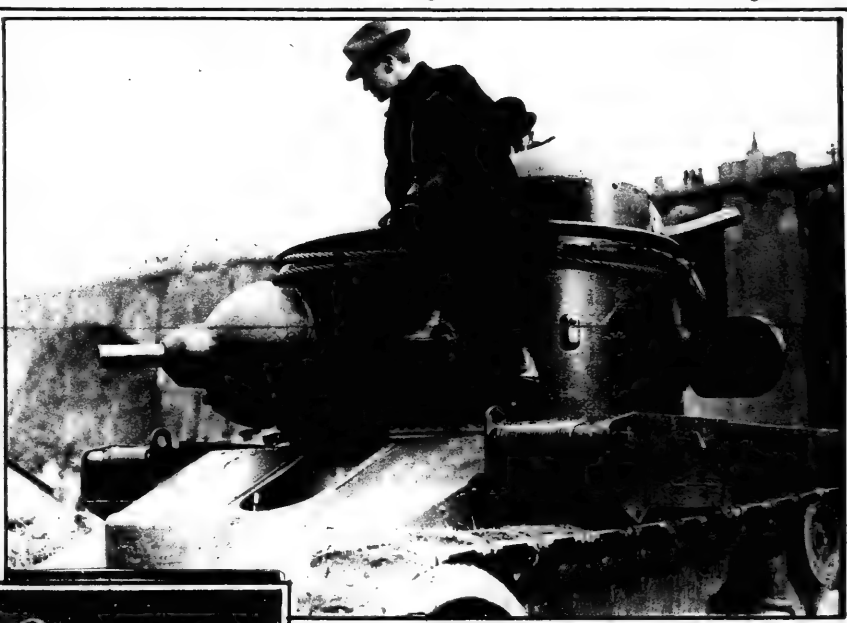
Finishing in

the First

Eight.

(Photo Central

News.)



NEWTON D. BAKER, SEC-

TARY OF WAR,

Inspecting One of the New

American Army Tanks,

Built on Entirely Dif-

ferent Design From

the French and

British Tanks, and

Last Week Suc-

cessfully Demon-

strated in

Washington.

(Times Wide

World Photos.)

MISS JULIA

WARD HOWE

HALL

as "A Modern

Girl," at the

Mardi Gras Ball

for the Benefit of

the Southern In-

dustrial Educational

Association.

(Times Wide World

Photos.)



R. B.
McCONNELL,
Sixteen
Years Old,
1921
Winner of
the British
Ski Derby
Down the Schilt-
grat at Muerren,
With His Sister,
Miss W. McConnell,
Who Finished Sixth,
Just Before the Start
of the Race.



MISS MARGARET PORTER
of New York, Wearing a Simply De-
signed and Standard Bathing Suit at
Palm Beach, Tripping Ashore After
Her Morning Dip.

(Times Wide
World
Photos.)



SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD, CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND,

Accompanied by Lady Greenwood, Inspecting Armored Motor Lorries at the Beggars
Bush Barracks, Dublin.

(Central News Service.)



MR. AND
MRS.
GEORGE
FOSTER
PEABODY,

Formerly Mrs. Katrina Trask
(Mrs. Spencer Trask), Who Were
Married on Feb. 5 at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
(Photos © Pach Bros. and Gustave Lorey.)



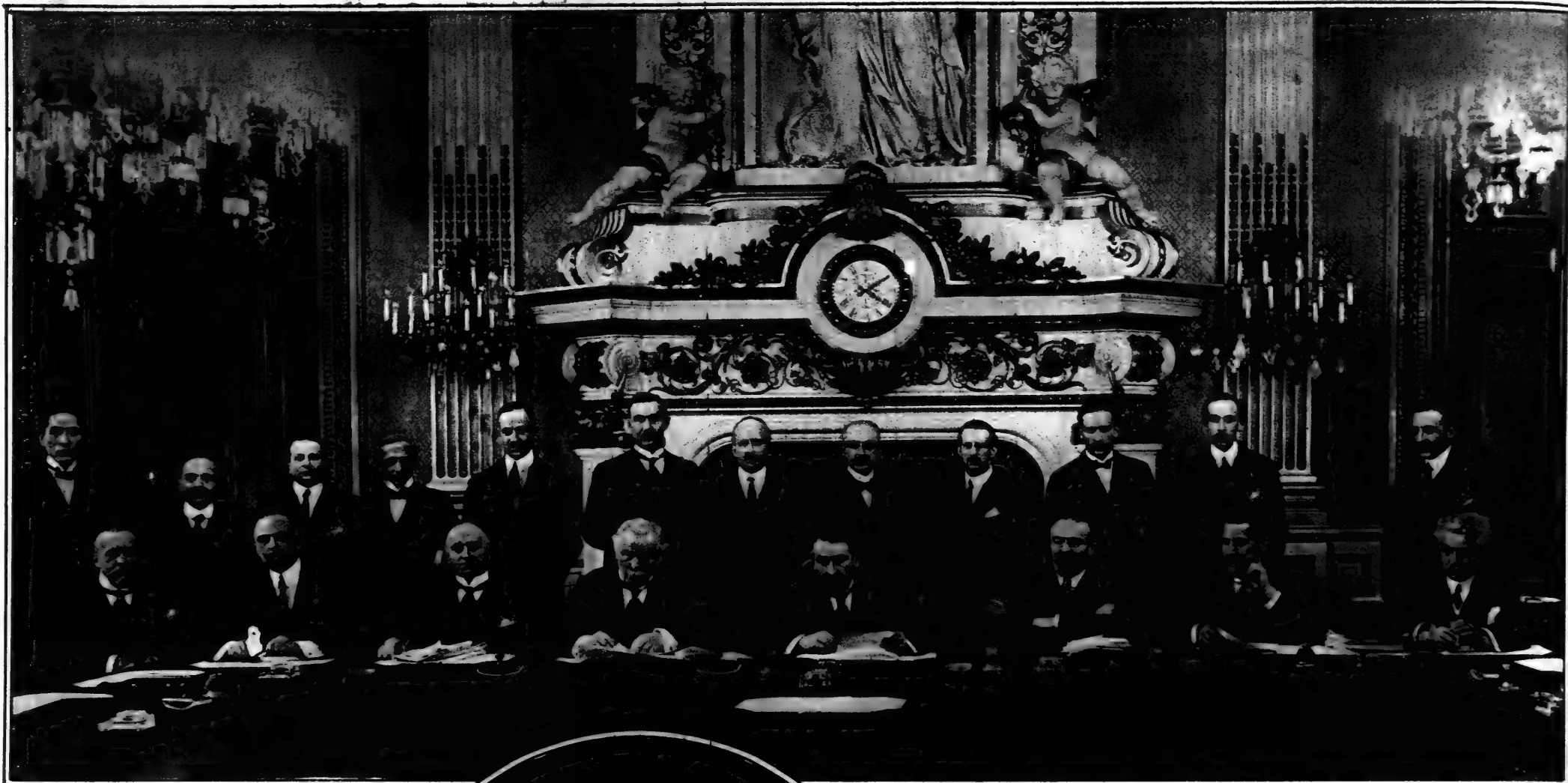
MISS ISABELLE WOOD,
as "Matilda," at the Mardi Gras Ball.

(Paul Thompson.)

MISS PAULINE CHAPIN BOURNE,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bourne of New
York, as a "Slave Girl," at the Mardi Gras Ball.

(Times Wide World Photos.)





ALLIED PREMIERS SEATED AROUND THE CONFERENCE
TABLE IN PARIS

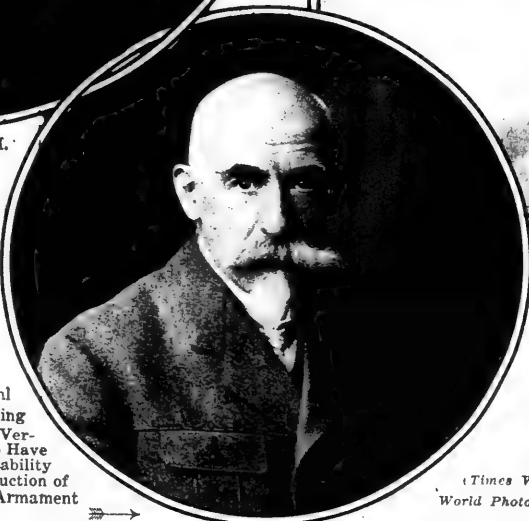
Where They Fixed the German Indemnity at \$55,500,000,000, Plus
a 12½ Per Cent. Tax on German Exports.
In the Panel, Seated, Left to Right, Are: Signor Bonin-Longare
and Count Sforza, Italian Delegates; Lord Curzon and Premier
Lloyd George, British Delegates; Aristide Briand, and MM.
Barthou and Berthelot, French Representatives; and MM.
Jaspar and Theunis, Belgian Delegates.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



M. BRIAND RECEIVING M.
JASPAR,
the Belgian Prime Minister,
on His Arrival in Paris for
the Conference of the Allied
Premiers.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

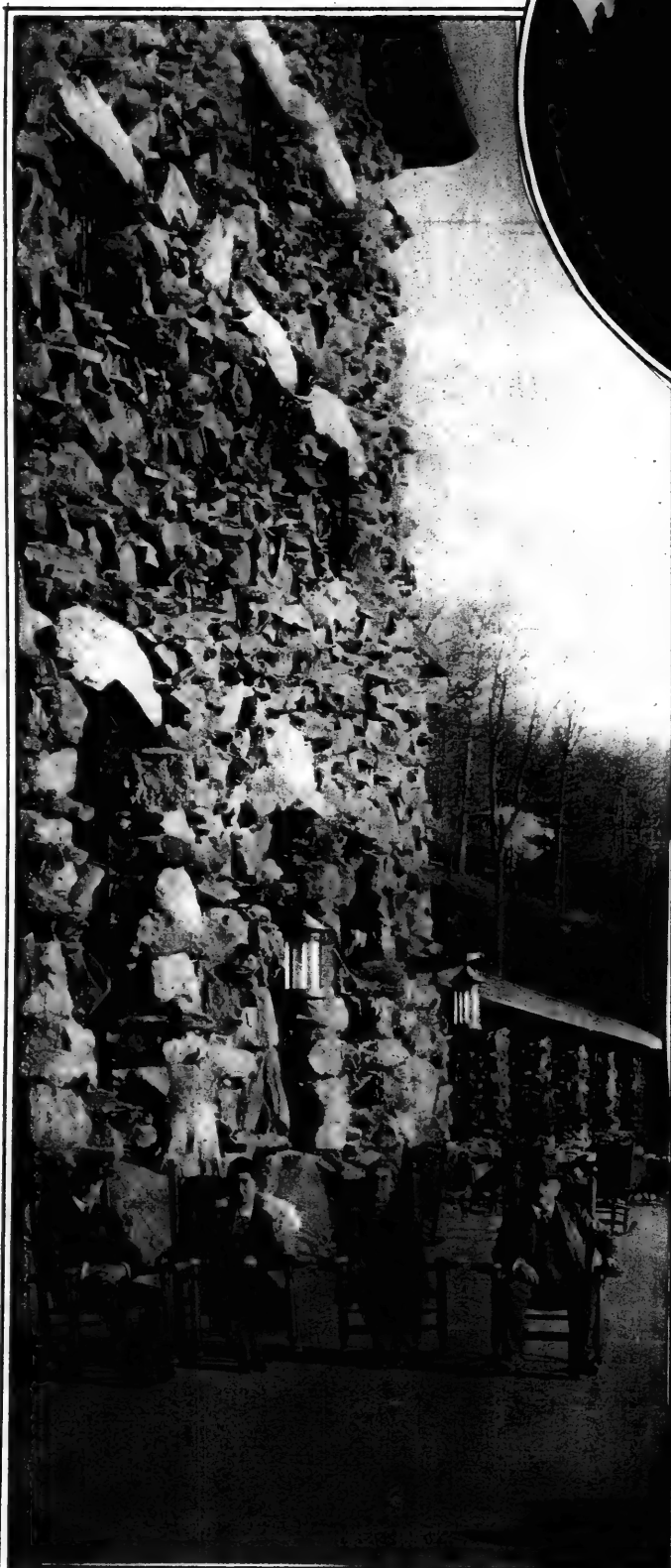
THE "DREADNOUGHT"
U-BOAT'S INVENTOR:
PROFESSOR OSWALD
FLAMM

of the Charlottenburg Technical
High School, Credited With Being
the Originator of the "Spurlos Ver-
senkt" Phrase, Who Is Said to Have
Found a New Principle of Stability
Which Will Enable the Construction of
Submarines of the Size and Armament
of Battleships.

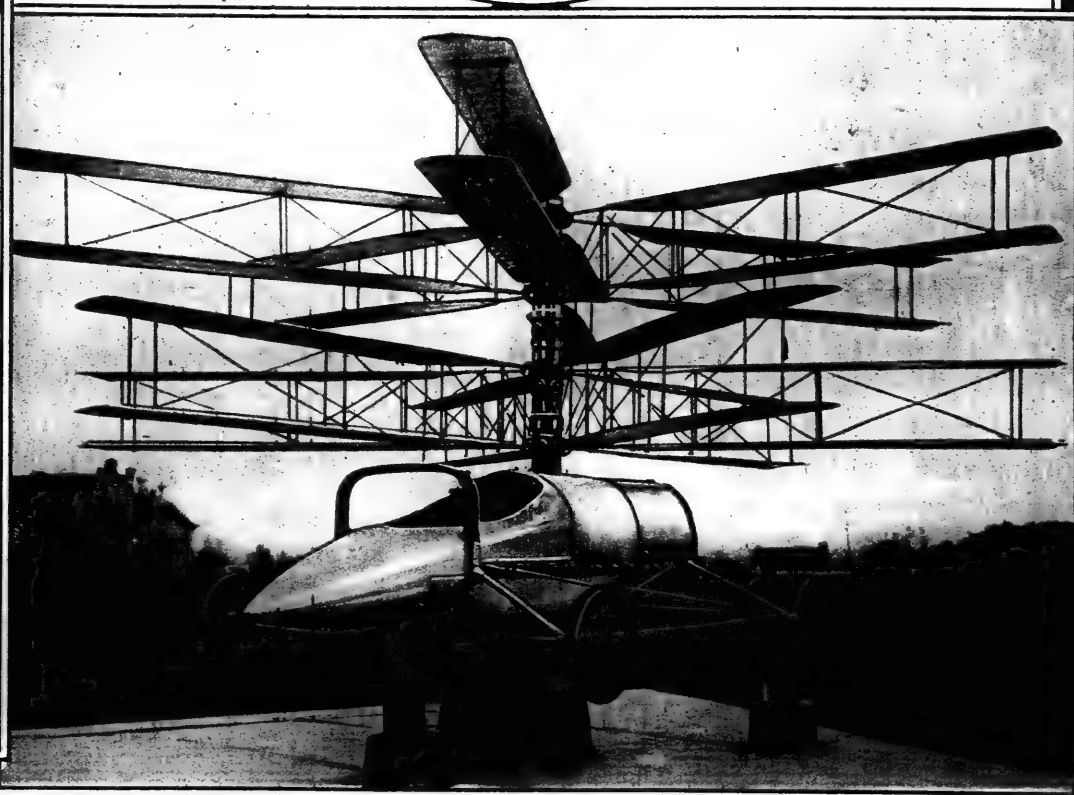


A HARD WINTER IN
GERMANY: POSTMEN IN
THE MOUNTAIN TOWNS
MAKE THEIR DELIVERY
ON SKIS.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE AND MR.
AND MRS. F. W. STEARN
on the Veranda of the Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., Where the Vice
President Is Spending the Last Weeks of His Freedom From Public Activities.
(Platoon Studios.)



LATEST AERIAL SENSATION IN EUROPE: THE FLYING MOTOR CAR,
Which Has Already Actually Flown, and Which Is Capable of Rising Perpendicularly Due to the Immense Lifting Power of Its Two
Sets of Quadruple Wings in Rapid Revolution.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS GEORGETTE COHAN,
Daughter of George M. Cohan, Actor, on
the Sands at Palm Beach. Miss Cohan's
Mother is Ethel Levy, in Private Life
Mrs. Claude Graham White.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



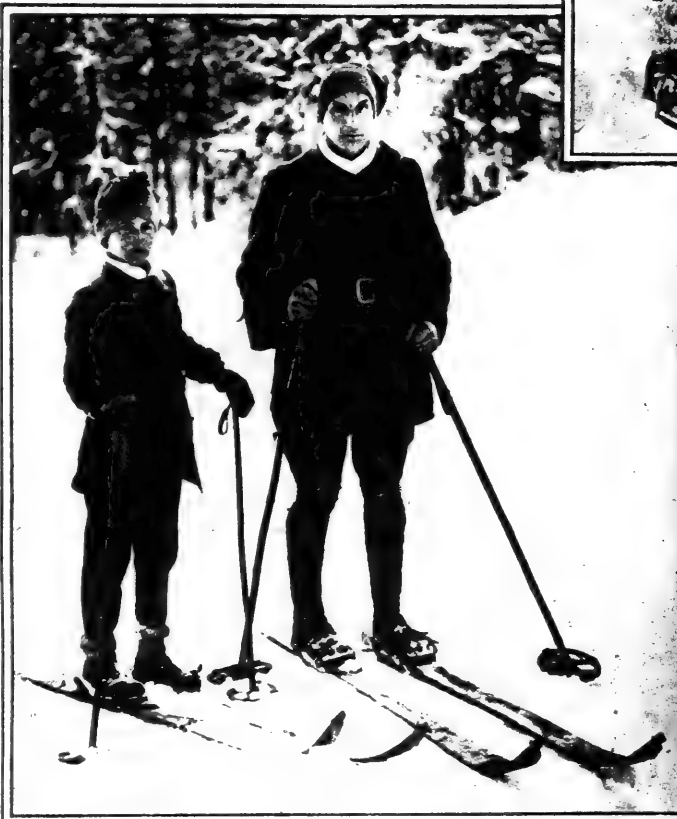
V. S. DANIELL, AN EXPERT OF THE FLASHING BLADES, SWINGING HIS PARTNER, MISS GRAHAM, Several Feet Clear of the Ground in a Remarkable Exhibition of Skating at St. Moritz. (Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS LETCHER AND MISS CONSUELO MILLER, American Visitors at St. Moritz, Switzerland, Garbed in the Correct Sport Costumes of That Winter Playground. (Times Wide World Photos.)



AN EXPERT SKI JUMPER AT ST. MORITZ CAUGHT IN MID-AIR BY THE CAMERA. (Times Wide World Photos.)



PRINCE ALPHONSO OF SPAIN AND HIS SON, PRINCE ALVARO OF ORLEANS AND BOURBON, Setting Out From St. Moritz, Switzerland, on a Skiing Trip Over Neighboring Snow-Covered Hills and Dales. (Times Wide World Photos.)



HOSTELRIES AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE VILLAGE OF 300 COTTAGES Which Have Just Been Completed and Given by the Dutch Government to the City of Lens, France, Entirely Wiped Out by the Germans in the World War. (L'Illustration, From Times Wide World Photos.)



PAPER MASKS FOR WOMEN, LATEST LONDON SOCIETY CRAZE: THREE OF THE FAVORITE STYLES Are Here Shown. That in the Centre, Made of Lace Net, Being the Very Latest Innovation. (Times Wide World Photos.)



TOURISTS CHATTING WITH A FAIR TENANT OF ONE OF THE COTTAGES AT LENS, Given to the City by the Dutch Government. (L'Illustration, From Times Wide World Photos.)



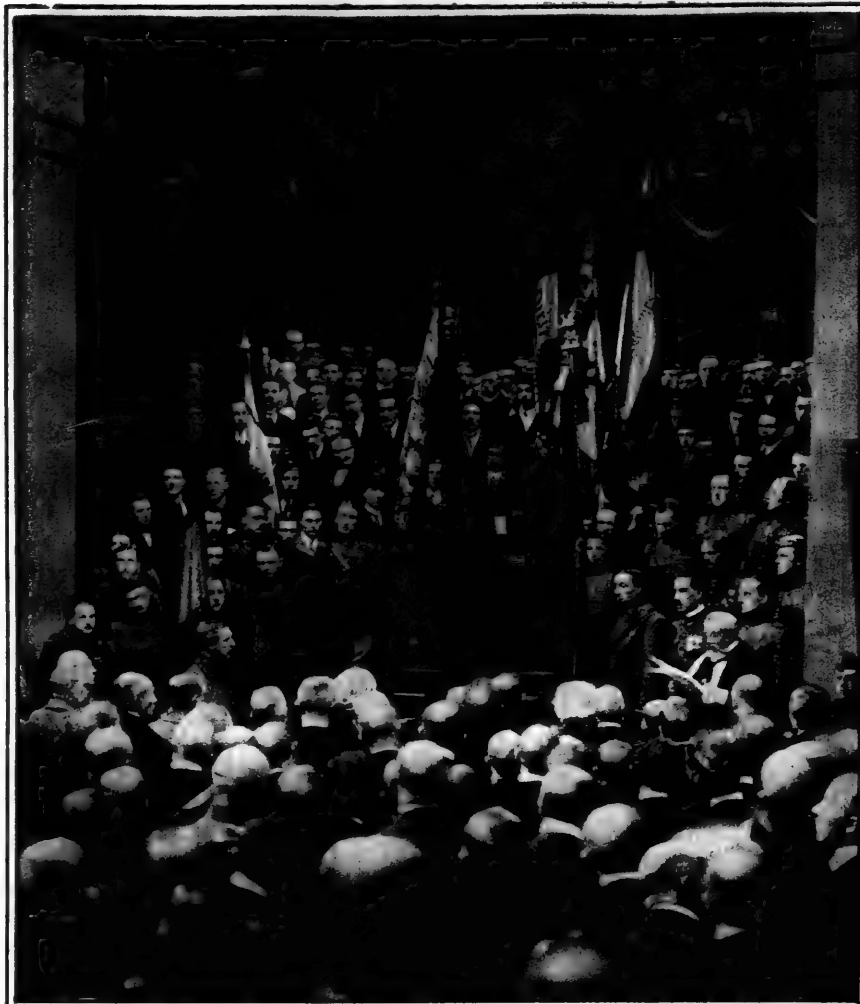
CAPTAIN BRUCE BAIRNSFATHER, Creator of "Ole Bill" in "The Better 'Ole," and His Bride, Formerly the Hon. Mrs. M. Scott, at Their English Home, Walbridge, Bucks. (Times Wide World Photos.)



SENORITA CARMEN OLIVER COBENA, Daughter of the Spanish Actress, Carmen Cobena, and the Dramatic Author Frederico Oliver, Who Has Just Achieved Unusual Success in the Eslava Theatre, Madrid, in the Comedy, "The Wise Fool." (Times Wide World Photos.)



CAMILA QUIROGA, Noted Argentine Actress Who Is Transplanting in Madrid With Great Success the Plays of Her Native Land. (Times Wide World Photos.)



KING ALBERT OF THE BELGIANS
Attends the Unveiling of the Memorial Tablets in Honor of the Students of the University of the Old Flemish City of Ghent Who Gave Their Lives for Belgium in the World War.
King Albert Appears at the Left Listening to the Address of M. Pirene, Rector of the University, Who Stands at the Right.
(Times Wide World Photos, From L'Illustration.)



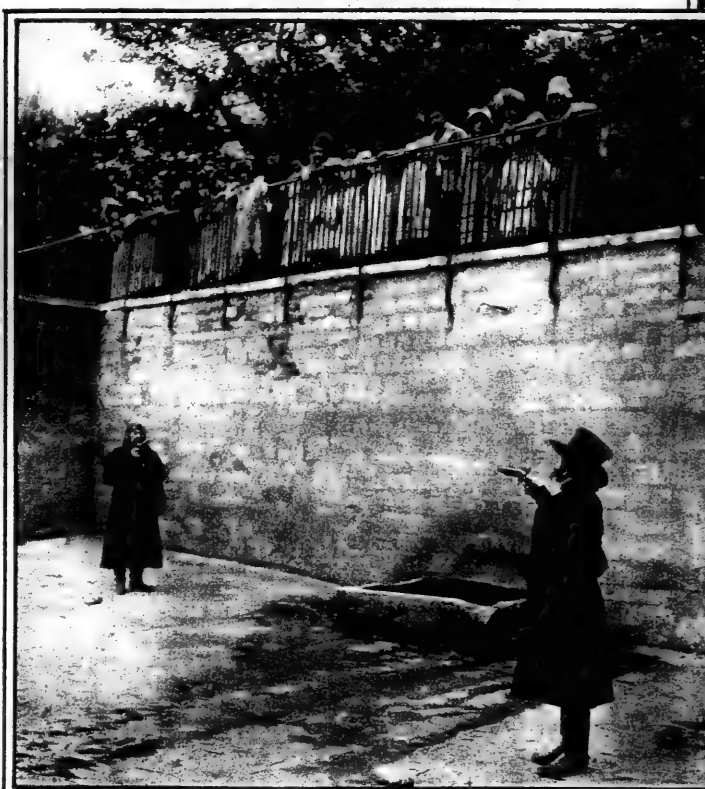
"THE SPECTRE OF THE ROSE,"
Statuette From Life of Mme. Karsavina, by Paul de Boulougne of Paris.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MEMBER OF THE RUSSIAN WOMEN'S "BATTALION OF DEATH," NOW A NEW YORK CHORUS GIRL: MISS AGNES ROSTOKOVSKA,
Who Won the Decoration of St. Ann for Patriotic Zeal, and the Cross of St. George for Valor Under Fire, Now a Member of the Cast of "Good Times" at the Hippodrome.
She Was Captured by the Germans and Spent Eight Months in the Prison Near Berlin.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY
Chairman of the Executive Committee of Sixteen Prominent Society Women Who Are Arranging for a Gala Performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House for the Benefit of the European Relief Council's Child-Feeding Fund, at Work on Her Latest Statue, a Heroic Figure in Memory of Herman B. Duryea.
(Nurey.)

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON ON HIS THRONE AT FONTAINEBLEAU,
as Depicted in a Semi-Official and One of the Most Expensive Motion Picture Dramas Ever Staged in France as a Part of the Forthcoming Observance of the Centenary of Napoleon's Death.
(Times Wide World Photos, From L'Illustration.)



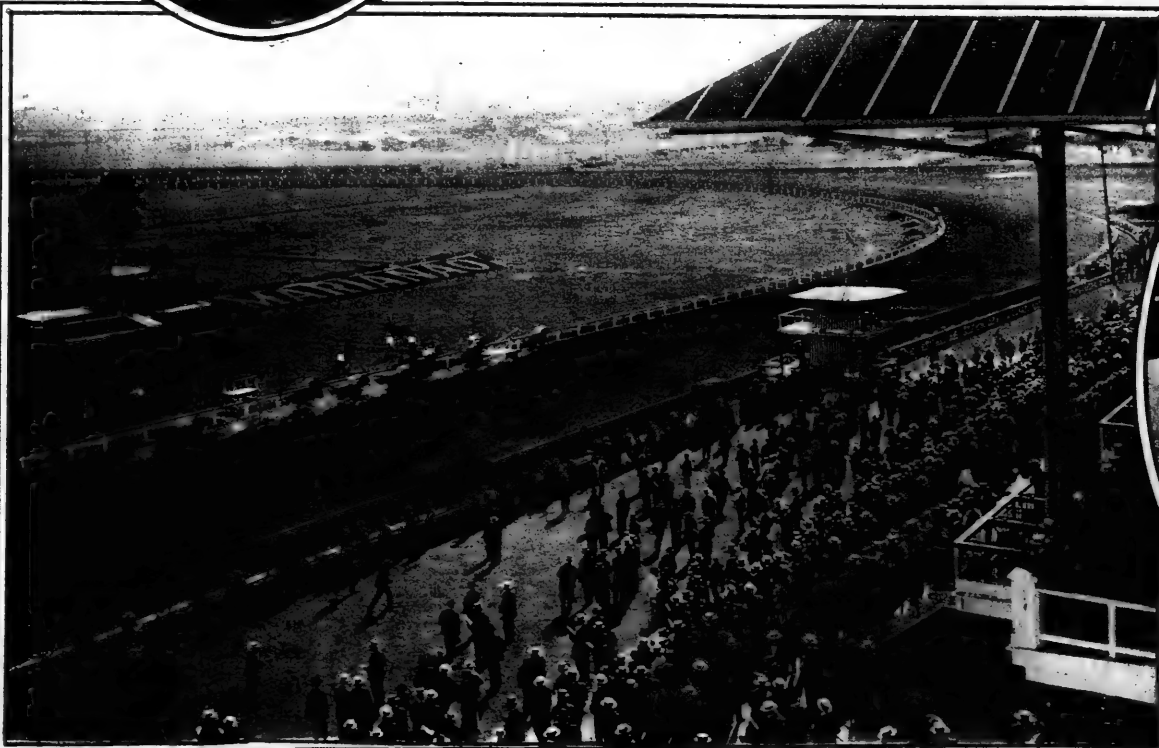
A DUEL SCENE FROM THE NAPOLEON PHOTODRAMA BETWEEN A "HALF PAY" AND A POLICE SPY,
the Action Taking Place in the Bear Pit of the Paris Zoo, Jardin des Plantes.
(Times Wide World Photos, From L'Illustration.)



THE LITTLE KING OF ROME, NAPOLEON'S ONLY SON,
Behind the Gate of Schoenbrunn Park, Vienna, as Represented in the Motion Picture Presentation of Napoleon's Life.
(Times Wide World Photos, From L'Illustration.)



"THE MORAL GOWN,"
Evolved by Fifteen Clergymen Representing Practically All the Denominations in Philadelphia, and Considered by Them as Insuring Feminine Modesty Without the Loss of Feminine Charm.
(G. Underwood & Underwood.)



FINISH OF THE PRESIDENT MENOCAL HANDICAP AT ORIENTAL PARK, HAVANA, CUBA, WHERE THE RACING SEASON IS NOW AT ITS HEIGHT.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



NEWEST TYPE OF BICYCLE MOTOR
Which Is Attached Above the Rear Wheel With Belts to the Axle, and Is Capable of Sixty Kilometers to One Liter of Gasoline and a Speed of Forty Kilometers an Hour.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



PAULINE LORD
in "Samson and Delilah," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.
(Schwarz)



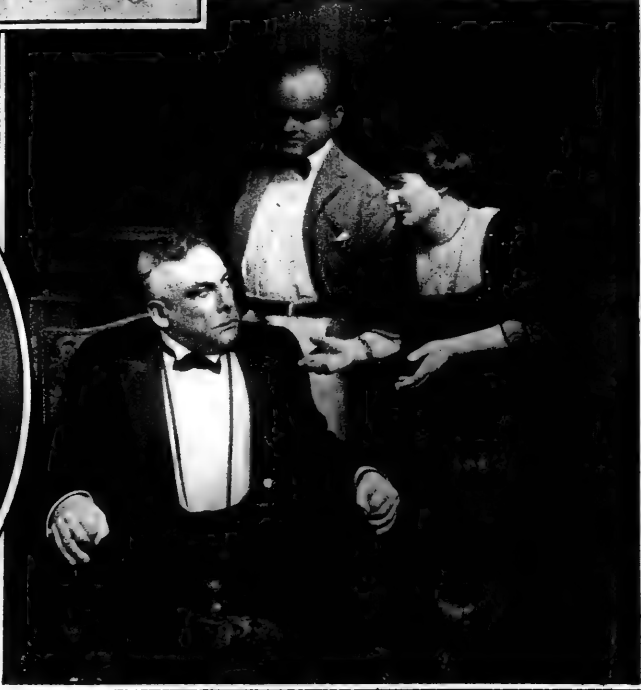
JESSICA BROWN
in the New "Midnight Rounders,"
on the Century Promenade.
(White.)



JEANNE DANJOU,
a Child of France,
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2 tablespoons sugar, 3 eggs
One-quarter teaspoon cinnamon
One-third teaspoon salt
One-quarter teaspoon nutmeg.

Beat slightly one whole egg and yolks of two, pour over then scalded milk, stirring constantly. Add molasses, spices; cool. Line pie tin with pastry, pour in filling. Bake till knife comes out clean when inserted. Remove from oven, cover with meringue made from the remaining whites, beaten stiff and combined with sugar. Brown in moderate oven. In making this pie be sure to have gold label molasses because of its mild flavor.

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At What Age Does a Woman Grow Old?

It has been said that a man is as old as his arteries, which is not wholly true, as many palpably old men have soft arteries.

It has been said that a man is as old as he feels, which is not wholly true, for there are many with worn-out bodies—men whose organs are pretty well worn out and on the verge of breakdown—who are persuaded that they feel in fine condition. Their temperament is such that they have not noticed the limitations that have crept upon them with age. They are mere shells.

The dictum that a woman is as old as she looks is closer to the truth, although many women who lose their youthful looks before 30 live to be 70 or older. They were physically old in many respects in youth, but ill health and the tissue changes that took from them the bloom of youth happened to be of such a type that no vital organ failed or was overwhelmed, and by good luck they have "carried on."

It is a delicate matter to discuss, this matter of the waning charm, or physical failure of woman as age advances, but perhaps in no other way could the needless ravages of physical neglect and the preventable physical degeneration of the body—mistakenly ascribed to time—be more vividly portrayed.

There are women who at the age of 21 show the marks of commencing physical degeneration. Say what we will of the "charms of maturity," as a rule these so-called mature charms reflect a departure from the peak of youthful beauty and absolute physical excellence.

We read a great deal about woman being at her best in the forties, etc. These are pleasant things to say, but they are not true in a physical sense. Youth is youth, and you cannot get away from this truth.

There are exceptional women who have a really youthful charm at 40. There are millions of women who are charming at 40; they have adjusted themselves to physical changes; they have acquired magnetism of mind and many wonderful social attributes, but there is not one of them who will not tell you that her own relentless judgment makes unfavorable comparison between her present physical condition and that at the age of 18 to 21.

These are cold truths that should not be spoken if there is no remedy. But the period of the physical charm of youth may be prolonged. Is this a mere matter of opinion or are there scientific data to back it up? There are available abundant data to back it up.

While it may be unfair to compare the physical condition of men with that of women, and although the death rate among women is lower than that among men, the principle that the civilized human being even at early maturity shows a downward physical tendency may truthfully be applied to both.

There are those among men as there are those among women who proudly assert that at 40 they are better physically than they were at 20, but in the mass this is not true.

We have said that a palpable waning of physical excellence in women at a comparatively early age more strikingly exhibits the underlying truth of lack of adaptation to civilization and less physical degeneration than is evident from considering the superficial condition of men. We do not expect much in the way of beauty in men; the majority of men strongly resent having any such term applied to them. Their standard of excellence is strength, endurance, power.

There are men who have more or less prided themselves on their impressive bulk and massive build, their ponderous strength. Men often mistake these attributes for vitality, when as a matter of fact they are often signs of degeneration.

So long as a man remains active at his work and is reasonably well set-up and well groomed no one worries much about his personal appearance. The average man at 40 to 50 is not an object of sympathy because of superficial physical changes.

It is also true that society has become adapted to superficial physical changes that women show at those ages, but that is no reason why women should surrender to these conditions. It is not only possible for man to prolong the period of youthful charm and vivacity. The average changes that they show at 40 are the product not of the passage of time but of the pressure of civilization and of physical neglect—very often of ignorance of how to live.

It is often pitiful to note the futile efforts of women to conceal the so-called ravages of time, efforts that take more time and money than would real fundamental corrective measures. Very often these artificial means lead to a double injury.

When an attempt is made to correct and compress a bulky figure into youthful lines by mechanical means there is interference with the circulation and displacement of organs.

In a skin that is unwholesome because of tonsillar infection, root infection, or other bodily disturbances, faulty diet, lack of exercise, deep breathing

and fresh air, the use of cosmetics is not only locally harmful but masks the underlying degeneration and confirms the woman in her slothful self-indulgence and real bodily neglect.

What have we to suggest? Nothing very complex or difficult. In the first place, the body should have a thorough overhauling. There should be periodically an examination of the life and body of the individual. There should be correction of bodily defect, regulation of activity and diet, and the cultivation of a right mental attitude toward life.

No real sacrifice is required, but so priceless an asset as youth and beauty cannot be attained or retained without some effort. Features are minor considerations; really sound health is the best possible basis for popularity and that satisfaction in living which is the real core and essence of success.

In the work of The Life Extension Institute we lay down as the first great commandment this fundamental truth: That, in order to obtain physical efficiency and long life, and all that these things mean to the individual, there must be a thorough physical examination of the body and of the life of the individual.

Ideals of Personal Hygiene

Personal Hygiene thoroughly carried out means restoring the noble ideals of the ancient Greeks for bodily health, efficiency, strength, endurance, symmetry and beauty. It enormously increases our capacity to work, to be happy and to be useful.

The ideal which all should seek is that pride in physical fitness which makes us anxious to render a good account of whatever is entrusted to our care, whether it be a human body or a business.

Every sane person should realize that an obligation rests upon the occupant of the human body to keep it sound, clean and efficient—to keep it a social asset, not a liability.

counselled as to the proper form of treatment to be sought and are urged to seek relief through scientific, medical, and surgical sources, and are warned against quacks, charlatans, and self-treatment.

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The New York Times Book Review and Magazine

SECTION THREE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1921

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

(Copyright, 1921, by The New York Times Company.)

RHINE-MAIDENS AND DOUGHBOYS

By MAUDE RADFORD WARREN

THERE are, of course, more Germans than Americans in the American sector on the Rhine, but walking down the streets of Coblenz one sees hordes of civilians, especially girls, who look as if they had come from the U. S. A. The reason is spelled c-l-o-t-h-e-s.

Two years ago it seemed to me that the clothes of the women on the Rhineland had a sackcloth and ashes effect, as if they were symbolic of the grief and dismay that had fallen on the nation.

But they were so unnecessarily dreary! I used to see clothes at rest and also in motion. In motion they had none of the spontaneous bird-like effect of grace and charm you see on the passing garments of Fifth and Michigan Avenues. At rest they had none of the poster-like quality of our groups in front of theatres and in restaurants. Take them at the best, they were only coverings; and take them at the worst, they were almost like subjects one would rather not discuss. If you can imagine the most hopeless backwoods town in the United States peopled with discouraged women wearing the clothes they used for funerals—but even that can't give the effect. The women were clean and neat, and there were many reasons why they had no style, one being that they had not the spirit for it.

But now, for a few minutes, as I walked along the streets of Coblenz, I forgot that I was not at home surrounded by our own girlhood. Then I realized that American girls in Coblenz would be wearing uniforms, and that these others were Germans—these girls in short skirts, long-sleeved blouses, chic velvet hats, silk stockings and smart shoes. Looking closely, I saw that the quality was not always of the finest, but, so far as cut and style went, these girls had on much what Americans are wearing today. Their bearing was different, of course. There is no woman in the world that carries her clothes like the American woman; there is no one else quite so direct and comradely and unself-conscious and undesigning. And their faces did not have the American expression. But their general surface is assuredly very different from what it was two years ago.

It is the American doughboy who

has wrought the change in the fräuleins (which is the generic term for the Americans on the Rhine give to the lady German, of whatever class and character she may be). One of these soldiers discussed the clothes subject with me.

"I have a little German blood in me," he said, "and maybe that's why I liked the German girls better

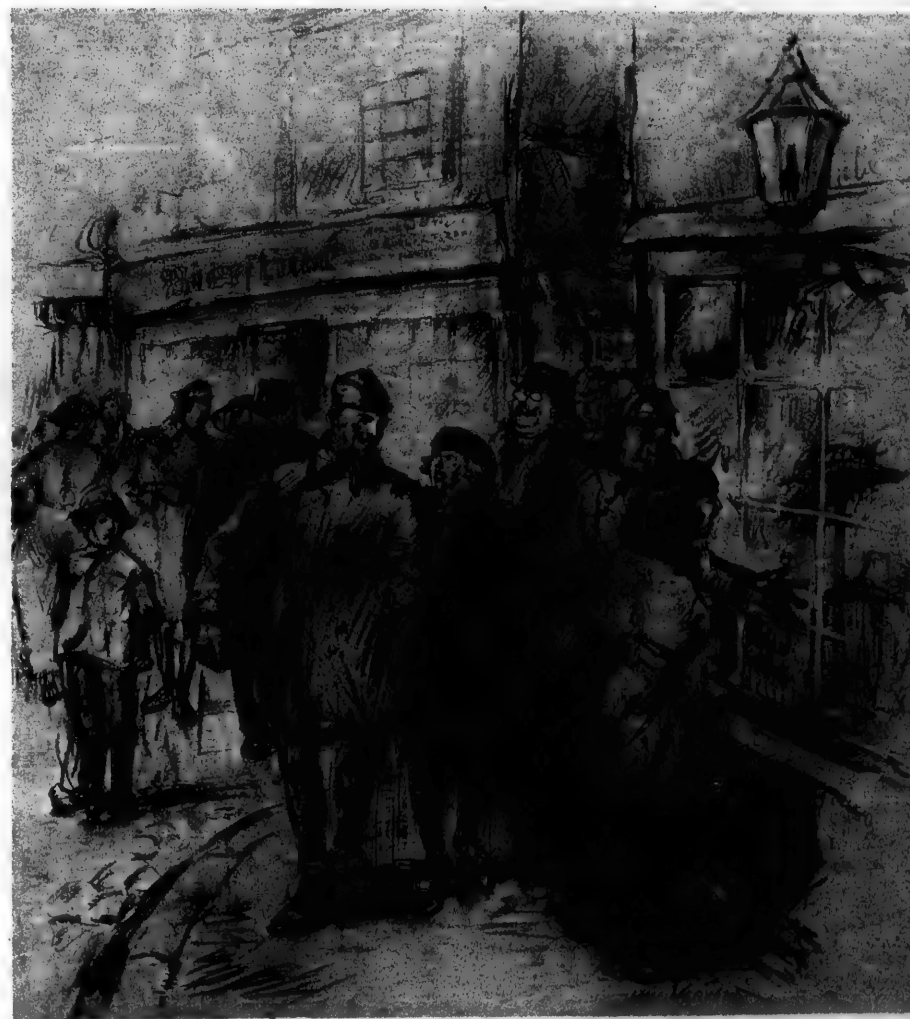
duty at night, and the woman I was billeted with left fruit and nuts where I could pick them up, why, I felt the difference, even though I knew the French were only acting like Allies and the Germans like the conquered, the same as your own family will give you a wipe in the eve sometimes when some one you could lick if you liked wouldn't

talking of the clothes of the fräuleins. 'Course the girls hadn't been in Paris, as some of us had, and I didn't know the styles. And we figured that, let alone not having the fashion plates, they didn't have the price. But we give 'em time. Of course some of the shops had good things, all right. Any girl with an eye for style and the price could

indirect. If she had a tomato-colored blouse on that I didn't want the fellows to guy me about, I'd tell her light blue was my favorite color, and I'd just love to see her in it only maybe it wouldn't be becoming to her. You bet she'd have on light blue next Sunday night. These fräuleins you can speak to directly. I can say to my girl: 'If ever you wear them two colors together again, I'm through with you. Want to abate me before the whole company, I s'pose?' I can say that, and she'll stand for it. Kind of comfortable, really, only maybe it'll be hard to shift when a fellow gets home.

"Well, every fräulein I've known I've given her a steer about her clothes. Honest, I am thinking of going into the dressmaking business when I get out of this man's army. I bet I could drape a skirt as good as these men dress-makers in Paris, especially when there is no little to drape. I am afraid I was rude to the first fräulein. You're think it was enough to get the clothes for a girl. She had ought to know herself how to put 'em on,—how to yank down the waistband in front, and puff out the blouse a little, and smooth a breadth here and cook a hat-brim there—you know. Well, this first fräulein (maiden), I consider it's through me she got engaged to one of the fellows that wouldn't have looked at her when I first took her in hand; she was an awful pill—long, saggy shirt, flannel blouse with the seams as thick as a cigarette, humping up in the back and all bunchy at the shoulders; you wouldn't guess what it looked like. She had on a hat that started to be a poke, bonnet, changed its mind and tried to be a sailor, and was really an outrage.

"I took a lot of pains with that fräulein. I led her to every shop window in town nearby, and we peered our noses against the panes, studying the styles. I decided what she had to have and took her into the stores to see she didn't get anything sawed off on her except what I said. It wasn't derabnity I was after, but looks. I counted that she wouldn't last with me much longer than the sheerset blouse, and I wanted my money's worth while we were in the running together. Well, we collected the look, and carried it



"I realized that these others were Germans—these girls in short skirts.

(Continued on Page 18)

Round-Up of Merry Jests

R. MATTHEWS

words, for I have not been able to verify the quotation.)

Marvelous artist in story-telling as Mark was, he was most marvelous when he was dealing with facts. You can find in his "Life on the Mississippi" the bare outline of the feud which served him as the basis for the vitally veracious Shepherdson-Grangerford vendetta which is one of the most vigorous episodes in "Huckleberry Finn." The facts which Mark happened upon were given in the rough; and no one suspected their value until he had cut them and set them. It is not plagiarism to profit by the hints which reality proffers abundantly to those who have imagination behind their eyes. This is not recognized by a correspondent who signs himself W. M. S. and who calls Mark "a notorious offender" in that "he borrowed at least two good stories from John Phoenix and another from P. T. Barnum." I confess that I should like to see the two stories by John Phoenix—I do not recall them myself—and to see them set side by side with the flashing jewels that Mark made out of them.

But I am indebted to W. M. S. for a pertinent quotation from Father Froh. In his waggish paper on the "Rogueries of Tom Moore" in which he invented originals in foreign tongues for several of the Irish bard's lyrics, Maginn declared that "Plagiarism is so barefaced and so universal, that I can stand it no longer; I have shut up shop and won't be taken in no more. Quærepergrinque! 'clamo, I'm sick of hatched-up words, and loathe the baked meats of antiquity served in a fricassee. Give me a solid joint, in which no knife has ever been flashed, and I will share your intellectual banquet most willingly, were it but a mountain kid, or a lamb of Welsh mutton. Alas! Whither shall I turn? Let me open the reviews and let the critics abuse me repeating old criticisms: let me fly to the poets, 'tis but the old lyre with outworn strings; let me hear the orators—that's my thunder!" I says the ghost of Sheridan or the spectre of Burke; let me listen to the sayings of good things, and also for the injured shade of Joe Miller! "

To state the simple truth, such as I feel it in my own conviction, I declare that the whole mass of contemporary scribbles might be bound up in one tremendous volume, and entitled "Elegant Extraneous"; for, if you except the form and style,

the vernal and color, all the rest is what I have known in a different shape forty years ago.

"W. M. S." cites from the late Adrian H. Joline's "Meditations of an Autograph Collector" a sentence from a letter of Gladstone's, written in the 80s, when Robert G. Ingersoll was aggressively inciting him to debate: "I feel that there is something of the same objection to literary contact with Colonel Ingersoll as to a scuffle with a chimney sweep." My correspondent then remarks that "so omnivorous a reader as 'the Grand Old Man,' could hardly have failed to have read that part of 'Table Talk' of Samuel Rogers where the author says: 'There are at Lord Bathurst's a good many unpublished letters of Pope, Bolingbroke, &c., which I have turned over. In one of them Bolingbroke says that he has no desire to 'wrestle with a chimney sweep,' that is Warburton."

From Gladstone the transition is easy to Disraeli, himself a "Jew de mots." A recent letter in the Literary Supplement of The London Times has pointed out that when the author of "Lothair" called the hansom cab the "gondola of London" he was only adapting a remark of Balzac's; and Disraeli was not the originator of "anecdoteage" either. Mr. Joseph Bucklin Bishop has kindly supplied me with the result of his own historical investigations. In his "Curiosities of Literature" (published originally in 1839), Isaac Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield's father, tells us that "among my earliest literary friends two distinguished themselves by their anecdotal literature—James Pett Andrews by his 'Anecdotes Ancient and Modern,' and William Seward by his 'Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons.' These volumes were favorably received, and to such a degree that a wit of that day, who is still a wit as well as a poet, considered that we were far gone in our anecdoteage."

The first named of the two books was published in 1789 and the second in 1796. In Mr. Disraeli's memoir of his father he names as the poet who made the word Mr. Rogers—Samuel Rogers, the banker, from whose "Table Talk" Gladstone may have acquired the "scuffle with a chimney sweep." Mr. Bishop informs me, further, that the Oxford Dictionary says that "anecdoteage" is attributed to John Wilkes, from



"Give me a solid joint, in which no knife has ever been flashed."



"I hope your Honor will show some consideration for the feelings of a poor orphan."

Evarts has kindly written to inform me that his father denied having said that Washington might well have thrown a stone over the Natural Bridge since "he threw a sovereign across the Atlantic." This settles the question of Evarts's responsibility, although the quip has a neatness which would justify this attribution. And as my informant has denied this denial from his father about thirty years ago, this reduces the probability that it was John Hay's, although Hay had also the quick-wittedness that its making demanded. But if Evarts certainly did not make this joke, and if Hay probably did not make it, who did? That is a question which I must pass on to the future editor of "The Authentic Jest-Book."

And I think that the labors of this editor, whoever he may be, will be lightened if I call his attention to a portly tome which I received through the courtesy of its compiler and of its publisher—"Wit, Wisdom and Fables of the Great," compiled by Charles A. Shriner (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company). On its title page stands a memorable line of Channing's, "One anecdote of a man is worth a volume of biography." Mr. Shriner's useful and interesting volume is at once something more than "The Authentic Jest-Book" that I asked for and something less. It is something more, because it contains much valuable matter besides its abundant anecdotes. It is something less, because it does not set forth the genealogy of the occasional jokes it contains. But it is a step in the right direction, since Mr. Shriner is scrupulous in recording the exact source from which he derived his heterogeneity of stories. He gives us chapter and verse. What is more to the purpose, he excludes all anonymous jests. Every joke is attributed to some person; and this is a great help. For example, there is in these pages one of the amplest collections I have ever seen of the sayings of Abraham Lincoln.

P. S.—Here occasion serves to thank the correspondents who have drawn my attention to Charles Lamb's account of his labors as a paragrapher, and who seem to think that this record invalidates my ascription of the invention of the gentle art of columnizing to Eugene Field. I saw no reason to cite Lamb, since I recognized that a paragrapher is not a columnist—although a columnist is often a paragrapher.

Books and Authors

R. EDWARD J. WHEELER

Dr. Blanche Colton Williams, Ethel Watts Mumford and Dr. Marie St. Croix Wright, acting as a committee of judges for the Society of Arts and Sciences, have decided that Maxwell Struthers Burt's "Each in His Own Generation," which was published in the July issue of Scribner's, was the best short story which appeared during the year 1920 and have awarded the author the society's prize of \$500. The second prize of \$250 has been awarded to Francis Newbold Noyes for his story "Contact," which was published in the December number of Pictorial Review. Both of these stories will be published shortly by Doubleday, Page & Co. The Society of Arts and Sciences was founded by Herbert Spencer when he visited this country in 1887.

Frederick O'Brien is scheduled to join in Samoa a party of young college men and scientists which recently sailed from Los Angeles in the *Wisdom II* for a two-year cruise, in the course of which they will visit and study many peoples in little-known islands. The passengers on the *Wisdom II* will first visit the Marquesas Islands, the scene of Mr. O'Brien's "White Shadows in the South Seas." From there they will go to Samoa, where the distinguished author will join them, and then on to Tahiti, the Fijis, the Tonga group, the Western Islands and finally eastward around the world. The *Wisdom II* is supplied with elaborate photographic equipment, so Mr. O'Brien will not doubt gather many good pictures as well as material for future books. Mr. O'Brien has nearly completed his "Mystic Isles of the South Seas," which the Century Company will bring out this Spring.

Wallace Irwin, whose novel dealing with the California Japanese question was recently published by George H. Doran Company under the title "Seed of the Sun," wrote some eight years ago a short story entitled "The Highest," which was at that time considered to be the first realistic airplane story written. Last week the author made his first ascent into the air. He and Mrs. Irwin were the guests of Major Morris Connelly of the Army Air Service in a flight from Curtiss Field, Garden City, to West Point and back. At times the airplane which carried them through the clouds reached an altitude of 8,000 feet.

Gertrude Atherton, whose "Sisters-in-Law" has just been published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, writes the following letter from Culver City, Cal., where she is working for Goldwyn:

No, I am not rewriting my film, "Don't Neglect Your Wife"—I never hated it so much as I hate that title—in the form of a novel. Your readers may be interested in the history of this story (whose logical title is "Noblest Oblige," by the way). I had had it in mind for many years, but many other themes had pressed it down and down until it was almost forgotten. Shortly after I arrived at the Goldwyn studio last July, I was asked if I would not consider writing an original story for the film, although my contract laid me under no such obligation. I promised to think of it, as I had finished even the proofs of "The Sisters-in-Law," and had nothing else to do. Louis Sherwin was delegated to me as a continuity writer, and in the course of a conversation this story suddenly rose to the surface. He immediately seized upon it as "film material." A story conference was called consisting of Clayton Hamilton, Louis Sherwin, Thompson Buchanan and the editor-in-chief, Mr. Hawks. I told the story again. Mr. Sherwin's opinion was confirmed, and the latter asked me to write a scenario of about 8,000 words that he could build upon.

Then, this is what happened: I disappeared for twenty-five days. The word scenario meant nothing to me. As soon as I sat down to write, my own methods asserted themselves. I realized that I had a novel, and one of intense interest to me, at least. I forgot the screen, the studio, the waiting continuity writer, the film director. I had a novel, and that was all that interested me. The thermometer ranged from 85 to 90, but I wrote, off and on, all day long, and the story, some

55,000 words in length, was finished in a little over three weeks. Subconsciously, perhaps, I realized that the screen demands more action than generally goes into a novel, but as this was a short novel and the subject full of action, anyhow, I doubt if my subconsciousness took much of a hand in it. Truth compels me to admit that while writing I neither knew nor cared whether it would be suitable for the screen or not.

When it was finished I took it to the studio, and it was turned over to the continuity writer. The picture follows the story as closely as possible; for there must always be changes and condensations, even when the "story thread" is left inviolate, until the author understands the new technique so thoroughly that he can write his story in the form of a scenario, and possibly put it into continuity himself. This fast is too mechanical and technical to appeal to me, but no doubt in time I shall learn to express myself in the scenario form. The fact remains, however, that "Noblest Oblige" was a novel first and will go to press practically in its original form; of course, it needs polish, and possible elaboration.

This experience proves that if a novel is rapidly and concisely written with a series of dramatic episodes in the life of two people as the theme, it is equally fitted for the screen and the printed page. With the long novel, dealing with slow development and many characters, to say nothing of many threads—life on the grand scale, as it were—it is quite another matter. The two techniques—the short novel and the picture—should be of mutual assistance. And in that blessed, far-off era when we have an educated, mentally ambitious public, so that producers will not pass sleepless nights worrying that their authors have written something too good for the screen, the third industry, which the third industry will rise to the dignity of one of the Arts.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Sara Teasdale's publishers, the Macmillan Company, have prepared a small booklet descriptive of her life and work which they will send to any one requesting a copy of it. Miss Teasdale's latest volume of verse, "Flame and Shadow," went into a second edition a few weeks after its publication last November.

The Century Company has taken over The American Golfer, a magazine started a number of years ago by Walter J. Travis. Grantland Rice will continue as the editorial head of the publication, with most of its old staff to assist him. It is announced that in addition to "covering" its specialty, golf, the magazine will deal with, and will illustrate generously, the entire field of outdoor sports.

Mrs. Mary Austin, whose best-known novel, "The Land of Little Fish," is published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, recently accepted a place on the National Community Council at Washington. Mrs. Austin was the organizer of the first community theatre movement in this country.

A lavish motion-picture production is being made of "Partners of the Tide," an early novel by Joseph C. Lincoln, and negotiations are under way for the filming of several other of the same author's books. Next Fall will likely see, either on the stage or in the movies, a production of "The Portygee," Mr. Lincoln's latest book, which is published by D. Appleton & Co.

All those who in boyhood contemplated running away with a circus—and their number is legion—will read with enjoyment George Conklin's "The Ways of the Circus," recently published by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Conklin joined the Barnum & Bailey "outfit" when they toured Europe.

Robert Lansing's "The Peace Negotiations: A Personal Narrative," to be brought out on March 25 by Houghton Mifflin Company, is based upon the day-by-day diary which the author kept while at the conference. The text is said to show that Mr. Lansing's difference with the President occurred at Paris long before the dramatic public break. The author covers the Peace Conference and gives the inside story of the League of Nations, the Shantung affair, the mandate question, the treaty with France, the Bullitt affair, &c. Mr. Lansing has also pre-

pared sketches of the Big Four, which will be serialized in a well-known magazine, the first installment appearing the 4th of next month.

President Wilson's new home in Washington is being remodeled to provide accommodation for his library, which is said to contain more volumes than that of any previous Chief Executive. The President is himself the author of about a dozen books, all of which are published by Harper & Brothers. The most recent of these, "The Hope of the World," is a collection of the addresses delivered by him between July and December of 1919.

"Music lovers will find a particular interest in Ernest Olden's 'The Hare,' to be brought out the 18th of this month by the Century Company. In this book, the second in the trilogy of which 'Coggin' was the first, Wagner at Balreuth appears at the height of his glory, and the hero makes friends with cultivated monks, who cherish the fame of Palestrina.

Among the more important volumes scheduled for publication this month by Charles Scribner's Sons are "The Poems of Corinne Roosevelt Robinson," the collected works of Mrs. Robinson; "Quickwits of Youth," by Franklin Chase Hoyt, Presiding Justice of the Children's Court of this city, and a volume which constructively surveys the political, social and industrial problems now confronting this country in the preparation of which John Hays Hammond and Jeremiah W. Jenks, Research Professor of Government and Public Administration at New York University, have collaborated. No title has as yet been announced for the last-named book.

B. M. Bowers's cowboy stories, the most recent of which, "Cow Country," is published by Little, Brown & Co., have become so popular in England that two London publishers, Methuen & Co. and Thomas Nelson's Sons, are exploiting them.

K. K. Kawakami's "Japan and World Peace," published in this country by the Macmillan Company, has been translated into French and brought out in Paris by M. Philippe Renouard under the title "Le Japon et la Paix Mondiale." Mr. Kawakami, who is the American correspondent for a number of newspapers in the Orient, is at work on another book which will be called "What Japan Thinks."

Early next month Small, Maynard & Co. will bring out the first novel to be written by Ethel Sidgwick since the war. "Madam" is the title of the forthcoming book.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, who publish in England the O. Henry books brought out under the Doubleday, Page & Co. imprint in this country, recently received a letter addressed to O. Henry in their care, written from Santiago, Chile, by a Norwegian broker there. The correspondent says that "Options" made him laugh—a thing which he had not been able to do for years. In closing, he expressed the hope of meeting O. Henry in England this month.

Harper & Brothers announce for publication on Feb. 17 a new novel by Alexander Black, author of "The Great Desire." The new book, in which Mr. Black deals with the question as to whether or not a woman should reveal to her dearest friend the fact of a past mistake, is entitled "The Seventh Angel."

The first three translations from the Danish and Norwegian that Alfred A. Knopf is bringing out in co-operation with Gyldendal, the Scandinavian publishers, are novels by Gunnar Gunnarsson, Svend Flensburg and Sigrid Undset. All of these novels are new.

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The League of Nations and the Future

AND B. FOSDICK.

provisions of the re-
solutions seem to be
accepted; on that we
may stay out of the
League, and the other
to join the League
without leaving no
unwillingness to pull
out of it if it seems
that it will be started.
The Foreign Of-
fice, however, has
frankly adopted the
building her hopes on
the entrance of the
League in Geneva
on the basis of amend-
ments to the American
recent action of the
League in Geneva
moved this purpose.
The amendments to the
League in Geneva
will be selected at the
Council of the League
it will be able to take
effect thereafter.

The Foreign Of-
fice are looking to pro-
ceed on the basis of
the League. The
League is established be-
cause of the League
and the League in Wash-
ington on 4th of March, and
the League will be begun on
the basis of both sides that
the League will be sub-
stantiated by the League
and the League.

Assembly committee
work, there will be sev-
eral already proposed
amendments. The Scandi-
navian have joined in sug-
gesting amendments to the
League. The League is
established because of the
League and the League in
Washington on 4th of March,
and the League will be begun
on the basis of both sides that
the League will be sub-
stantiated by the League
and the League.

Article X has few
troups, although it was
originally intended to
stabilize the League.
The recent
Assembly brought in
amendments to the
League which would
eliminate the League
from the League. The
League is established
because of the League
and the League in
Washington on 4th of March,
and the League will be begun
on the basis of both sides that
the League will be sub-
stantiated by the League
and the League.

To this proposal President Wilson
made the following reply:
We must make a distinction
between what is possible and what
is not. No nation will consent to
control. As for us Americans, we
cannot consent to control because
of our Constitution. We must do
everything that is possible to in-
crease the safety of the world. Some
plan must be worked out by which
every country shall have a suffi-
cient force, first to maintain its
national security, secondly to con-
tribute to international safety.
It may be admitted that France
should maintain a force propor-
tionately more considerable than



Some People's Idea of the Alternative to a Modern League of Nations.

Decision from the League of Nations—Dedication to King George V. of England.

tion to preserve the boundaries of
other States against external aggres-
sion might lead a nation unwillingly
to arms.
It is important to note the use
that President Wilson made of Ar-
ticle X, in the meetings of the
League of Nations Commission, to
combat the insistent demand of the
French representatives that the
League be framed as a sort of super-
government, with sweeping powers
over the armaments of its members.
At the meeting of the League of
Nations Commission on Feb. 11,
1919, for example, the French pro-
posed the following amendment as
an addition to Article VIII: "The
Executive Council will establish an
international control of troops and
armaments, and the high contracting
parties agree to submit them-
selves to it in all good faith. It will
fix the conditions under which the
permanent existence and organiza-
tion of an international force may
be assured." In support of this
amendment, M. Bourgeois said:

France is ready to accept some
system of control, and consid-
ers that as accepting it she
would surrender no portion of her
dignity. It is a common measure
of mutual guarantee which has
nothing offensive in it, since it
would apply equally to all the
great powers, and since it is made
by common accord amongst them
all. We are dealing with every-
thing on the footing of perfect
equality; and we do not think that
this step would involve any sacri-
fice of independence. I ask, there-
fore, with insistence that some-
thing should be done in this
matter, which cannot be left out-
side our Covenant; something that
will give to public opinion the
feeling of safety which it demands.
Without that, any scheme for a
League of Nations will simply
arouse general distrust.

We must make a distinction
between what is possible and what
is not. No nation will consent to
control. As for us Americans, we
cannot consent to control because
of our Constitution. We must do
everything that is possible to in-
crease the safety of the world. Some
plan must be worked out by which
every country shall have a suffi-
cient force, first to maintain its
national security, secondly to con-
tribute to international safety.
It may be admitted that France
should maintain a force propor-
tionately more considerable than

other nations, on account of the
geographical risk that has been
mentioned, but as to the construc-
tion of a unified military ma-
chine in time of peace, that is
quite another question. This war
made apparent the absolute neces-
sity of the unity of command, and
this unity of command constituted
an immense advantage which had
a decisive influence on the very
issue of the war, but the unity of
command only became possible
because of the immediate and
imminent danger which threatened
civilization. To propose to realize
unity of command in time of peace
would be to put forward a pro-
posal that no nation would ac-
cept. The Constitution of the
United States forbids the Presi-
dent to send beyond its frontiers
the national forces. If the United
States maintained an army, there
would always be a certain in-
evitable delay in sending it to the
States where it might be required.
And it is possible that the Ger-
mans may gather together once
more their military power. If the
military madness has not been
destroyed in Germany by this war,
a new menace may threaten us,
but this menace will not develop
suddenly. The economic condition
of Germany will make that im-
possible.

As for us, if we organize from
now onwards an international
army, it would appear that we
were substituting international
militarism for national militarism.
Some eminent Frenchmen have
already told me that they would
not accept what the American
Constitution forbids me to accept.
I know how France has suffered,
and I know that she wishes to
obtain the best guarantees possi-
ble before she enters the League,
and everything that we can do in
this direction we shall do, but we
cannot accept proposals which are
in direct contradiction to our Con-
stitution.

The argument which has been
most employed against the League
of Nations in America is that the
army of the United States would
be at the disposal of an interna-
tional council, that American
troops would thus be liable to be
ordered to fight at any moment
for the most remote of causes, and
this prospect alarms our people.
There is, therefore, no other
course open to us but to accept
some system compatible at once
with our Constitution and with
the views of our public opinion.

With the support of the British rep-
resentatives, therefore, the French
amendments were defeated.
Thereafter the French became the
champions of Article X, and at a
later session of the League of Na-
tions Commission M. Larnaude, in
speaking of this article, expressed
the emphatic opinion that it implied
the formal guarantee of the terri-
torial integrity and independence of
each member of the League and
consequently bound the League to
take military measures necessary to
make this guarantee effective. He
asked that this interpretation of the
article should be maintained, and
apparently his remark was accepted
without challenge by the other mem-
bers of the commission.

It is interesting to note that the
provision in the Covenant on the
Monroe Doctrine was originally in-
troduced by President Wilson as an
addition to Article X. The French
rose hotly against it. They appar-
ently feared its modifying effect on
what had come to be in their minds
their strongest bulwark against a
recreated Germany. M. Larnaude
thought that the Monroe Doctrine
was not clear as to its implications,
and he remarked that it would be
very unfortunate if it was inter-
preted to mean that the United
States could not participate in any
settlement of European affairs de-
cided upon by the League. He
wished to have an obligation imposed
on America to take part in European
affairs. Debate between M. Lar-
naude and the President waxed
warm until Lord Robert Cecil sat-
isfiedly suggested that the difficulty
was due to the fact that the Monroe
Doctrine provision had been tacked
on to Article X, the one article
which was of the greatest impor-
tance to France. With President
Wilson's concurrence, therefore, the

proposal by referring them to Article
X. This was their bulwark. "It
must not be supposed that a mem-
ber of the League will remain in-
sulated if it is attacked," he said.
"That is the direct contrary of the
thought of all of us. We are ready
to fly to the assistance of those who
are attacked. When danger comes,
we, too, will come. We will help you,
but you must trust us. We must all
depend on our mutual good faith."

With America's repudiation of the
Covenant, France lost interest in
Article X, just as she lost interest
in the proposed three-party alliance
between Great Britain, the United
States and herself. Without Amer-
ica these defenses were worthless,
and gradually France has drifted
into a feeling of cynicism as re-
gards any means of protection ex-
cept her own armed force. How-
ever, she is desperately anxious for
the economic assistance of America,
and she is in no mood to make any
fight for Article X, or for any other
particular article. If, therefore,
America insists upon the elimination
of Article X, the Committee on
Amendments of the League will un-
doubtedly be glad to agree.

The same spirit will be manifested
by the committee in regard to any
reasonable amendments which the
United States may propose. The
rest of the world will go more than
half way to meet us in the diffi-
culty in which we find ourselves in
joining the League of Nations. Un-
doubtedly there will have to be some
maneuvering on both sides, and the
Republican leaders will probably re-
quire some impressive looking con-
cessions before they will swallow
their own rash words. But there
are no impossibilities connected with
this double problem, because it is
concerned so largely with appear-
ances. It is really a matter of find-
ing a formula that gives more of an
American look to the present or-
ganization.

(Continued on Page 27)

Queries and Answers

(Continued from Preceding Page)

lished in 1913, the title of which is "A
Thanksgiving Tale and Other Poems."
The book may be found in the Public
Library.
Horatio G. Cozzens, New York,
writes that the piece is to be found in
"The Poems of Ludwig Uhland,"
translated by Alexander Platt.
Others who answered this query
were Elia M. Warne, Clara Thack-
eray Hillman, Martin Hauri, New
York; Andrew Duplant, Troy, N. Y.;
Carrie R. Wilcox, Passaic, N. J.; Ar-
thur Powell, Stratford, Conn.; Max
Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs.
Jean Frochaska, Nyack, N. Y.; W. S.
H. Hamilton, Schenectady, N. Y.; and
H. M. Madden, Yonkers, N. Y.

"My Lovely Nancy"
M. C. STEEL—In reply to S. W.
Cradock, who queries in your issue of
Jan. 18, here is the poem, by Robert
Burns, which he has in mind:
MY LOVELY NANCY; OR, THINE

Thine am I, my faithful Fair;
Thine, my lovely Nancy!
Ev'ry pulse along my veins,
Ev'ry roving fancy,
To thy bosom lay my heart,
There to throb and languish.
Thou' despair had wrung its core,
That would heal its anguish.

Take away those rosy lips,
Rich with balmy treasure;
Turn away thine eyes of love,
Lest I die with pleasure!
What is life when wanting love?
Night without a morning!
Love the cloudless Summer's sun,
Nature gay adorning.

This query was answered by Ruth
A. Flahel also.

"The Lord Had a Job"
Mrs. J. F. KENNEDY, Olean, N. Y.
—In your issue of Jan. 16 "L. A. C."
inquires concerning the poem "The
Lord Had a Job." This poem was
written by Paul Laurence Dunbar, the
negro poet, who died about twelve
years ago. His home was, I think, in
Toledo, Ohio.

The Lord had a job for me, but I had
so much to do.
I said, "You get somebody else—or
I wait till I get through,"
But I don't know how the Lord came out,
but He seemed to get along;
I felt kinda stakin' like, 'cause
I know'd I done Him wrong.
One day I needed the Lord—needed
Him myself—needed Him right
And He never answered me at all, but
I could hear Him say
Down in my accented heart, "Nigger,
I've got too much to do.
You get somebody else or wait till I
get through."
Now when the Lord He have a job
for me I never tries to shirk;
I drops what I have on hand and does
the good Lord's work;
And my affairs can run along or wait
till I get through.
Nobody else can do the job that God's
marked out for you.

Others who answered this query were
Mrs. Schuyler Crippen, Schenectady,
N. Y.; Joseph Torrens, Montclair, N. J.;
Mrs. B. K. Nold, Pineville, La.;
Norman W. Ullie, Albany, N. Y.;
George M. Brown, White Plains, N. Y.;
Mrs. W. T. Ellery, Jersey City,
N. J.; Mrs. Charlotte L. Clark, Buf-
falo, N. Y.; Jane T. Mitchell, Trenton,
N. J.; W. B. Hines, Philadelphia, Pa.;
E. F. Oliver, Mount McGregor, N. Y.;
and R. Srost, Stillman, N. J.

"Thinks I to Myself"
HORATIO G. COZZENS, New York
—Noting the query of "S. M. L." in
your issue of Jan. 16 as to the author-
ship of "Thinks I to Myself," I would
say that the same was written by
Edward Marston, born in 1841.
Others who answered this query were
"F. S. Jr.," Brooklyn, N. Y.; and
Julia R. Honeyman, Plainfield, N. J.

"To One in Grief"
V. C. GARDEN CITY, N. Y.—The poem
asked for by V. Penk in your issue of
Jan. 23 is called "To One in Grief,"
and is by Roselle Mercer Montgom-
ery. It is as follows:
It is the years, the empty years, you
fear—
The years that stretch ahead, bereft
of form,
The vista of the hopeless years, all
shorn
Of that one presence that you hold so
dear.
So many months to grieve, in every
year,
So many days in every month to
mourn,
So many hours in which to wear the
thorn!
Ah! yes, it is the endless years you
fear!

But harken, mourner! I, who whisper
low,
Have passed this way; I, too, have
grieved—I know!
Look not down the years, but, one by
one,
Bear each day as it comes; when it is
done,
Turn to the morrow—to your sad heart
say:
"Oh, brave heart, bear it just as
another day!"
Others who answered this query
were Agnes Geckle, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Carl V. Hansen, Haverhill, Mass.; and
Madeline G. Moore, Erie, Pa.

"The Gathering Place"
CLARE MACDONALD, Newark,
Ohio—"The Gathering Place," queried
for by "E. K. K." in your issue of Jan.

23, has been attributed to Robert
Browning, although it is not to be
found in any collection of his works.
It is as follows:
Life changes all our thoughts of
heaven:
At first we think of streets of gold,
Of gates of pearl and dawning light,
Of shining wings and robes of white,
And things all strange to mortal sight,
But in the afterworld of years
It is a more familiar place:
A home, unshorn by sighs or tears,
Where waiteth many a well-known
face.
With passing months it comes more
near.
It grows more real by day:
Not strange or cold, but very dear—
The glad homeland not far away.
Where none are sick, or poor, or lone,
The place where we shall find our
own.

And as we think of all we knew
Who there have met to part no more,
Our longing hearts desire home, too,
With all the strife and trouble o'er.
Others who answered this query
were S. L. Sanderling, Jersey City,
N. J.; Emma H. Van Pelt, Morris-
town, N. J.; Mrs. Frank Styles,
Kingston, N. Y.; M. T. Maffett, Bay-
onne, N. J.; and Mrs. Josephine
Dawes, Hightstown, N. J.

"A Creed"
HORATIO G. COZZENS, New York
—Complying with the request of Mary
Dean in your issue of Jan. 23, the
short poem asked for is entitled "A
Creed," and is the work of Edwin
Markham.

There is a destiny that makes us
brothers:
None goes his way alone:
All that we send into the lives of
others
Comes back into our own.

I care not what his temples or his
creeds,
One thing holds firm and fast—
That into his fateful heap of days
and deeds,
The soul of man is cast.

Others who answered this query
were Marie de la Vergne, Asheville, N. C.;
Barbara B. Joy, Cleveland, Ohio;
Carrie R. Wilcox, Passaic, N. J.; Mrs.
James Wilmer Hunter, Chicago, Ill.;
Dorothy Finner, Elmira, N. Y.; C.
Dorothy Wright, East Orange, N. J.;
and Julia W. Knives, Caldwell, N. J.

"Little Dame Crump"
M. L. S. NEW YORK—In reply to the
query of "M. L. S." in your issue of
Jan. 23: I was familiar when little
with a children's book called "Little
Dame Crump." Every library may
have a copy of this out of print
volume.

Francis Bishop, New London, en-
closes a copy of the poem, which is
too long to print. It begins:
Little Dame Crump with a little hair
broom
One morning was sweeping her little
bedroom
When casting her little gray eyes on
the ground,
In a shy little corner, a penny she
found.

"Odds Bob!" cried the Dame, as she
glanced in surprise,
How lucky I am! Bless my heart
what a prize!
To market I'll go, and a pig I will
buy.
And little John Gubbins shall make
him a pie.

The poem goes on to describe her
purchasing the pig and the trouble it
took to drive it home.

Others who answered this query
were Har-
Miss E. D. Kingsbury, Water-
bury, Conn.; Mrs. Clemence W. Bull,
Springfield, N. Y.; and Florence
M. King, Newark, Ohio.

From "Iolanthe"
DAVID HUNTER, Arlington, N. J.—
In reply to the query of "Y. E. M." in
your issue of Jan. 23, the lines he is
looking for are to be found in Gilbert
& Sullivan's opera, "Iolanthe," and
are part of a dialogue between
Strephon and the Lord Chancellor.
This query was answered also by
John H. James, New York.

Lath-American History
"The United States and Latin
America," by John Holliday Latané,
reviews the political history of Latin-
American countries beginning with
the time when the colonies started to
revolt against European rule and
concluding with a statement of the
existing diplomatic relations between
them and the United States. The
book is written primarily for college
and university classes in history and
political science, but the manner in
which the subject matter is handled
makes it adaptable to the uses of
general students. Two maps, one of
South America and the other of the
Caribbean, cover the entire geo-
graphy with which the text is con-
cerned. The author is Professor of
American History in Johns Hopkins
University and Dean of the College.
He is one of the best known authori-
ties on the history of American diplo-
macy. (Doubleday, Page & Co.,
\$2.50.)



Father Knickerbocker says:
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the New York charita-
ble organizations are
doing, read

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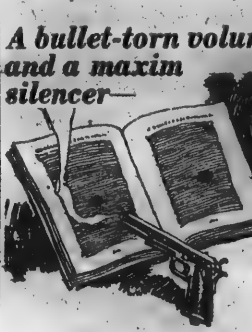
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ward—there was a scream and a
crash of glass! They stood as
though dumb.

The murderer was—
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mission, the bullet had marked
a significant passage in Marcus
Aurelius. What was the text
that broke down the reserve of
the murderer?

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Queries and Answers

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of *Queries and Answers*, NEW YORK TIMES. They should be written on one side of the paper only, and must contain the name and address of the writer as an evidence of good faith. Owing to the great demands on the columns, only queries of particular interest will be printed.

QUERIES.

"Three Wise Old Women"

J. B.—Over thirty years ago there was published a poem the entire portion and authorship of which I wonder if any of your readers can supply. The first verse was as follows: Three wise old women were they, were they, Who went to walk on a winter's day. One carried a ladder to climb for cherries, One carried a basket to look for berries. The other, and she was the wisest one, Carried a fan to keep off the sun.

"The World for Sale"

E. J. F.—I am desirous of finding a poem entitled "The World for Sale." Hang out the sign. Call every traveler here to me; Who'll buy this brave estate of mine?

Answering Douglas

MARION WOODBURY—Can some one tell me the name of the poem or the author who wrote the answer to "Douglas, Tender and True"? I am quite positive this poem was printed in *The Portland Transcript* about 1893.

"A Little Pause"

E. J. S.—I am anxious to find some verses published in a newspaper more than thirty years ago, beginning: A little pause in life while daylight lingers Between the sunset and the pale moonrise, While daily labor slips from tired fingers And soft gray shadows veil the aching eyes.

"Rain on the Roof"

M. D.—Where can be found the poem "Rain on the Roof," beginning: When the humid shadows gather, etc.

"An Old Recitation"

M. D.—Where can be found the amusing and interesting testimony of a witness, a favorite in old-time books of recitation, beginning: "Well, Captain Bisco, he ain't a great, and cousin Sally Dillard, she came to our house, and Mose, he loved," etc., ending: "And that's all I know about the fact."

"There's a Sunset Touch"

B. B.—Please ask your readers for the poem in which the following quotation is set: There's a sunset touch, A fancy from a flower-bell, some one's smile, A chorus ending from Euripides— And that's enough for fifty hopes—and tears As old and new at once as nature's self.

"A Little Word"

OLD READER—Can any of your readers locate this verse: A little word in thoughtful kindness Made glad a sorrowing heart, And those who heard it went their way, Forgetting life's bitterness and smart.

"His Soul Returns"

B. B.—Can any of your readers locate these lines: I hold that when a person dies His soul returns again to earth; Arrived in some new flesh disguise Another mother gives him birth, With surlier lines and brighter brain The old soul takes the road again.

A Rockaway Song

M. A. MacN.—Can any of your readers find an old song called "On the Beach at Rockaway"? On old Long Island's desert shore Many an hour I've whiled away, Listening to the breakers roar That washed the beach at Rockaway.

"The Bones of the Body"

MARY K. PAGE—Can any of your readers give the words to a poem called "The Bones of the Body," in rhyme?

"They Are the Happiest"

JOHN V. BROCK—Can any one tell from what writing the following quotation is taken: "They are the happiest who disengage best their wairiness."

Cecil Rhodes's Epitaph

SUBSCRIBER—I would like to know the author (said to be an American)

who wrote the poem used as epitaph upon the tomb of Cecil Rhodes. It is as follows: So much to do, so little done. At yesterday's dawn the sun Sink slowly down the vaulted grey— The ghostly ghost of yesterday.

"The Rose That Grew Too High"

EMMA J. BRADLEY—Can some one furnish the words of a poem, "The Rose That Grew Too High for Me"? The first verse is something like this: It was peeping through the bramble, That little wild white rose; Where the hawthorn hedge was planted, My garden to enclose.

"Behold This Ruin"

INQUIRER—Can any one locate these lines: Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull Once of ethereal spirit full This narrow cell was life's retreat, This space was Thought's mysterious seat. What beautiful visions filled this What dreams of pleasure long forgot? Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear Has left one trace of record here.

"The Lilt of a Song"

Mrs. S. M. VAN KAMMEN—Please tell me who wrote the following and please give me the rest of the poem, if there is any: Sometimes it's only the lilt of a song That brings you back to me. Sometimes down in the heart of a flower It is your face I see. Sometimes the spile of the lifting moon Is all your smiling, too. Everything glad in the whole wide world Seems just a touch of you.

"Trip to Niagara Falls, Sir"

MARY A. MacNISH—I would like to have the song entitled "Trip to Niagara Falls, Sir." I can only recall few lines of it, viz.: The morn was cold, the snow fell fast, Old Boreas blew a fearful blast. Chorus: Toaring, boiling, dashing away, Allowing, foaming, wet with spray, See Aunt Deborah's washing day, This trip to Niagara Falls, Sir.

ANSWERS

"Glasgerion"

A. D. S. HALSEY, Brooklyn—Answering "J. J. A.'s" query for information regarding "Glasgerion," a ballad of this name may be found in Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," Section VII, of the King Arthur group of poems. The captain here stated that Glasgerion is "probably the great Glasgerion whom Chaucer elevates to a position beside Orpheus and Arion."

Dr. Willis G. Tucker, Albany, N. Y., writes that Glasgerion was a famous

warrior, and that he appears in Chaucer's "House of Fame." His famous oath, "By oak and ash and thorn," is to be found in the old ballad. Others who answered this query were Aina Moldenhauer, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Wolf, New York; George E. Dimock Jr., New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Frederick W. Page, University, Va.; Lewis F. Mott and Mary Hall Taft, New York.

"Shanahan's Old Shebeen"

FRANCIS REARDON, Scranton, Pa.—Shanahan's Old Shebeen: or, The Mornin's Mornin', asked for by James Paxton in your issue of Jan. 23, was published in *Puck* in 1899, and was written by Gerald Brennan, brilliant young Irishman, well known in New York Bohemian circles of that day. I have heard that he is now living in London.

The first two verses of this poem are:

This is the tale that Cassidy told In his hulla-a-sheen with purple and gold;—Told as he sprawled in an easy chair; Chewing cigars at a dollar a pair. Told with a sigh and perchance a tear As the rough soul showed through the cracked veneer;—Told as he gazed on the walls near by, Where a Grouse and a Millet were hung on high. With a rude little print in a frame A picture of Shanahan's old shebeen.

"I'm drinkin' me mornin's mornin'—but it doesn't taste th' same; Though the glass is iv finest crystal, an' th' liquor slips down like crams."

An me cockney footman brings it on a sort of a silver plate!—Sherry an' blenders it is; why is it out iv date.

In me bran' new brownstone mansion "Pint" a'vances over th' way, an' the Lord Archbishop to say, Sure ought to be shiff with gran' deeur, but me taste is mighty mean.

An' I'd rather a mornin's mornin' at Shanahan's old shebeen.

Others who answered this query were F. H. Fitzpatrick, Richard Dawson, Charles A. O'Connor, William E. Clark, Thomas J. Carey, New York; E. H. Rockwood, Rochester; Clara L. Glaser, Hartford, Conn.; R.

V. Swanton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mary T. Sheehan, Watervliet, N. Y.; J. A. Monahan, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Lewis D. Burdick, Oxford, N. Y.; William Barlow, East Rutherford, N. J.; and J. Smith, Montclair, N. J.

By R. L. S.

GILBERT M. TUCKER Jr., Albany, N. Y.—"A. R. T." in your issue of Jan. 23, is mistaken in thinking the line he quotes is from a poem. It is from the concluding paragraph of Robert Louis Stevenson's essay entitled "Ballads," and runs: "O tolling hands of mortals! O unweary feet, traveling ye know not whither! Soon, soon, it seems to you, you must come forth on some conspicuous hilltop and, but a little way further, against the setting sun, decry the spires of El Dorado. Little do ye know your own blessedness for to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor."

Others who answered this query were M. B. Huastla, E. C. B., and Donald Pendleton, New York; Grace E. Lynch, Fulton, N. Y.; Mrs. F. P. Somes, Upper Merionide, N. J.; John B. McCarthy, Camp Sherman, Ohio; George Plummer, Brookville, N. Y.; R. Beale, Syracuse, N. Y.; and Mrs. R. Moorhead, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Lament of the Blind Girl"

MARY E. WHITE, Lockport, N. Y.—Answering the query of "E. J. S." in your issue of Jan. 23, the "Lament of the Blind Girl" was written by Allen Tate, the music was composed and dedicated to Catherine T. Patton by William B. Bradbury, and the song was published by Jollie, 100 Broadway, New York, in 1907. Abby Hutchinson, a singer in those days, used it in her program. The first verse is: They tell me the earth is most lovely and fair, Bedecked with sweet blossoms that God hath placed there. Oh, would I could see them, though fickle the view, Methinks I should ever retain their bright hue.

Then the glorious sun with his mantle of gold And the silvery moon that such brilliance unfold And the bright chain of stars that round them are twined. Oh, when shall I see them? I'm blind. Oh, I'm blind.

Oh, the bright chain of stars, that round them are twined, Oh, when shall I see them? I'm blind. Oh, I'm blind.

This query was answered by Mrs. George F. Chappell, Mrs. F. M. Caille, New York; Charles W. MacNish, New York; Dorothy M. Beck, East Orange, N. J.; Laura H. Smith, St. Augustine, Fla.; H. B. Abbott, Buffalo, N. Y.; and Edmund D. Burhans, Saugerties, N. Y.

"Echo"

J. KROHN, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.—The quotation inquired about by "E. J. S." in your issue of Jan. 16 occurs in a song entitled "Echo," words by Christina Rossetti, music by Lord Henry Somerset. The verse in which it occurs is the second one and reads as follows: O dream, how sweet, too sweet, too bitter sweet, Whose waking should have been in Paradise. Where souls brim full of love abide an' meet. Where thirsting, longing eyes watch the slow door That opening letting in lets out no more.

The song is published by Chappell & Co., Ltd., 57 West Seventeenth Street, New York; 50 New Bond Street, London.

Others who answered this query were Mrs. Arthur Lehr, New York; Mrs. L. T. Day, Westport, Conn.; Mrs. V. S. Hayes, Wallingford, Vt.; Schell Ceyer, New York; Marie Fawcett, Guelph, Ontario; Helen E. Price, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.; William J. Bray, Glens Falls, N. Y.; and Mrs. H. A. West, New York.

"Lucky Jim"

Mrs. RICHARD A. HILL, Binghamton, N. Y.—In answer to "A. E. M.'s" query in your issue of Jan. 23, "Lucky Jim" is published in "Werner's Readings and Recitations," No. 13. George S. Sturgis, New York, sends in a variation of this poem by Horwitz & Bowers, Edward Field, Hartford, Conn., writes that he believes the song was published by the Oliver Ditson Company at least twenty years ago.

Others who answered this query were Albert Park Lynn, Doris H. Cozens, Mary F. Warren, New York; H. C. Drake, Fredonia, N. Y.; A. Young, Bridgeport, Conn.; Benignus Gallagher, Altoona, Pa.; Irene Blunt, Woodhaven, L. I.; H. F. Chamberlain, Warwick, N. Y.; G. F. Wilbur, Abury Park, N. Y.; John B. Thwing, Princeton, N. J.; Charlotte B. Coll, Washington, D. C.; Edward Field, Hartford, Conn.; Elizabeth S. Swallow, Bronxville, N. Y.; Maude W. Bellows, Newburgh, N. Y.; F. F. Callahan, Johnstown, N. Y.; Y. C. Torrance, Baiton, N. Y.; H. H. Husted, White Plains, N. Y.; H. L. Parker, Danvers, Conn.; A. W. Newark, N. J.; and Mrs. W. H. Sale, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

"Minstrel's Curse"

SIMON SULTAN, New York—In answer to George A. Pepper's query of Jan. 23 regarding the "Minstrel's Curse," it is a translation from the German of Ludwig Uhland, and is contained in a book of poems I published.

(Continued on Following Page)

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Mr. Chesterton Twenty Years Af

THE USES OF DIVERSITY. A Book of Essays. By G. K. Chesterton. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

IN Mr. Chesterton's "Charles Dickens" he traces with a careful hand the change of Dickens in his progress from youth to middle age; of the Dickens who could not invent a plot, the author of "Pickwick Papers," to the Dickens of "Edwin Drood," who invented such a plot that the world has been trying to guess the solution ever since. He traces the progress of the rollicking young Dickens, fairly insane with hilarity, down to the Dickens who was stopped by death as he was writing a grave and serious novel with an occasional joke in it.

It is the story of the transition from youth to age. Here is the account Oliver Wendell Holmes gave of it; it may not apply to everybody, but at least part of it applies well enough to geniuses and especially to humorists.

Nature gets us out of youth into manhood, as sailors are hurried on board of vessels—in a state of intoxication. We are hustled into maturity reeling with our passions and imaginations, and we have drifted far away from port before we are aware of our illusions. But to carry us out of maturity into old age without our knowing where we are going she drugs us with strong opiates.

Nature, however, makes amends and does not treat us as cruelly as Holmes then believed. The madcap mood of Pickwick was taken away, but in place of it came things young Bos could not have written—"Great Expectations" and "A Tale of Two Cities." Chesterton himself is undergoing the change he detected in Dickens. He is far from being old, but he is older than he was twenty years ago. His wit will be with him always, but he is maturer; it would be a faint compliment to him to suppose that he could not or did not become maturer in twenty years. Even as a boy he must have been a philosopher; but as a young writer he sported the cap and bells. Of late years he has not grown solemn but he has outgrown the cap and bells; there is a twinkle in his eye, but he wears a frock coat.

The lovers of Chesterton have not had time to forget that succession of little red volumes bearing some whimsical title and consisting entirely of short essays that ended in an outrageously short space; too evidently made at first to fit a column measurement on a daily paper, or if not that, then written in that length because the author's hand had grown accustomed to such a measurement. But with growing maturity come not sketches but books, books which make no pretense of anything less than maturity, though the old wit may still be radiant there—such books as "A Short History of England," "Charles Dickens: A Critical Study," "The New Jerusalem," and others which, as publicity writers cannot be prevented from saying, "tackle big subjects in a big way."

Then suddenly he steps back into the earlier manner, and out comes the original Chesterton, the little red book with the wide margins and frequent leads, consisting of smart little essays that end too soon and sometimes bear internal evidence of having been made at first to fit the column measurement. Not always, though. "The Uses of Diversity" looks exactly like "Varied Types" or "The Defendant" or "Heretics," and one has read some distance before one discovers that it isn't exactly like them—not exactly. The difference is one that cannot be closed by red bindings and the old type, or even by the fact that Mr.

Chesterton really thinks he is doing the same old thing. The difference is that he wrote those early books in that "state of intoxication" referred to by the Autocrat; that is, he was young and mad. Now he is a witty, middle-aged man; but something is taken away from every middle-aged man, who gets, of course, something in exchange for it. What he gets in exchange is not the power to write forever as if he were in a state of intoxication. He gets the power to write "A Short History of England" or "George Bernard Shaw," but he loses the power to write "The Defendant"—at least, the power to write it madly.

All of which is not to deny that "The Uses of Diversity" is clever and even brilliant. It would make a good first book for a rising young author. Perhaps, in fact, that it is nearly what it is, and all our phil-

Besides, as one goes on over page after page looking vainly for that divine madness, one is struck more and more by the new quality, the gift the gods have given in exchange—the gift of maturity, even in these drifting leaves, these pages of a day. There was a time when people actually were not always sure whether Chesterton was serious or not. No body can doubt it now of this abrupt, strange fellow who steps quickly up to you, seizes you by the collar, slams your head against the nearest wall, and goes on whistling. Let us go back, for illustration, to "Heretics," a book made on exactly the same plan, and read this criticism of Kipling's. "What can they know of England who only England know?"

Mr. Kipling does certainly know the world; he is a man of the world, with all the narrowness that belongs to those imprisoned in that planet.

shaky because it rested, not on any clear dogmas, old or new, but on two or three temporary, we might say desperate, compromises of his own day. He grasped at evolution, not because it was definite, but because it was indefinite; not because it was daring, but because it was safe. It gave him the hope that man might one day be an angel and England a free democracy; but it soothed him with the assurance that neither of these alarming things would happen just yet. Virgil used his verbal felicitous to describe the eternal idea of the Roman imperium. Tennyson used his verbal felicitous for the accidental equilibrium of the British Constitution. "To spare the humble and war down the proud" is a permanent idea for the policing of this planet. But that freedom should "slowly broaden down from precedent to precedent," merely happens to be the policy of the English upper class; it has no vital sanction; it might be much better to broaden quickly. One can write great poetry about a truth or even about a falsehood, but hardly about a legal fiction. * * * His weakness was



"He has outgrown the cap and bells * * * but he wears a frock coat."

osophizing about the falling off in Chesterton's divine madness is a mere assumption. Perhaps, in other words, these are not his latest but his earliest, written before his pen had "gained certainty and now collected. There is a period such as that; too. The frequent references to the war and other recent events, however, show that this hypothesis does not explain most of them.

Then turn to his criticism of Tennyson, in this new book. "The Uses of Diversity." Tennyson is as completely smashed as Kipling, but how different is the weapon—a club for a mallet. The author is explaining the cause of the coolness toward Tennyson at the time of his centenary. Tennyson's position has grown

not being old-fashioned or new-fashioned, but being fashionable. His feet were set on things transitory and untenable, compromises and compact of silence. Yet he was so perfect a poet that I fancy he will still be able to stand, even upon such clouds. This comparison of his method of "Heretics" and "The Uses of Diversity" does more than to show

Fine Feathers and Steady Jobs

fortunate and inconvenient woman was going to ruin him. To this very day no insurance company would insure against the change of a style, nor against the unemployment that may result therefrom, because none can know "infallibly" which style will "take" or where the style will come from; whether a style is created in the abstract and fostered on the public, or whether the designer in Paris foresees that the Paris public and the world public are psychologically ready for a certain style and then follows that lead.

The present tendency toward so-called "sport" clothes for women—the tendency which is disturbing the flower manufacturers and threatening the unemployment of the flower workers—simply couldn't have been put across by any wilful designer in the 1870 or Croquet period—no, not even if Queen Victoria herself had ordered it. Yet the whim of the Empress Eugénie one season for a voluminous skirt that would conceal her figure brought in the crinolines and widened the doors of the horse case. Where does personal power leave off and the psychology of the public begin?

The historian of fashions is still debating what really was the reason that men, around 1800 A. D., went into those skin-titting tight-fitting called cothardies. "Perhaps it was the vanity of some dandy who wanted to show off his legs," writes one authority, "coupled with the desire for pre-eminence in some tailor who wanted to set up a standard which the less skillful tailors could not follow." Perhaps a particularly hot Summer made the long robes uncomfortable, and that made the new style "take." Perhaps it was a combination of the Guild of Tailors to oust once and for all the home dress-maker.

The great Saxon lady and the Norman lady, remember, not only made her own clothes, but also her lord and husband's—wove, out, fitted, sewed and embroidered them, the one perfect example of the Woman's Home Magazine ideal. "Supposing the ladies were getting a bit more worldly," goes on this authority, "it would have been a good year for this coup of the Guild of Tailors."

Anyway, cothardies came in and the loose robe of the knight went out, and the journeyman tailor had to set himself to learn the new mode of tailoring or starve. This, by the way, is the most practical solution suggested for the problem of the skilled laborer who is dependent on ephemeral styles. It comes not from the labor leaders, but from practical manufacturers.

Such workers must add another specialty to their equipment for making a living," says one manufacturer, "just as I have added flower-making to my factory, to keep us going in off years for feathers. This used not to be necessary. Ten years ago changes in style in this country were not so far-reaching and violent, and it was more or less safe for the worker to have only one specialty. Some of my women, I find, are glad of the opportunity to learn the second trade, but some of them are stubborn and refuse to conform themselves to the demands of the new times."

The particular manufacturer quoted in Chairman of the Trade Development Committee of the Eastern Millinery Association, which, he says, has started an active propaganda in the last six months to reverse this very condition. Together with the Retail Milliners' Association it is educating the "trade" to keep all of the industries alive.

Here is the program: Supposing there is a sports hat season, retailers will be educated to handle enough hat trimmings at any rate to keep the trimmings factories going at low speed. There'll be some woman that in her heart of hearts prefers flowers and will be glad to be told that they are still "good" and that

rosebuds make her look "youthful." The retailers will be made to see that variety from season to season is the life of trade; that if the flower industry goes to the wall in its off year, and the flower workers scatter, history itself won't where; if, in short, only one type of factory survives, then there can be no variety next year. Result—a catastrophe—the ladies will be wearing their last year hats.

The trouble has been that the "traders" have been preaching the doctrine of Follow the Styles, until some of them have got caught by the boomerang—just as the specialized laborers of fashion become at times its victims. The traders have stimulated this desire to follow the prevailing mode just a little too far in the last ten years—perhaps from the day when the far-reaching propaganda for the willow plume taught the provinces that the ostrich feather style was really not a perennial. Time was—and that not much more than a decade ago—when the small town matron felt well dressed if her Summer "toque" were a garden of flowers and her Winter headpiece a foundation for plumes.

Those were the days when the ostrich plume was looked upon as a "permanent investment," and the thrifty matron added to her collection year by year—the more plumes per toque, the more elegance. The style mongers should have let her alone. They should not have remitted the fact that sometimes a toque got so that it just naturally couldn't hold any more plumes, and so the good lady could beat the game by ceasing to buy. Even if she did, her next door neighbor and social rival was insurance for the manufacturer and for his employees against a dull year.

But they sent her the styles by magazine. They devised fashion shows to tempt cityward the village milliner—who promptly went home and informed her customers that feathers were out of season and ribbons were in. The Middle Western goose had been killed that had been laying them their daily reliable golden egg.

There hasn't been such an invasion of the provinces since lace came in with the high Renaissance and Northern Italy began sending out salesmen bearing with them fine laces to be desired. These missionaries toured rural France and rural England. Throughout the medieval days the lady of the castle had been dressed a neat fifty years behind the times. But as the printed book of the Renaissance syndicated knowledge, so the desire to sell laces syndicated styles. And, after Colbert, under Louis Quatorze, established his lace works in France and sent salesmen out into the provinces with those famous dolls dressed in the height of the mode and in all of the new lace patterns—well, the rural ladies hadn't a chance.

The medieval days of dressing fifty years out of date never came back for the chateleine of the chateau. Now the question is, Will the Trade Development Committee be able to bring back the bygone decade in this country? Will it be able to get away with its effort to turn back the clock?

Well, Pompadour got away with it when she tried to run styles after her prestige with the King had begun to wane, though her power at court still remained. She invested heavily in the East India Company to repair her fallen fortunes—and then proceeded to boost the Oriental modes, that hadn't been in since the last Crusade—until each grand lady at court had to have her own little turbaned black attendant or be hopelessly out of style.

Paris was able to put it across last Summer, too, when Paris decreed lace that the lace makers of Northern France and Belgium might have work, even as Colbert once decided that France should make lace for the world, until far away on the

American shores the mechanical lace manufacturers and their employees reaped vast profits and the fashion writers exhausted their last flimsy, diaphanous adjective.

But these fox manipulators were dealing in the known and tried ingredients of the human heart, the desire to copy on mass what somebody else sufficiently prominent and "smart" is doing—a quality, by the way, that a trip to the Bronx Zoo will suggest was nicely developed in our apellike ancestor long before he came down from the trees. They were not going up against the precocious of the evolution of styles. What this trade organization, on the other hand, is daring to preach is that we don't all try to copy the same important neighbor the same year.

It remains to be seen whether something can be accomplished that so far defies human nature. For, in spite of manipulators in the past, the development of European styles has been to a certain extent a normal evolution. Whenever there was a crusade, Oriental influences automatically came in. Because King John of England and his Barons plotted against one another there was a general desire to wear chain mail on informal occasions without advertising the fact. And so the short, knee-length garment that had been worn only over chain mail by the Knights became universal.

Because of international alliances national costumes were crossed and the offspring developed in a new style. Because Queen Mary of England married Philip of Spain, the Velasquez hooped skirt and the ruff became the Elizabethan mode. Because Richard II. was a dandy England was stimulated to dress in "new things proude and veine." Whenever this or that King took on a new favorite, the court styles changed unfailingly.

By all of these changes of fashion, probably the majority of workers have been benefited and a minority have met ruin—though we are ignorant to this day what became of the ostrich curiers when the Roundheads came in, and there is nothing to show whether they added a restless revolution-breeding element to the population, that in time summoned back Charles II.—and ostrich plumes.

Oddly enough, the highly specialized workers in New York, whose incomes are dependent on the whims of fashion, do not seem a particularly insurgent group. An intelligent woman, who has passed through the various stages of feather work, until now she earns her \$50 a week, explained the psychology of the thing—though she did not mention psychology in doing it.

"When the millinery trimmers went on strike last year," she said, "and wanted us to join them, it seemed downright foolish to us. It was feather trimming year, and while we'd be striking feather trimmings would go out. Our interests and the bosses' are too much the same for us to be fighting each other. I guess we're both too busy cashing in while the cashing in is good."

So it would seem that in the world war between capital and labor one spot remains where the policy of the "public be damned" doesn't work out. By the time we'd won the strike," shrugs my friend, smoothing out the soft threads of her feather, "you couldn't sell ostrich trimmings. You'd have to give them away."

For it is a biological law as old as the first necklace of nut beads that styles should govern the clothes we wear and the profits of styles workers. When the Roundheads came in and the laces and feathers and frills went out, Oliver Cromwell's lordly old mother herself was the only old lady on record who continued to wear lace, even after plain starched linen became the rage. And that wasn't enough business to keep a single lace maker in profits.

H. B. L.

Current Magazines

THE American fantasia, if I may so call it," declares W. L. George in Harper's Magazine for February, "is scarlet and gold. The scarlet of American excess creeps even into the pale blue of the American sentimentality." Mr. George, who has been analyzing America ever since he made his lightning trip about the country, explains that while England is not free from sentimentality, she is a little ashamed of it, "while America tends to account it as righteousness." All sorts of arguments can be started from the various judgments of W. L. George. He is evidently "possessed of the kindest intentions," but there are times when he treads rather heavily upon some of the pet corns of America. One need not read far to discover a kindly contempt at moments in his attitude toward the country he skipped about in for so short a time.

"The newspaper character is the national character," he declares positively, and then goes to deduce America's character from such headlines as "Ruth Up—Oh, Babe! She's a Ball Player," "Yo-Ho! Postman Hooks a Man Later," "Slater Is Out Front to Stick," "Spooning Parlors at Union Church," "Bathers Stone Pastor Who Played Scanty Costume," and "Her Corking Face Lands Girl in Jail." It must be admitted readily enough that the American newspaper headline is a curiosity all by itself, but reading the character of America from them is a bit too easy. And we are not quite as easy as that. One wonders if Mr. George thinks the character of the British Empire may be read from the rather placid headlines of "The Daily Chronicle and The London Times."

Mr. George goes on to declare that America's delights in tradition, and destroys it as she goes. One might read some superior psychological virtues into such a proceeding, but Mr. George sees in it only a sign of the immense vitality of the land. Another thing Mr. George is quite charmed with is the delight that Americans get in talking about their own country. He writes:

Nearly all Americans will, to a certain extent, proclaim, if you talk to them about America. I have met a few Americans who criticized America, but they nearly all belonged to the intellectual class, which does nothing but intellectualize. Those people take a queer pleasure in running down America. They want the culture of France and the courtesy of Spain; they read no American books, but criticize them all the same. They are few, while the mass of Americans, who openly boast their country, is large. Many of them will criticize America in a temperate spirit, and, more and

more, I suspect, the educated American is reacting against certain features of American civilization, such as haste and noise. One thing is noteworthy—Mr. George is always willing to discuss America. He will state her, explain her, defend her, and the subject never wears him. That is a profound difference with the Englishman, who, confronted with a foreigner, is more likely to talk to him about the foreign land—that is, if he must. The Englishman would rather stick to safe topics, such as games, or London communications, but if he is dragged into national discussions he will avoid England. It is not that he lacks national pride, but that pride has become to him a habit of mind. He is really more arrogant than the American, for the American takes the trouble to speak for his country, and proclaims as an argument, "I am an American citizen." The Englishman is much worse. He does not "trouble to proclaim" "I am a British subject."

This is all interesting enough and hardly a thing to defend. Mr. George goes on to give us a dig about our puritanism (it seems that a woman's club refused to engage him for a lecture because his picture on the lecture-bureau prospectus exhibited him in a dressing gown with part of his neck showing), and also to make some comment on the wide interest in the soul to be found here. He had not heard much about the soul until he came to America. "To expose one's soul in England looked upon as a minor indecency," he writes.

Several other articles of more than ordinary interest are to be discovered in the February issue of Harper's Magazine. Among them is the first instalment of Philip Gibbs' "The Malady of Europe." This first article discusses "The Price of Victory in France." Readers know how intimately Sir Philip Gibbs is acquainted with wartime conditions in Europe and will value his articles accordingly.

Scribner's Magazine for February includes the first instalment of "My Brother, Theodore Roosevelt," by Cornelia Roosevelt Robinson. The material is delightful, and this first chapter, called "The Nursery and Its Deities," contains several laughable anecdotes. Here is a new Roosevelt story that has not been printed before, we believe:

Writing of Theodore Roosevelt when he was 7 years old his sister narrates: "It was in the nursery that he wrote out of 7 the famous essay on 'The Foregoing Ant.' He had read in Wood's 'Natural History' many descriptions of various species of ant, and in one instance, on turning the page, the author continued: 'The foregoing ant has such and such characteristics.' The young naturalist, thinking that this particular ant was unique, and being specially interested in its forthright character, decided to write a special thesis on 'The Foregoing Ant' to the reading of which essay he called in conclusion 'The grown people.' One can well imagine the tender amusement over the little boy's bravado. However, when those wise 'grown people' of 28 East Twentieth Street never let degenerate into ridicule."

League of Nations and the Future

(Continued from Page 4)

organization. On one point only will the rest of the world be adamant: the amendments must not in effect destroy the foundations upon which the present structure is reared. The other forty-seven nations will not consent to an abandonment of the League itself, with its administrative and legislative machinery, for an impotent international court having the nominal right to summons sovereign States before it, but no means of compelling attendance or of enforcing its decisions. Europe has learned by bitter experience that right needs at least a display of might to establish itself in the face of riotous wrong. Nor will the rest of the world be willing to substitute for the League an alliance of five great powers to make the smaller nations toe the mark.

It is to be hoped that when President Harding assumes the vast responsibilities of his office, he will be able to act quickly and effectively along the only line promising a sure salvation from the chaos toward which we are drifting with the rest

of the civilized world. It is the line of intelligently organized international co-operation, on a basis broad enough to include the participation of all nations. Just as at one time the problems of the smaller social units became too heavy and complex for successful solution except by combination into the larger unit of the State, so the increase of population, the growth of industry and the spread of modern communications have again enhanced those old problems to the point where nothing but combination on a still wider scale can prevent demoralization and collapse.

"AMOR MUNDI"

By an error in the captions of the pictures accompanying Frank Weltkamp's review of Joseph Penell's "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen," on Page 7 of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND MAGAZINE last Sunday, Feb. 6—an error for which Mr. Weltkamp was in no way responsible—the drawing "Amor Mundi," by F. Sandys, was wrongly ascribed to Sir E. Burne-Jones.

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

Unfortunately, the plot of the story is so very improbable, so very far-fetched, as to be little short of preposterous; its heroine, Maisie Archdale, save for rare moments when she becomes almost human, is not much more than a travesty, while Mark Sturt, its hero—whom the author seems greatly to admire—is a deplorable mixture of cad and prig. The reader has not much liking for nor any particular sympathy with Jenny Essenden, but when at the last she perishes and publishes the private letter written to the egotistical Mark by a Cabinet Minister, hoping thereby to ruin the political career of that self-satisfied ass, one cannot help wishing she had succeeded. Father de Trafford, the sympathetic priest, who is by all odds the most likable character in the book—while, by the way, is written from a pronouncedly Roman Catholic standpoint—must, one feels, have become an expert in the art of suffering fools gladly, since he was able to endure even Mark. Lawrence, Mark's elder brother, who is frankly intended to afford a contrast to the noble and aggressively high-souled Mark, is another of the well-done minor characters, and not infrequently amusing. The period of the book's some years in the future, but there have been no changes in custom to make Maisie Archdale's proposal to Mark other than unconventional. She asks him to marry her secretly, and go with her for a week to a little country place in Devonshire. This he does, but his conscience prevents him from making her in fact his wife, though she is entirely willing, and even urges him to do so—whereupon he locks the door between them. This consequence of his does not, however, prevent him from subsequently taking the notorious Jenny Essenden for his mistress, and thereby getting himself into more than a little trouble. Neither does it prevent him from showing "small regard for Jenny Essenden's womanhood" and "throwing her from him across a chair—it was mere chance that she did not fall on the floor," after he had tired of her.

GATE OF IVORY

THE GATE OF IVORY. By Sidney L. Nyberg. Alfred A. Knopf, \$3.25. **SIDNEY L. NYBERG** is one of those personages of talents who are a semi-refutation of H. L. Mencken's "The Sahara of the Bozart." According to Mr. Mencken, there is no such thing as literary talent below the Mason and Dixon line. "When one reaches that land of hominy and fried chicken brains are a superfluous appendage. No one thinks there; no one creates there. The situation that persists is similar to the state of affairs in Lapland. All this is the reasoning of Mr. Mencken. Mr. Nyberg is only a semi-refutation, for he lives in Maryland. He is not below the line, but he may be considered, in a larger sense, to be a son of the South. Indeed, if we except Mr. Cabell, Miss Glasgow and Mary Johnston, one is hard put to it to offer any figure that will seriously challenge Mr. Mencken's diatribe.

"The Gate of Ivory" is Mr. Nyberg's fourth novel. It is easily his most ambitious attempt, and he scores most of his success from the fact that he has wisely chosen a locale in which he is thoroughly familiar and handled material that he understands from beginning to end. The scene of the novel is Baltimore, the Baltimore of a decade or more ago, when politics was an intricate game in which the astutest intriguer won out. Before the reform elements became a force in Maryland the political machinations of some of the important figures in the State were reckless, to say the least. Taking this general atmosphere of political plot and counterplot, bribery, schemes of ambitious adventurers and the lust for power, Mr. Ny-

burg has introduced into it a love theme that is finely worked out.

Three principal characters make up the novel. There is Richard Gwynn, a politician who almost approaches a statesman in his abilities. His lifelong ambition is the Governorship of Maryland, and it is a desire that is eventually fulfilled. There is his wife, the beautiful and talented Eleanor Gwynn, who is audacious and willful, almost destructive of her own life in the intense desire to live completely. Her great ambition is to be the mistress of the gubernatorial mansion and to hold in her slender white hands the reins of social power in the State. She is extravagant, a woman who lives to the limit of her husband's income. Then there is Allan Conway, the chief lieutenant and Secretary to Gwynn. Conway becomes the overwhelming figure of the book, for upon him the novelist expends all his art. It is not long before the reader perceives that there is a triangle here. Eleanor and Allan are swept into love and Eleanor is torn between ambition and love.

It would be unfair to go into the plot and describe how these three people work out their destiny, but the result is a novel that assumes a distinguished place among the fiction of the season. The characterization is exceedingly good, and the development of the plot is done in a manner that will be new to readers of novels. Conway is no ordinary character; and he will be remembered long after the book is closed. Mr. Nyberg possesses a style that suggests the later Conrad, the Conrad of "Chance." He allows his characters to explain themselves, to live vividly before the readers. It is an eye for psychological effect that he keeps on the story, bringing before the reader those small, seemingly insignificant incidents that loom so large as one looks back upon them from a new perspective.

The book eventually develops into a struggle for material achievement and happiness through the easiest way and a passionate idealism that is aware of the overtones of life. Mr. Nyberg is a lawyer, practicing in Baltimore, and it is but natural that politics and judicial procedure should play a large part in his books. Those who are familiar enough with public life in Maryland, and in Baltimore in particular, will recognize a number of genuine figures, men important in politics and law, but slightly disguised in the story.

KALEEMA

KALEEMA. By Marion McClelland. The Century Company, \$2.

KALEEMA. It is understood, is Marion McClelland's first novel, and let it immediately be said that it is an exceptionally promising bit of work, a book that is well sustained from beginning to end and that is written in a vivid manner well calculated to cause the reader to watch for further books by this newcomer. The success or failure of this book rests primarily on the degree of reality with which the principal character is developed, and from this reviewer's point of view Kaleema West is admirable and consistent. She lives for the reader, who will assuredly be intensely sympathetic toward her and hope for her eventual success against exceedingly adverse circumstances.

There is nothing more tragic than the small fly-by-night, theatrical company that plays through small towns. It means cold, unheated hotels, alien and small audiences, a constant rushing for trains, no rest, no peace. One night "Camille" is the bill and the next night it is "East Lynne." Troupers must put up with insults on all sides, for the denizens of small towns, especially in the West, have not yet got over the idea that all play-acting folk are immoral creatures and willing prey. In such an organization, one that defaults salaries and has actors jumping the company every week or

so, Kaleema West is leading woman. She is a strange girl with a well developed temperament of her own and anxious to know a little of the happiness that has been denied her so long. It is but natural that her heart should go out to Harold Barton, who has been following the show and making love to her. It is doubtful if marriage had been in Harold's head at first, but since there was no other way to gain Kaleema, he went through with it. Kaleema, the descendant of show-people, the daughter of an utterly immoral mother, who was known as the Gypsy, is taken into New York as Harold's wife and introduced into a set that is absolutely alien to her. The tragedy of her life begins then. She discovers how badly she fits in her new circle. Her unorthodoxy, her unconventional ways picked up in small town hotels among cheap actors and actresses, grate upon her husband. Harold turns out to be a cad and makes no attempt to hide his disgust at her manners. It is a large problem that Kaleema has before her and it is made none the easier by the sudden appearance of her mother, the Gypsy, now addicted to drugs.

It is hardly fair to reveal how Kaleema works out her destiny and eventually stands upon the threshold of the happiness and peace she has been looking for, but she does it. Of course, the stage calls to her again, as it does to all people, who have once had the smell of grease-paint in their nostrils, and it is through returning to the stage that she finds her destiny.

As has been intimated before, the entire structure of the book rests upon the character of Kaleema. Miss McClelland scores a triumph with this full length picture. Kaleema with all her crudities and yet with that intrinsic merit that leaps out of her when called into being becomes a memorable figure. There is a poignancy in her at times that will clutch at the heart of the reader. She appears so small, so unable to cope with the everlasting bad luck that is her portion. Nothing is stressed or out of proportion in elucidating the girl's character. Her quaint outbreaks, her slovenly grammar at times, her use of slang, her freedom of acquaintance, cannot hide the adorable person that she is. One can picture her bravely tramping along with the rest of the company, sitting in icy hotel parlors and waiting in vain for her money.

Harold is the typical prig, the man who regrets his marriage but a short time after the wedding. He compares his wife with his own circle, with his own family, of course to her discredit. The one man in the book who stands out as a figure of some power and a man to be respected is the actor, George Carney. One must also mention the Shamons, who manage the actor troupe. They are typical small-town actors, too often dishonest and always quarrelling. "Kaleema" is a book to be enjoyed, a first effort that any author might be proud of.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRAMP. By Y. C. Barony. Illustrated. G. F. Putnam's Sons.

A REMARKABLE youth, of about 15, named Danny, is the hero of this new book for children. Danny is a Boy Scout, and when he becomes acquainted with three extremely mischievous and very ill-bred small boys, he quickly causes them to desire to become "Wolf Cubs." They acquire this wish and all the virtues practically at one and the same moment. After which a little girl, kidnapped some six or seven years before, is restored to her father, who has spent most of the intervening time in jail on a charge of manufacturing forged Bank of England notes. Of course he was entirely innocent. But until Danny and his small boy escort came along he was quite unable to prove the fact. Thanks to their efforts the real criminal is presently discovered and induced to confess, thereby making all the good people happy. The story is almost as silly as it is improbable.

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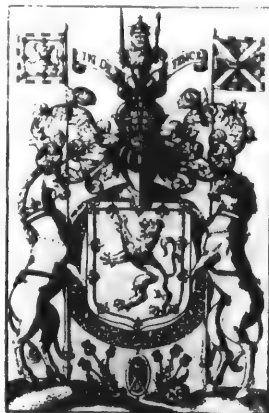
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IN BRONZE**

By Brinsley MacNamara
Author of

"The Valley of the Squinting Windows"

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Publisher: BRENTANO'S New York



Royal Arms of Scotland.

By

WALTER PRICHARD EATON

PRODUCTION in New York of John Drinkwater's second historical drama, or better, perhaps, his second drama based on a great historical figure, Mary Stuart, will be watched with much interest, especially since Drinkwater has already completed a third play based on the life of Cromwell, and is projecting a fourth with General Robert E. Lee as the central figure. The new play which we are to see in a few weeks is called "Mary Queen of Scots," and is, of course, drawn from the life of Scotland's romantic and unfortunate Queen.

Drinkwater's progress from an agent selling insurance up and down England to a dramatist whose new work is watched on both sides of the water, and whose "Abraham Lincoln" after stirring London and playing for a year in New York, is now touring through the country and attracting huge crowds, has been singularly free from those accidents which sometimes mark the rise of a



MARY SCOTORYN REGINA
Ex Posita Anglorum Zuhabi in Edibus Scottarum
ex Henricus VIII. de Henricus de Clifton

dramatist. It is simply the story of a man who was by nature a poet, and rather a contemplative poet, but also a man with a strong sense of the theatre, being gradually drawn away from business by the growing hold on his mind of his artistic creation, and then, thanks to the rise of the repertoire theatre idea in England, finding an opportunity in his provincial city of Birmingham to go into the practical theatre both as poet and player.

The English-speaking world, especially America, surely owes a deep debt to the repertoire theatre idea in Great Britain, even if we have no repertoire theatres of our own. It is pretty certain that if John Drinkwater had been forced by fate to storm the London managers for a hearing for his plays they would

New Play of Mary Queen of Scots

not have seen the light. Indeed, it may be questioned if they ever would have been written. It was partly the necessity of supplying the Birmingham theatre with plays which caused him to write them, and it was certainly, by his own confession, his experience in directing the company there and in acting with the company there which gave him his practical knowledge of stage needs and conditions, a knowledge which has kept his plays from falling into the pit so many poets have dugged for themselves, the pit of rhetoric and neo-Shakespeareanism.

Mr. Drinkwater served as managing director of the Birmingham Repertoire Theatre for seven years, and he is still connected with it in an advisory capacity. He has defined what he means by a repertoire theatre in more than one interview, and his definition is simple. He says a repertoire theatre is a theatre which puts plays into stock which are good enough to stay there. "At Birmingham," he added when he was in America to see "Abraham Lincoln" last Winter, "I always tried to get poetry back into the drama, and by poetry I mean also those more imaginative qualities which are possible of attainment without using verse." The Lincoln play, of course, is written in prose, because, he says, Lincoln is too near our own day to justify the use of verse.

In a recently published volume of one-act plays, "Pawns," the reader will find four of Drinkwater's dramas, and there he will find both

To the Right,
Cook
Engraving
of the
Youthful
Mary of
Scotland.

To the Left,
Zuchari
Portrait
of
Queen Mary.

Holyrood Castle in Edinburgh. The Scene of Drinkwater's Play is Laid in a Room of One of the Towers on the Left.



verse and prose employed. In Birmingham the company kept in their repertoire from six to eight plays a year. The city, however, was not large enough to carry out Mr. Drinkwater's conception of a second allied theatre, in which the most popular plays could be played more or less continuously, while at the same time experiments with new ones could constantly be made, and the classics and fine but limited popular modern plays kept on the boards of the first house. In a city the size of New York Mr. Drinkwater thinks there should be this second theatre to take over the popular successes of the parent house. "But," he adds, "any repertoire theatre must rise from a popular de-

mand in the community, and can only exist by co-operation. If it is imposed on the community from above or outside, it will fail." We had our New Theatre, and we should know that. It was, of course, the great success of the Lincoln play at Birmingham, and the lack of a second theatre into which it could be transferred so that it could still go on while the parent theatre made fresh productions, that led to the transfer of the piece to London, which in turn brought it to New York. As everybody now knows, Arnold Bennett was the man who took the venture, bringing Mr. Drinkwater's entire "Lincoln" company, including Drinkwater himself, who played various roles occasion-

ally, up to the Lyric Opera House at Hammermith, which is as far out of theatrical London as the Bronx is from Times Square. But presently all London was making the journey to see it, and William Harris Jr. bought the play for America—a play about our greatest American, by an Englishman.

Success of "Lincoln" here at once made Drinkwater an international figure. But it was by a perfectly definite and natural process of growth, by the final recognition of a talent which had begun tentatively and ripened slowly.

In that process of ripening, his mind, like that of every other imaginative artist, filled with more ideas for future works than he could put to paper. The success of "Lincoln," however, has released him from the cares of running a theatre; and the first fruit of that release is his play about Mary Queen of Scots, so soon to be seen in New York. His play about Cromwell we shall see next year. The projected drama about General Robert E. Lee will probably follow.

That Drinkwater should find his inspiration so definitely and strongly



It is strange how we travel world over, And see great churches, streets, And armies afoot and kith and kin, And deeds a-doing to fill That grave historians To ferment the brains of

And all the time the heart here The quiet habit of one face The drawings and books, The glance of a dear face And there is the true cost While the thronging world

The significance of this in connection with "Mary Queen of Scots" is that Drinkwater's new play, has not come to depict, the life of Mary of Scots, or as a pagan drama, or as a romantic and dramatic contrast—was all of these things.

He has followed his instinct to the little Queen's head was a little Queen when came to Scotland—and play in her love life.

There was, in all enough color and contrast in her love life. Queen's Quair," Maurice sought this out with his poetic exorcism. Drinkwater comes by the way, on Mary the woman, woe and soul were, after all, and after three centuries a baffling secret. That is great heart and a complex, and the problem is—why was she always what was it that constituted her in life? How, in a such charm and grace and for great things, for a great spiritual fulfillment, could appeared so fickle, even The answer Drinkwater's play will perhaps better women in his audience men, though John Knox

(Continued on Page 13)

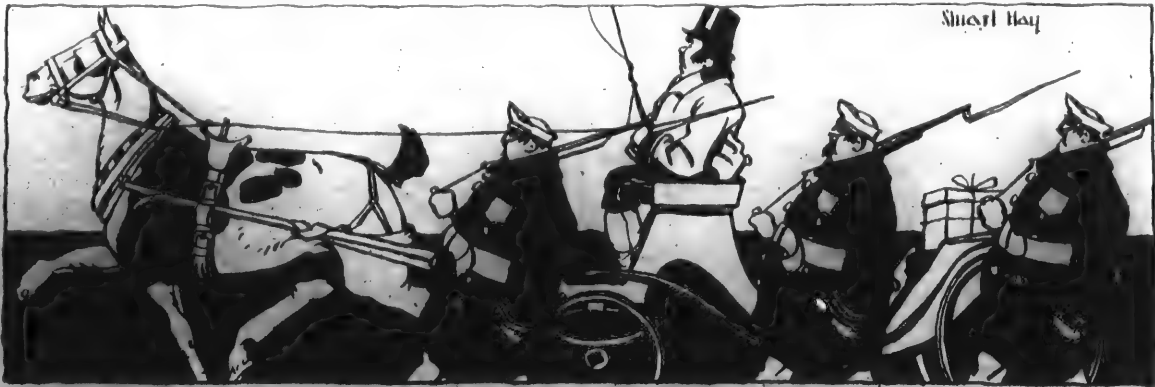
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LES J. ROSEBAULT.

that there should no be gourmets in Paris; or, if there are, that should not concern them the failure of the public to be gourmets. It is a gastronomic. It is a gastronomic upon spirit of our day that one must arise, that which has appeal, the one without nation would not only be but humanity would be the benefit of the inspired. And this time when it is beyond our great city has been to across the Seven Seas cosmopolitan. Does not like apply to cities as to Father Knickerbocker in the sunlight with a in his fair curls, where was but a bourgeois threat, and not poster his demands of his exalted

various matter that con- brother burghers; a chal- ing one of us who has a brilliant progress of the name we write with such upon the registers of tale, to whose glories we accordingly in prior ear. By what token does wear his new top-piece of London? Not by grace of commerce, his huge his varied activities, his pictureque' alien, nor by and cynical spirit of his. Other large cities have yet have not won the Ah, no; our dear old has taken his place with tentatives of other world because it has become as- at his dominion has also the quality which captures of the world and attitudes by a spell as of that the very mention of the blood of the dull- the hope to look upon its to be initiated into its to become active in its holds an abiding thrill a lifetime for the least

does without saying that superlative is present in directions the absence of it is no supremely urban as cannot be lightly ig- quite possible to visualize capital where advancement of eating is not in itself a great evidence of its a case so concise Paris.



"The fateful package was formally delivered."

London, Rome or the Vienna of pre-war days? The situation surely calls for the co-operation of all men worthy of their citizenship and, more particularly, for the immediate attention of those who, through their native talents, enterprise, learning or what not, stand out from the ranks as do beacon lights upon the highway. Therefore, I repeat, great is the pity that the gourmet is extinct among us, or has retired beneath his bushel and doused his glim.

Are there indeed no more Solomons in Israel? Where are the successors to William M. Evans, who varied his triumphs, in law and statecraft with mastery, demonstrations of his skill as a chef, of intimate understanding of epicurean lore; of William M. Laffan, critic, editor, publisher, adviser of many millionaires in the aesthetics of living, and possessor of a marvelous recipe for terrapin; of Ashbel P. Fitch, whose large library was almost equally divided between books demonstrating the evil influence of high living upon gout and those proving the contrary; of Captain Miller, the epicurean sage of the Manhattan Club, whose wisdom outran that of Lucullus, and whose culinary exploits brought worshipful tears of admiration from the best French chefs (the gods themselves must have been jealous of his magic, else how explain the tragedy of the grown old in epicureanism being frozen on the very threshold of his home); of Judge Truax, whose verdicts on vintages were as sound as those uttered from the bench; of debonaire Tom Murray, of—but the names that float on the sea of memory are too many. The 90s saw a host of brilliant guides to the secrets of gastronomy, men who gave color and substance to the epicurean history of their day. It might be said that every fourth man in our best clubs was a valiant defender of the canons of good taste, and stood firmly for principles which today are not even understood. Heavenly what gusts of passion were aroused among men of usually calm and philosophic temperaments by the cry of terrapin natural as against terrapin à la Maryland! As for truffles—

Here I must really go into details. The facts will illustrate better than all argument how seriously your true gourmet takes all that apper- tains to his beloved art and upon what decadent days we have fallen. The scene is the café of one of our best clubs, possibly the one most distinguished for its cuisine and the proportion of members capable of intelligent appreciation of its refinements; the time, just prior to the introduction of the motor car; the hour, that for coffee and cognac in a well-ordered club. A small group of epicureans was seated before the open fire. Cigars had not yet been lit.

"O, course," observed parenthetically the accepted leader, "it was garnished with truffles."

It was the utterance of a Rembrandt on the subject of chiaroscuro, of a Richard Wagner on the interrelations of drama and music, of a Gatti-Casazza on the amiability of prima donnas. In a word, it was the expression of finality appropriate to a master among the cognoscenti.

"No," returned the previous speaker, with the deliberate emphasis of one who knows well enough the weighty consequences of his words, "not with truffles. Not with truffles simply because the only article by that name obtainable in this country is a sham and a fraud, unworthy an educated palate. In fact, I am willing to wager a luncheon for twenty, the winner to order ad lib, that you have never tasted a real truffle this side of the Atlantic."

It would take a vivid imagination to visualize the scene which followed this challenge. More than one witness attributed a later derangement of his digestive apparatus to the excitement of that moment, coming soon after dining. A gentleman of recognized gastronomic talents and experience to be charged with ignorance in such a fundamental matter as truffles! Such an accusation could not be plied—plashed away. Either it would lie forever—a bar sinister—upon his reputation or it must be disproved. There was only one possible procedure for a self-respecting gourmet—and upon its outcome would depend his future standing among his confrères. With all the serenity at his command he said simply:

"The bet is on."

Now mark what is the fervor of your genuine gourmet in pursuit of knowledge. Several days later an intelligent and trustworthy agent sailed for France. His mission was to secure some specimens of the French truffle—the veritable *Tuber melanosporum*—and every arrangement had been made for expediting his errand. Explicit instructions by cable to friendly gourmets of France set the trained pigs to their task of discovering and uprooting the precious tubers from their subterranean recesses in the forests of Touraine on the very day that the messenger was scheduled to arrive. With his own eyes he witnessed their exhumation, their packing in damp moss. Special conveyances rushed him back to Paris in time to get the steamer train for Havre; the chief steward on the ship had particular instructions as to the keeping of the precious package, sealed, stamped and certificated, during the voyage.

Behold then the day of the land-

ing in New York. A committee from the club was at the pier. All formalities with the Custom House had been cleared in advance. A carriage, with horses loaned by a sporting member, waited on West Street. The police along the route had their cue and were absorbed in astronomical observations as the horses (recoré, 2:12) tore up the Belgian pavement. At the threshold of the club stood the Reception Committee, selected after prayerful consideration by the Board of Governors. To them the fateful package was formally delivered and taken to the Governors' Room, where seals and certificates were exhaustively examined and the written and verbal reports of the messenger were solemnly received and entered in the *procès-verbal*.

With the same meticulous care the package was now transferred to the kitchens, where the chef, his assistants and every last scullion, arrayed in spotless caps and aprons, stood at attention while the Chairman of the committee recited the final instructions. The chef himself removed the wrappings, exposing to view of amateur and professional the bright brown globe tubers, all rough with polygonal warts. Ceremoniously the chef brought his nose into action. It required but a moment to tell the verdict. The happy glint in his dark eyes, the smile upon his lips, the instinctive gasp of pleasure, all united in eloquent recognition of the strawberry odor which the genuine fresh truffle invariably brings to the olfactory nerves of the epicure.

All this, of course, was only preliminary. The test after all lay in what was to follow.

Two hours later the maître d'hôtel brought to the twenty selected judges a dish which was set down as "Les petits poulets poêlés au velouté d'écrevisses, garnis de bouquets de queues d'écrevisses et truffes." The first to be helped was the proponent of the wager and all eyes were upon him as he caught up a truffle on his fork and closed his lips thereon. A gleam of triumph in his usually cold eyes was his only sign of interest. Next came his opponent.

The suspense was well nigh beyond the bearing, but it is pleasant to relate that there was no attempt at evasion, not the slightest wavering in pronouncing the fateful verdict. The spirit of the artist was superior to the weakness of the man. After the first swallow the vanquished one arose and lifted his glass to his rival.

"Gentlemen," he said, "after making my palate acquainted with this delicious truffle, this wonderful gift of kind Nature to discerning man, I must admit that never before have I tasted its like. I wish to express my obligation to my friend, who has brought this new and exquisite pleasure into my life."

A brave speech, in the manner of the true knight! Alas, the consequences could not be averted. On that day a king lost his crown, and a rival reigned in his stead. The old voice was heard no more in post-prandial discussion and soon a familiar form was missing. But the moral for us lies not in this sad dénouement but rather in the entire tale. It were idle to suggest that

so much thought, energy and time would be devoted to a similar research in our degenerate day. Once more I say, alas, that there are no more gourmets in Gotham!

I doubt not there will be protest from the unlearned mob. What is all this about? they demand. Never were there more good restaurants on Manhattan Island. Quite so, gentlemen; never more. But is there one that stands out in admitted superiority as did Sieghartner in the late seventies, or Delmonico in the eighties, or the Holland House café in the nineties? Have we today a Pallard, Tour d'Argent, Laurent, Café de Paris, Durand, Ledoyen, Henri, Weber or Grignon, all famous and all distinctive in critical Paris, the heaven of all gourmets? Or a Ciro, as at Monte Carlo? A Borchard or Ewert, as at Berlin before Armageddon? A Sacher or Meissel and Schaden, as at Vienna?

Restaurants a-plenty, yes, and fine French chefs, too; but is there one whose distinction is unique? Does one not find everywhere a sameness of cuisine abhorrent to your true gourmet? A monotony in menus, an absence of outstanding feature in service, or environment; all as though planned by one architect, supplied by one purveyor, managed by one maître d'hôtel; the cuisine controlled by one chef.

All excellent, but can one draw inspiration from a twice-told tale? Is talent to be nourished on repetitions, a gourmet to develop where no superlative supplies an exemplar, no distinctive nuances exist to train the olfactory nerves and give refinement to the palate? Even the genius of a Brillat Savarin would have languished in an environment sterile of inspirational motifs.

Appeal must be made to the wonderful men who now conduct our great hotels and restaurants, and who have brought a new lustre to our wonderful Fifth Avenue. En- him as he caught up a truffle on his fork and closed his lips thereon. A gleam of triumph in his usually cold eyes was his only sign of interest. Next came his opponent.

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The Return of Cleek.

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Latest Works of Fiction

THE HOUSE BY THE RIVER. By A. P. Herbert. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

WHEN "The Secret Battle" was published, about a year ago, it was immediately evident to those possessed of literary discernment that here was a very remarkable novel. But whether there was a remarkable novelist back of it remained doubtful. A first novel, a war novel, and one which obviously had its origin in deeply felt personal experience, its superb handling proved the author's gift of style, but left open the question of his inventive and fictional faculties. Now comes this new story, "The House by the River," to set all these doubts at rest—a novel so striking, so unusual, so artistic and so powerful, that the day upon which it came to the reviewer's desk is one to be marked with a white stone.

In the opening chapter of his new book Mr. Herbert proves himself a social satirist of the very first quality. His account of the "Whitlakers" "At Home" is one of the wittiest things that have appeared in a very long time. And the wit is not studied, neither is it the least bit forced. One never feels that the author is striving to be clever, nor that he is self-consciously admiring his own humor; his good things have an air of complete spontaneity. One chuckles delightedly over this chapter, and later over the no less witty description of the dance. It will not do to quote from either; once we began, we might find it quite impossible to stop. And then there is the—we can only coin a word and call it hortleome—sketch of the housekeeper, Mrs. Bantam, a figure worthy to stand beside Leonard Merriek's unforgettable Mrs. Tubbs, perfectly comic, and perfectly human. This comedy element of the novel sparkles gayly, and with apparent carelessness. Yet it is by no means either the predominant or the most noteworthy portion of the book.

For "The House by the River" is the story of a murder, a story as interesting, as thrilling and as full of suspense, as any detective tale of them all—and as unlike the conventional detective tale as could well be imagined. There is no mystery about it. We see the murder committed, we assist at the disposing of the body. No astute reporter or remarkable detective, professional or amateur, ever has anything in particular to do with it. The mind of the criminal, the effect upon him of the crime and its ugly exigencies, bringing him lower and lower, making of him, who though a genius was (to use the phrase which that other remarkable writer, Louis Couperus, has made famous) a "small soul," not merely an egotist and a coward, but an unutterable and as well—these are the things

that matter. Yet cad as he swiftly becomes, and as we realize that he has become, he never quite loses his hold on the reader's sympathy. Those of us who are entirely honest with ourselves can only watch his twistings and turnings, his futile regrets and perpetual yielding to temptation, and ask very humbly whether we, in his place, could or would have acted differently, especially in regard to John Egerton.

Stephen Byrne's crime was altogether unintentional. Mr. Herbert makes us feel that it just happened, happened through one of those small betrayals men often commit and think nothing of, yet which sometimes result in some irreparable disaster on which we look back with the greater horror, the greater despair, because it might so easily have been avoided. Stephen neither loved nor hated Emily Gaunt. Until the fatal evening came, he was barely more than conscious of her existence. Certainly he did not intend, neither did he want to kill her. It all came about through a combination of circumstances. If any one of half a dozen items had been in the least altered, if Emily Gaunt had turned back and gone up the stairs instead of coming down, if she had been a young woman who thoroughly objected to being kissed, or one thoroughly ready for kissing, Stephen Byrne, famous poet and happily married man, would not have found himself staring down at the dead body of his housemaid. He had meant only to stop her screaming; and what he had done was to strangle her. Having strangled her, how was he to avoid the dreadful consequences, which would fall not merely upon himself but also upon his young, fragile, lovely and lovable wife, Margery, who was soon to have a baby, and must at all costs be spared a shock that might very well kill her? Not that Stephen thought first of Margery; Stephen was always preoccupied with one person—himself; but to chivalrous John Egerton Margery was the very crux of the whole affair.

And it is all so read, so vividly and simply portrayed, in a style of such crystalline clearness! One must go far indeed to find anything better than the scene between the two friends, which culminates in the little boat on the moonlit Thames—unless it be that other scene between these same two when once again they find themselves together in a small boat upon the Thames on a night of cold and wind and "tumbled water," when the banks were only "an endless flickering blackness." That second night was the night of the climax, of the supreme irony—an irony whose last and finishing touch was not the statue by the river, tragically ironic as that was, but the moment when upright, truthful, loyal and generous John Egerton

"fled easily." But—despite its wit and irony and drama, its beauty of vivid, flexible, sometimes terse and often poetic style—its power of convincing the reader that these events of which it tells were matters of actual occurrence, which happened exactly so and not in the least degree otherwise, despite the diversity and reality and individuality of its minor characters, the finest thing in the book is its study of the mind and heart and soul of the young and famous and well-beloved poet, Stephen Byrne. Here is genuine, high-grade psychology. No dreary, long drawn out account of the entirely uninteresting opinions and behavior of an entirely uninteresting youth, but the portrait of a man whose charm and whose rare poetic quality are made absolutely real to the reader—as real as his selfishness, his cowardice, his altogether pitiable and altogether human weakness, his genuine appreciation and love of beauty, and especially the beauty of the changeable river which was so dear to him. There is still more, very much more, than this in Mr. Herbert's book, some wonderfully lovely descriptions, for instance, on which space forbids us to comment. "The House by the River" is a noteworthy, a dramatic, an intensely interesting and thoroughly artistic novel.

LOUISE MAUNSELL FIELD.

THE OWL-TAXI

THE OWL-TAXI. By Hubert Footner. George H. Doran Company.

WHEN Gregory Parr, broken in fortune and about to sail to Europe, met Hicky, the owl-taxi driver in the Eleventh Avenue saloon, he hardly thought that it meant the beginning of a series of incredible adventures that involved a South American country and its fate. Accepting Hicky's challenge on the spur of the moment, Gregory agreed to change clothes with the taxi driver and buy the taxi. He had not driven far with his newly purchased car when he discovered the dead body in it. Then the complications started, and for 300 pages Hubert Footner takes the reader through as engrossing a series of thrills as may be found in a mystery story this season. "The Owl-Taxi" is a book that is built primarily to hold the reader, and to this end every incident is aimed. One goes from thrill to thrill in a fever of suspense. There's the dead body mysteriously found in the taxi, the equally sudden and mysterious disappearance of the gruesome remains from the machine, the strangely beautiful girl dressed in boy's clothes who comes out of the darkness, the sinister South American, the weird house on Ninth Street with its opening in the block beyond, the series of adventures in the Riv-

erside Drive apartment and the exciting rescue from the private sanitarium on Eighty-third Street. All of these incidents and a dozen more are woven about the exciting chase for the mysterious little black book that turns up in the most unexpected places.

The author displays more than mere ingenuity of plot in his book, for he creates a series of characters that are drawn with no small degree of literary ability. Foremost among these are the series of owl-taxi men, the drivers who work all night. Hicky Meech, Blossom (so-named because of his flaming nose), Pat Simmons, Bull Tandy and Ginger McAfee are as curious and bedraggled a lot of knights-errant as ever rescued a fair lady from the clutches of a villainous gang of Spanish-American cut-throats. They are depicted with a genuine degree of humor and furnish the light relief that is necessary for the book.

"The Owl-Taxi" is the sort of fiction that successful movie scenarios are fashioned from, and it will be surprising if this theme does not find its way to the screen in a short time. It is packed with thrills and they are put together with a fine degree of plausibility. It has been some time since wicked Spanish-Americans afforded opportunity for handsome young Americans to make grandstand plays and win the fair maid in the final chapter. Mr. Footner is careful to make his mysterious heroine extra fair and Gregory Parr a man of brawn and resourcefulness. The book may be recommended without qualification for a reading before the fireplace on a dull night. It is warranted to cause a flutter in the pulses of the reader.

MALCOLM SAGE

MALCOLM SAGE, DETECTIVE. By Herbert Jenkins. George H. Doran Company.

THE difficulty of modern fiction writers who indulge in that popular pastime of creating mystery tales in the invention of a new type of detective. It really appears by this time that all sorts and shades had been placed upon paper. From Dupin and Sherlock Holmes down to Craig Kennedy and Cleek of the Forty Faces, the public, never wearied of well-written detective stories, has been introduced with apparently every conceivable type of detective. We have had deducers, masters of disguise, employers of scientific instruments, and a dozen other types. The only style of detective that this reviewer has not met up with in the pages of a book during the stilly watches of the night is a psycho-analytic sleuth. One is probably gazing in the mind of some ambitious writer somewhere, however.

In view of the difficulty in creat-

ing new types of detective, therefore, one can have nothing but praise for Herbert Jenkins, who, in "Malcolm Sage, Detective," has actually given us at the very least a well-defined variation of the usual type. It is not so much the methods of Malcolm Sage, for he deduces as much as the thousand others who have preceded him, and even carries a microscope about with him. It is the characterization that is different. Enough literary skill has been expended upon Sage to develop him into a character that the reader would recognize on the street. He is tall, has a curiously shaped bald head, wears horn-rimmed specs and never looks the people he questions in the eyes. Also he has no faith in fingerprints as crime detectors, or disguises. Sage is a man of system. He thinks out his cases and goes after his man with great care, using most of the time nothing more or less than good common sense.

Such a type as this must necessarily tax the ingenuity of the author, for to make his detective plausible he must be exceedingly skillful with his themes and display no small amount of deductive art himself. Mr. Jenkins is quite up to this formula and the result is as happy a group of detective tales as have been offered the public this season. The problems which confront Sage, after he has been set up in business by Sir John Dene for clever Intelligence Department work during the war, are hard nuts to crack. Mr. Jenkins offers his problems in a singularly pleasing manner. He excites the reader to great curiosity and wonderment. Then he gratifies the astonished reader by solving the problems in such a clever manner that the reader is not disappointed at the outcome. It is quite easy to present an absorbing and apparently unsolvable mystery, but it is quite another thing to unravel it without letting the reader down a bit. Having passed this test with triumph, Mr. Jenkins may consider himself well qualified to continue Mr. Malcolm Sage in another volume. Sage, by the time the end of the book is reached, has become an old friend of the reader. He is not a Sherlock Holmes. He will undoubtedly be a long time before such an immortal type is created again, but he is head and shoulders above the usual crop of fiction-detectives that spring up every season and dart about with false mustaches or curious scientific instruments.

It is difficult to pick the best of the tales in Mr. Jenkins's book, but after casual thought one may select "The Marmalade Cise" as a representative case. Here is a mysterious murder that is solved by one or two apparently trivial details that have been perfectly apparent to the reader all through the story. "The

A Scientist's Dream of a Sup



"At the same time wild animals multiplied and overran the depopulated cities."

RECREATIONS OF A PSYCHOLOGIST. By G. Stanley Hall. New York: D. Appleton & Co., \$2.50.

DR. G. STANLEY HALL'S latest book is an excellent illustration of how entertainingly a man of science can write when he ventures into the realms of fiction and autobiography without the professor's inevitable fear of being held to strict account for his every printed word.

"Recreations of a Psychologist" is a collection of eight stories, sketches and scraps of personal reminiscence, written in holiday spirit, by one of the most distinguished educators of the day. The author's erudition, fused with his imagination, has produced unique results.

"The Fall of Atlantis," which takes up a little more than the first third of the book, is pure fiction. The story paints an imaginative picture of the ideal superstate, which, according to the platonic myth, filled a large part of what is now the Atlantic basin west of the Pillars of Hercules nine thousand years before the Flood. In the year 2000 A. D. an expedition of scientists set out in a convoy of submarines, which are capable of locomotion along the ocean bed, and find the fabled city of the long submerged kingdom. From the investigations they carry on there, they are able to reconstruct the social, economic and spiritual life of the Atlanteans just as the excavations carried on by anthropologists have enabled us to know the extinct civilizations of Egypt and Babylonia. It is evident to the investigators that their highest social and scientific concepts had reached perfection in the social structure of Atlantis. Yet the superstate had fallen into slow but complete decay before the kingdom was submerged. The reason for the fall of what was evidently the most advanced civilization that ever existed on earth becomes the object of the scientists' research. It is their pursuit of this inquiry that comprises the major portion of the story. The final conclusion of the investigators, summed up in a word, is that Atlantis fell because in their spiritual battle between selfishness and altruism, the inhabitants were engulfed by self-interest. They thought too much of their rights and too little of their duties. In the words of the imaginary scientist of 2000 A. D., who reports the investigation:

The fall of Atlantis illustrated the general principle that those who begin by loving their own country better than they love mankind will sooner or later lapse to the next lower stage, in which they love their own party better than their country, their own sect better than religion, and will then proceed to prefer their own group interests, economic or social, to party or creed, and will end by loving themselves better than all else. The Nemesis of hyper-individualism is the hyperindividualism it always brings.

This general principle is shown corrupting first the doctors, then the lawyers, teachers, clergy and finally the women of Atlantis. "One by one the members of the professional guilds, or soviets, fall victims to destroying selfishness, thereby precipitating chaotic revolts among all Atlantean society."

The social structure of the superstate tottered, but survived all the blows dealt at it by the components of the various professional orders; but when the women became militant feminists, its fall was swift and terrible. Decline set in imperceptibly when man grew jealous of woman's property rights and her growing influence over childhood and youth. Others deemed her moral censorship too severe, and her efforts to assume some of the functions abandoned by the recalcitrant judges, educators and priests incurred the enmity of the members of those orders.

Above all these causes was the impairment with each succeeding generation of the high ideals of motherhood. The number of women who would not, or could not, bear children increased with alarming rapidity. Monogamy was firmly established, yet the number of women far outnumbered the men. Thwarted in the attainment of her true goal as wife and mother, woman became restless and sought other careers than that of motherhood. In every activity she broke away from the old customs.

In the struggle between the sexes for ascendancy, the new women were victorious. Atlantis fell under feminine dominion. And woman placed so effective a taboo upon her sex that within a decade the rate of increase of population declined one thousandfold. The population grew old and died, and no children were born to replace the losses. The race was moribund.

Then the island continent began slowly sinking into the sea. At the same time wild animals multiplied

and overran the depopulated cities. Troops of great manlike apes carried off women. "Some of these stolen female humans even became fertile with the apes, and the crossed offspring of these unions were particularly dreaded, for they seemed chiefly bent on carrying maidens into the jungle, from which they rarely emerged again."

For years the Atlanteans waged fearful war with these semi-animal aggressors. Meanwhile the waters continued to rise as the land sank, until only a few mountain peaks remained. On these, starving men and beasts fought and devoured one another or died of hunger and thirst. Finally nothing remained above water except the lofty plateau with its vast, solid, truncated rock where stood the temple of Neptune and many other marvelous structures, the greatest architectural achievements of man upon this planet. On the very summit of the temple was the chamber in which the archives of the Kingdom of Atlantis had always been kept by an isolated scribe colony. The members of this colony, the last of their race, knowing themselves doomed, gathered in formal convulsion for the final conference.

We (they said) are the last and with us the race of man becomes extinct. How vain and futile is our ploy to record that which no eye will ever see! Let us open all the now-sealed alcoves and stocks of our library to the sea in token to each other that we died disillusioned and that our work may perish with us. Let us eat, drink, and feast once more and then greet Death with a cheer and a final curse on Life, the arch betrayer, which it will now be a rapture to escape.

Then came the waters to engulf the revelers in the temple in a common doom.

"Many a true word is spoken in jest" because the man who holds a conviction which he is not certain he can support in argument voices it in the form of a joke. By doing so he leaves himself a loophole which obviates the necessity of defending his statement. Scientists are, first of all, dealers in proved facts, and are consequently the most cautious of all men about committing themselves on printed paper to opinions of debatable strategic strength. The scientist realizes, however, that science advances on sure ground only as new facts are established. He knows, too, that theory must precede the discovery and recognition of new facts; that is, the

scientist must first imagine and then verify the projected imagination. If he wants theorizing in public, the conflicting vehicle is imagination. It is in this vehicle that Professor Stephen Leacock has course for the expression of his most penetrating ideas. "The Fall of Atlantis" serves Dr. Hall similarly in expression of some of his optimistic, philosophic and educational questions. In his preface he characterizes the contents of "Recreations of a Psychologist" as "vacation skits," but adds: ["The Fall of Atlantis"] is "a sense an aftermath to my 'Moral'." That the intention of the painting his imaginative work of the Atlantean superstate, marily that of voicing a warning, a prophecy is apparent in the analogy drawn between the of the fall of Atlantis and the tendencies of the social order which are causing profound to take such a pessimistic humanity's future. As President Clark University and as a "Moral," "Adolescence" and other volumes dealing with vexed questions of sociology, economics, philosophy and psychology, Dr. Hall has always fought bravely. "Recreations of a Psychologist" bears ample testimony that professor may change his expression without ceasing to be a teacher.

"Notes on Early Memories" last and perhaps the most interesting chapter in the entire makes no pretense of being a but frankly autobiographical a straightforward, fascinating narrative of fact, describing in the thoughts and emotions evoked by the author when he in maturity, four farms on which he had lived during different periods of his childhood and boyhood. The book in hand, the distinctive psychologist roams over these jottings down meticulous record the mental processes stirred by seeing again inanimate that were familiar to him in days that are no more. "It is punctuated with speculative explanatory commentaries so illuminating to any reader who had a similar experience or his own memory furniture chapter illustrates vividly his

Tamer of Lions Writes an Epic

THE WAYS OF THE CIRCUS. Being the Memories and Adventures of George Conklin, Tamer of Lions, set down by Harvey W. Root. With a foreword by Don C. Heitz. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.25.

FORTY-ODD years ago a bitter rivalry between the Cooper & Bailey Circus and the P. T. Barnum show was threatening both ventures with financial destruction. Just at the crucial point in the struggle the birth of a baby elephant—the first of these animals ever to be born in captivity in the United States—gave Cooper & Bailey an enormous advantage over their rival. Quick to see his precarious position, Barnum instantly wired Cooper & Bailey, an offer of \$100,000 for the youngster. But Bailey realized that he "had the game sewed up" and promptly refused the offer. Hastening into Barnum's territory, he covered everything in sight with "paper," reproducing Barnum's telegram under the heading "What Barnum thinks of the Baby Elephant."

Barnum was beaten at his own game—publicity. Bailey's strategic coup immediately began bringing him such tremendous business that, to save himself, Barnum had to seek peace with his rival. He clearly did the outgeneraled showman realize the gravity of the danger threatening his existence in the show business that he lost no time in offering one of Bailey's partners an interest in his show, without money, if he would induce Bailey to join forces with him. Of this partner's efforts "the Greatest Show on Earth" was subsequently born.

The undertakings in which the two famous partners shared since then made the name of Barnum & Bailey more widely known than that of any other amusement aggregation in the world. Both Barnum and Bailey are now dead, and their circus has been owned for more than a decade by the Ringlings; but the name "Barnum & Bailey" will for long years to come resound lustily in the ears of successive publics.

Strangely enough, one of the names in this familiar combination is an adopted one. Bailey's real name was McGinnis. He was born in Detroit on the 4th of July, 1847. The father of young McGinnis died in a cholera epidemic when his boy was only 5 years old, and the death of his mother two years later left him an orphan at 7. The summer of his eleventh year he ran away from school and struck out into the country on foot. A farmer on his way home from market gave the boy a "lift" along the road, and before his place was reached, had become so interested in the youngster that he offered him a home. Young McGinnis worked for the farmer three years, then struck for higher pay. When this was refused, the boy tramped ten miles into Pontiac and found work in a hotel there. One of the transient guests of this hotel was a certain Frederick H. Bailey, advance agent for the Robinson & Lake circus. Bailey was so taken with young McGinnis that when he left he took the boy along with him. From that time on McGinnis was known to the world as Bailey. Simultaneously, his career as a showman began. Except for a short interlude during the Civil War, while he was a sutler's clerk in the army, Bailey never quit the show business from the day when he did his first odd jobs around the Robinson & Lake circus until he died as a partner in "the Greatest Show on Earth."

The two scraps of circus history just related illustrate the fascinating character of the material that lies in the pages of "The Ways of the Circus," a unique book in which Harvey W. Root has set down the reminiscences of George Conklin, who is known to circus men the world over as a crackjack trainer of animals. (Mr. Conklin is now living in retirement in Bridgeport, Conn.)

Mr. Root's book is an epic of the circus. In writing it, the author has been privileged to draw heavily upon the rich horde of memories stored up by Mr. Conklin during forty years of life under the big top.

The variety and colorfulness of these memories put the reviewer in a quandary; he can scarcely decide which to retell and which to omit. They're all so cramful of human interest that he feels like a kid on Christmas morning who can't decide which present to open first. Suppose, for a starter, we look into the origin of pink lemonade:

The discovery that a drink of this color would sell faster than ordinary lemonade was made quite by accident by George Conklin's brother, Pete. Back in 1867 this brother was selling lemonade with the Jerry Mable show down in Texas. One day when business had been unusually brisk and a thirsty mob was scrambling around his stand calling for refreshment, Pete ran out of water. Rush around as he would, he couldn't find a well, a pump or a tank anywhere. Not a drop of water was to be had on "the lot." In his frenzied search Pete dashed into the dressing tent used by some of the performers. Fannie Jamieson, one of the bareback riders, had just finished wringing out a pair of pink tights. The color had run and left the water a deep pink. It was a matter of only a minute to throw some tartaric acid and a "proper" lemon into this water. At the end of that minute Pete was outside again calling out, "Come quickly, ladies and gent! Get your fine strawberry lemonade here!" Pete's sales doubled that day.

The recipe for circus lemonade, comments Mr. Conklin through Mr. Root's pen, "has not changed from that day to this. A tub of water—with no particular squeamishness regarding its source—tartaric acid, some sugar, enough aniline dye to give it a rich pink, and for a finish, some thin slices of lemon. The slices of lemon are known as 'floaters,' and any which are left in the tub at the close of a day's business, together with those which come back in the glasses, are carefully saved for the next day's use. In this way the same floaters may appear before the public a considerable number of times."

Shades of the gentleman of George Ade's creation who used to

eat three squares a day until he went to an illustrated lecture on germs! Think of American boydom's miraculous escape from extermination! And the worst is yet to be quoted: "The lemonade man often came to me that season in great perturbation because he could procure no water, and for a price I relieved his distress by knocking out the plug and letting him fill his cans from the sea lion's tank."

In justice to Mr. Conklin, we may hasten to add that he was every bit as ready to take chances with his own welfare as with that of the lemonade man's customers. We may cite, for example, the chance he took in starting out on his career as a tamer of lions. At the end of his first season on the road with "Pogey" O'Brien's show, Conklin was given a job as night watchman at the Winter quarters in Philadelphia. Throughout the summer, while watching Charlie Forepaugh put the lions through their tricks, he had made up his mind that he could be a lion tamer as well as any one else. The idea of the regular, long apprenticeship leading to such a job didn't appeal to Conklin. But he knew he'd be laughed down if he asked for such a job.

So he decided to stake everything on a single bold stroke. The animals which Forepaugh exhibited were kept in three separate cages, and Forepaugh never worked more than one cage at a time. About 2 o'clock one morning the night watchman, Conklin, let all the lions into one large performing cage. Then he got Forepaugh's whip and pistol and stepped in with them.

The animals seemed somewhat surprised at being disturbed in the middle of the night and began to pace rapidly up and down their cages. Conklin paid no attention to this, but opened the door of each cage in succession and drove them out. I began as calmly as I could to order them around and give them their cues. Except, perhaps, for an unusual amount of snarling, they did as well for me as for Charlie. I put them through their regular work, which took fifteen or twenty minutes, drove them back, and fastened them into their own cages, and climbed down onto the floor from the performing cage, much elated with my success. I had proved to myself that I could handle lions.

The next morning Conklin told the incredulous O'Brien what he had done the night before. He insisted on proving to his employer that he could do what Forepaugh had never done—work with all the lions at once.

The upshot of his intrepidity was

that he got Forepaugh's job. "I was very particular not to let Charlie find out about it [the fact that he was working the lions daily], for he was a big fellow with a quick temper, and I had a pretty definite idea of the sort of beating I would get if he knew what I was doing." There's an element of unconscious humor in that sentence coming from a man who locked himself into a cage with half a score of lions which he had awakened at 2 in the morning.

Since that day George Conklin has probably exhibited more lions than any other man in this country. In "The Ways of the Circus" he explains his methods of training the king of beasts, tells of the one occasion on which he was laid up after being attacked by a lion, and, in



George Conklin and His Baby Elephant Coming Down the Stairs of St. Vincent's Hospital, March 16, 1906.

passing, disabuses the reader of much generally believed misinformation.

In the chapter headed "Breaking Into the Game" the author tells of Conklin's early days with caravan and river circuses, when his job consisted of announcing the show's coming by ringing a handbell before country Post Offices, of cleaning cages and feeding animals and of driving wagons at night. It is a vivid picture, and one that contrasts strongly with the circus life portrayed in later chapters. Those were days of emergency sleep rationing. After a midnight supper Conklin "went with the trick" in time to "make parade" in next morning's town. Often he had to rub tobacco juice in his eyes to keep them open and fasten himself to the driver's seat with his suspenders so he wouldn't fall off when the jangling of harness and chains, the chuckle and rumble of wheels, the rhythmic tread of horses' feet and the gentle touch of the night wind became stronger than his determination to remain awake. Those were the days, too, when the big top was lighted for the performance with chandeliers of candles, when bonfires had to be built in the tents to melt the snow before its weight caved in the canvas, when performers struggled in vain to keep warm at the charcoal burners in the dressing tents.

Mr. Conklin's career as a circus man has not been confined to the United States. As early as 1890 he went out to New Zealand and Australia with a tent show, and he was in charge of the Barnum & Bailey menagerie during the four years that "The Greatest" toured England and the Continent.

One single anecdote of that colossal undertaking will have to serve to whet the reader's appetite for the scores more to be found in "The Ways of the Circus":

During the Winter that Barnum & Bailey were showing in London, Mr. Barnum drove almost every day to the Olympia, on Hammer Smith Road, where the show was housed, in an open carriage drawn by two horses with a coachman and footman in full livery on the box. The whole performance came to a stop while he was driving slowly around the hippodrome track. At intervals he would have the carriage stop, and standing up in it, call out in his squeaky voice:

"I suppose you come to see Barnum, didn't you? Well, I'm Mr. Barnum."



Polish-Cut-Paper Design.

By HELEN BULLITT LOWRY

ONCE it was the proper and highbrow thing to talk of the Melting Pot of America. That melting pot still boils, of course, but we have learned that in the melting we must take care to preserve the "Old World arts" of the immigrant peasant who is cast into the pot. The newer Americanizer puts himself on terms with the immigrant by taking account of the gifts he brings to his new home—his folklore and songs and embroidery skill, for instance. In a fashion, this new sort of Americanization is one of saving the immigrant from the melting pot.

The new theory is that the Pole who remembers his mazurka is a better American citizen than the Pole who has traded his mazurka for the American "toddle." The D. A. R.'s all over the country, the Foreign Woman Department of the Y. W. C. A., the propaganda of Commissioner Wallis at Ellis Island, and the businesslike efforts of the Art Alliance of America to put the handicrafts of the American-born on the American market are a few of the agencies that are doing away with the crude melting pot philosophy—which, when all was said and done, was founded on provincialism.

A newer agency working that way is the Commonwealth Centre. This is an organization which assembles economists and actors, rich folks, society women, musicians, foreign-born intellectuals and Americans to match, or nearly so. They purpose to give to groups of foreign artists and foreign amateurs, versed in the folk songs and folk dances of their native land, the opportunity to give dramatic performances to general audiences of mixed Americans—to "sell" the idea of their native arts to America.

Such groups, some professional, some amateur, already exist throughout New York's foreign quarters. But the performances given by them are rarely seen except by their own people. The Commonwealth Centre's plan, if it is carried to completion, is to furnish the theatre which shall be the common show ground of the contributory nations—and to count on the proceeds from each group's offering to reimburse the performers.

The first group to present its wares has been the Russian, which has just finished giving at the Lexington Theatre a two weeks' performance of the "Russian Ibsa," which for a while last Spring, and now again, has given New York its picturesque epitome of the arts of the Russian peasants, before the Bolsheviks. New York and America were already familiar with the Russian ballet.

Well, that ballet is the sophisticated, cosmopolitanized version of the Ibsa. As Chopin or Tchaikovsky or Grieg has taken the theme of a folk song, which is the ancestor of composed music, and on that theme has elaborated, so the Imperial Ballet magicians of St. Petersburg took the village dances and songs and built them into forms of the Italian ballet and pantomime, into which French super sophistication also entered largely.

Part of this scheme of Americanization is to prove to complacent America that every self-conscious art is built on an earlier unconscious folk art—that, since America has grown up in the age of mechanical industry which does not breed home arts, she must import her foundation of art from rural Europe.

That is the message of the Russian Ibsa. Other groups will follow with their offerings—an Armenian group, to show that out of that an-

cient country comes something besides drawnwork for Summer resort peddlers. A Czechoslovak, a Hungarian and a French group have been got in touch with and are making plans each for its particular demonstration of national arts. There are Jewish musical societies and the Yiddish Theatre. There are Italian opera and the Italian marionette theatre. All are what the promoters of the Commonwealth Centre call "available material."

These are the bare facts that can be gleaned from a theatrical program. A more colorful set of emotions arises when composite, pot-melted America stops for a minute to consider what does this country lack in art that these new arrivals can contribute? We'll not discover by inquiring of the second generation Italians shooting their beer bottle top carroms on the cement outside our window—nor yet of the Swedish cook who embroiders American Beauty roses on a cotton sofa cushion. They have left the culture of their fathers as far behind as has the Anglo-Saxon race the folk lore and the Morris Dances of old Merrie England—and by much the same process.

In both cases the rural person's passion to copy the city dweller destroys his national dress and his traditional home interior just as soon as he strikes town—substitutes by the process of unpracticed selection the ugliest clothes and table cloths that newly earned money can buy.

European Continentals love to scoff at the Anglo-Saxon lack of musical appreciation and the Anglo-Saxon self-consciousness in art. England was merely unfortunate in that her handicraft employed rural popula-

tion became manufacturers and the buyers of manufactured things about a hundred years sooner than the same folk in Continental countries.

Chaucer's England, Henry the Eighth's England, Elizabethan England, Jacobean England, match them for color and art anywhere in Europe. The factories robbed this England of her craftsmen and the Roundheads came and stole her folk dances. That point, too, must not be forgotten in wondering why the Anglo-Saxon is less "artistic" than his Celtic and Continental neighbors. The village Sunday festivals of dancing and singing got somehow so mixed up in the people's minds with "Popery" and superstition that what corresponded to the Russian Ibsa in every village simply

disappeared. America's of an unconscious folk art is the one community listed for a hundred years (markets), are going, artificially "stimulated" ment schools. The past of old English designs, loom cloths disappear a railroad runs out its road" to that county and stirs her first "store." For that matter, Europe itself, cradle of population, does not this revengeful law, twenty-five years ago intellectual Hungary and Serbia and Rumania rest have been "stimulated" peasant arts through

schools and trade out handicrafts. Dr. Stevan the Ethnological Department of the Brooklyn Museum of Art just returned from a year in the peasant arts of Hungary of these highly organized preserving the national "Industrial trade was bringing manufactured peasants. All stimulus own was disappearing, he preferred the new handicrafts would have had it not been that the minds of the country selves to work to place handwork on the world and to see to it that trained craftsmen made were salable."

What is happening to Russia behind the veil of is in question, but when opened in Hungary, where ant class is also in the tendency, is known. The als who directed the schools have been democratic plums to the new ants. And it takes into value and preserve a n art against the modern conditions, just as it "folk" to create it. W is lifted from Russia's period may be in.

By precedent, it has evitable that the Euro grant should promptly find ant emulorideries and some it "progress" and getting loaned" when there w intellectual" plan to hold True, America has ple conscious art. If you d me, just count the young study art—just try to America buys (Ibsa) for there are enough cultu knows. And we've got play our victrolas—even regulating of sound. But, as for just exp selves unconsciously a through the medium of this country simply does much less do the Europe

Russian—Ghost Story Wo

schools and trade out handicrafts. Dr. Stevan the Ethnological Department of the Brooklyn Museum of Art just returned from a year in the peasant arts of Hungary of these highly organized preserving the national "Industrial trade was bringing manufactured peasants. All stimulus own was disappearing, he preferred the new handicrafts would have had it not been that the minds of the country selves to work to place handwork on the world and to see to it that trained craftsmen made were salable."



A Swedish Maud-Müller.

Cabell, "Master of the Pastiche"

(Continued from Page 3)

such ignorant persecution as has overtaken "Jurgen" cannot be allowed to elevate that book into a "classic," as its indiscriminate admirers would do. Here Mr. Cabell would be wise to apply the other part of my quotation from "The Cords of Vanity," to "Jurgen," and to endure some of his plaudits without undue elation, as also to find some of the people who have liked it "extremely objectionable." The man who wrote "Beyond Life" should find it easy to forgive the blame but difficult to forgive much of the praise of which he has been made the unfortunate victim. For "Jurgen" has become the Bible for the most part of all those half-baked "intellectuals" who confuse cheap atheism and the defiling of other men's altars with deep thinking, moral and spiritual hooligans and yahoos, who resent all forms of order as an encroachment upon their diminutive, unkempt and unavowed ego—the kind of people who relish nasty books about Jesus Christ, and guffaw over the amours of the "angels."

It is quite possible to feel a deep contempt for Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy and smugness, and its general Philistinism in matters of art, also to

realize that a drastic regeneration of society is as necessary as inevitable, without allying ourselves with the foul anarchistic mockers of everything in our social chaos which is making for beauty and righteousness. Mr. Cabell's audience is made up too largely of such elements, and one cannot but think one who at his best is a true servant of beauty must find them "extremely objectionable."

Some of these are rejoicing in the present reprint of Mr. Cabell's early book, "The Cords of Vanity," to which I have already referred. I confess myself to being in entire agreement with those reviewers of the book in its first form, whom Mr. Cabell evidently thinks it a good joke to quote, though such a joke is apt to be a boomerang. "We close the book," said The New York Evening Post of ten years ago, "with a disposition to ponder upon the singular perversity of those who need a trespass warning to keep them from so sterile and malodorous a field. . . . Worse than immoral—dull. . . . The narrative is cheap and sickly. . . . the effect is revolting." It is merely to quote another reviewer, "a series of episodes—of cold-blooded sordidness"—in the life of a young literary egotist, who makes use of his various love affairs for "copy,"

Robert Etheridge Townsend is a particularly contemptible example of a well-known type, and I withdraw in his favor what I before said of "Jurgen" (of whom he is evidently an early study); for, as an "erotic cad," Jurgen has some saving graces of fancy and humor, but Robert Etheridge Townsend has none. His treatment of and deliverances on woman surpass in coddliness anything I remember reading in a novel. Read Page 106, which I have no space to quote, and the whole episode of Elena Barry-Smith, the lady's vigorous winding-up of which is one of the few satisfactory passages in the book.

"Get out of my house!" she cried, "or I will have you now whipped. I was fond of you. You would not let me be in peace. And I didn't know you until tonight for the sneering, stuck-up, dirty beast you are at heart. . . . And you have no hold on me, no letters to blackmail me with, and nobody anywhere would take your word for anything against mine. You would only be whipped by some real man, and probably shot. So do you remember to keep a watch upon that lying, sneering mouth of yours! And do you get out of my house!"

"It is only rented," was the hero's comment on this tirade. Exquisite "repertee," isn't it? Is this the peculiarly "Cabellian" quality to which Mr. Cabell's admirers are always darkly referring?

American Tribute in This Year's Dante Centenary

Review by
LITTLEFIELD

OF DANTE WITH
TRANSLATION. By
Eleanor Murray. Paper
bound. 128 pp. \$2.50. Published
by the Merrimack

too early in the year,
half-way along the
diversity of the death
will be celebrated, to
about what American
enthusiasm have
preserving the memory
it, but the appearance
of the "In-
for several reasons is
able, calls for some
American effort in the
to show that the devel-
and appreciation in
has maintained a well-

the time that the Rev.
Cary was putting the
in England to his
the first part of the
a Venetian refugee
York with a box of
in one pocket and a
book in the other. Two-
later, in 1833, this
de Pointe was to make
that is and he came
Dante to America and
2,500 Americans in his
ther refugees on the
followed—Pietro Ma-
Pietro Bach, one the
of Silvio Pellico and
silla on whose head
dressed a high price—un-
inspiring teachers
by travel in Italy,
the youth could learn
in his own countrymen
nor, Longfellow, Low-
and Henry Wilde and
arsons, the last two of
much better known in
America. And there followed
there, among them
Norton, he of blessed
Charles Hall Grand-
ing dead much, prom-
more.

contribution to the Flor-
ence of the 600th anni-
versary in 1865 was
worthy. It consisted of
a series of lectures on the
of Dante, Botta's
philosopher, Patriot and
Dante's "Inferno," and
of the first sev-

entury later, of the
Dante Society of Cam-
bridge, and notably led
by Americans and
American presses; at Cor-
tely the Willard Fluke
and became one of the
of the world; the publi-
Dante Society of Cam-
bridge, and notably led
by Americans and
American presses; at Cor-
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and became one of the
of the world; the publi-

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of the world; the publi-

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bridge, and notably led
by Americans and
American presses; at Cor-
tely the Willard Fluke
and became one of the
of the world; the publi-

has considered unnatural in the Eng-
lish language.

"The Inferno of Dante" by Ele-
nor Murray is in the "third
rhyme," the terza rima of the origi-
nal. From Byron down to J. J.
Chapman and E. H. Plumptre ex-
periments have been made in this
rhyme with varying success. And
there was recently the fragmentary
translation by John Payne, an in-
genious and not entirely lost attempt
in terza rima to preserve the identi-
cal rhymes of the original, penit for
penit. However, it has become
pretty well accepted as a dictum
that in translating a poem a meter
should be used which corresponds
to the meter in the original, but is
not identical with it. Thus we find
most of the English poetical render-
ings of the "Commedia" in blank
verse, and the French poetical ren-
derings in Alexandrines.

There are two prime difficulties in
reproducing Dante's eleven-syllable
line with the "third rhyme" in
English; the language is not suffi-
ciently rich in feminine rhymes,
forcing almost every line to end with
a present or past participle; the
sequence of rhyme, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, is
abhorrent to the Anglo-American ear.
To overcome the first difficulty and
thereby lessen the second, Byron
and others reduced the line to ten
syllables, ending it with a masculine
instead of a feminine rhyme, with
the accent usually on the ultimate.
But even with this concession to
English prosody the sequence of
rhyme appeared unnatural, forced,
strained.

It should be, of course, the object

appreciation will be added to the
alien comprehension.

After the reader has pronounced
about a page or so of Mrs. Murray's
translation, it will appear that this
lost element of appreciation has been
recovered—all unnaturalness gradu-
ally disappears, there is nothing
forced or strained.

I imagine there can be no doubt
as to which is the more faithful
translation, which the better piece
of verse.
It may be said in extension of
the great English poet, however,
that he could probably have done
much better had the inspiration
come from within and not from
without. His other translations so
inspired show that. Having writ-
ten "Dante's Prophecy" in the
terza rima with a most charming
dedication to the Nobil' Donna who
had importuned him to do so—"and
for thee to speak and be obey'd are
one"—a year later he began the
"Commedia," but only finished the
Francesca episode. He himself re-
garded it with misgiving, whatever
he may have told the Nobil' Donna,
for he wrote to his publisher: "I
have done it into cramp English,
line for line and rhyme for rhyme,
to try the possibility."

With admirable directness and
force, Mrs. Murray has translated
the legend over the gate of hell,
which opens the Third Canto:

Through me ye pass within the place
of woe,
Through me ye pass to everlasting
night,
Through me ye pass among the lost
to go.
My Great Creator Justice did, con-
strain,
I owe my being to the power di-
vine.



Dante.

Reproduction of the Famous Bargello Portrait, "Corrected" by Anto-
nio Marini Shortly After Its Discovery in Florence by the American,
Richard Henry Wilde, in 1840, and Usually Attributed to Giotto, but
Now Accepted as the Work of His Pupil, Taddeo Gaddi.

book almost at random and the same
satisfactory result will be produced.
A good example which invites analy-
sis of the method by which the
translator has achieved, what had
been considered hitherto quite im-
possible, is the close of the Fourth
Canto:

Portray these shades I cannot as I
ought.
My lengthy theme so goads me,
I declare,
That oft before, the fast the word
is naught.
The sixfold party dwindles to a
pair.
By other paths my leader seeks the
night,
From out the calm into the quiver-
ing air.
So come I to a place where naught
gives light.

Now this is not only excellent
poetry when taken by itself, but no-
tice how the ever-elusive spirit of
the original has been wrung from
the last four lines:

La sesta compagnia in due si scema:
Per altra via m' mena il savio
duce,
Fuor della queta, nell' aura che
tremua.
E vengo in parte ove non è che
luca.

The interpretation of this passage
seems to establish the formula
which the translator has uncon-
sciously, or consciously, adopted:
Allowing the Italian words to lose
their individual identity in the
poetical thought of a phrase, she
has then turned that thought into
the most poetical expression she was
able to find in English; where
others have searched for the word
she has concerned herself with the
idea, and, thanks to her quite un-
common poetical gift, has been able
to present it in a quite original and
unusually unequal manner.

On the other hand, this method of
making the word subservient to the
idea has been productive of an oc-
casional error—where the word mis-
construed has naturally distorted the
idea.

In Canto IX., v. 16-17, Dante com-
pares the shape of hell to a conca—
"In questo fondo della trista conca
disconde mal alcun del primo
grado," which she translates:

"Within this deep concavity of pain
did e'er a soul descend from that
first grade." But the poet used the
word conca with a particular mean-
ing: it is the earthen vessel,
shaped like an inverted truncated
cone, in which Tuscan women have
for centuries left their linen to
bleach covered with wood ashes and
then used as a washtub. Among
the three beasts which confront
Dante at hell's approach with the

lion and the wolf is the lonza (Canto
I., v. 32). Most English transla-
tors, and Mrs. Murray follows them,
realizing that Dante took the three
allegorical beasts as from Jeremiah
v. 6. (Wherefore a lion out of the
forest shall slay them, and a wolf
of the evenings shall spoil them, a
leopard shall watch over their
cities), translate lonza "leopard."
Unfortunately, however, lonza, in
the Tuscan vernacular, means pan-
ther, and Dante's Bible could hardly
have been the King James version;
it was the Latin Vulgate in which
the passage reads:

"Idecro percussit eos leo de alva,
lupus ad vesperam vastavit eos,
pardus (panther) vigilans super co-
litas eorum." The leopard, leopar-
dus, was a word, rather loosely used
among medieval naturalists and was
supposed to signify a cross between
a lion and a panther—leo and par-
dus.

The opening of Canto XXV. is
translated:
The thief when he had said these
words to me
Then raised his hands, with both
the fists, and cried:
"Take that, God, for I level them
at Thee!"

Of course, the second line is quite
literal for what Dante wrote, "Le
mani also con ambedue le fische,"
but it isn't at all what Dante meant,
which was an insulting sign, the ori-
gin of which it is unnecessary to im-
part, made by throwing forward the
hand toward the object of desecra-
tion with the thumb protruding be-
tween the index and the middle fin-
gers.

Then there are a few slips which
may easily be corrected: Canto IV.,
127 is translated, "I saw that Tar-
quin Brutus did expel," when, of
course it was Brutus whom Dante
saw and not Tarquin. Again (Canto
XI., 65) Dante, as the context plain-
ly shows, does not refer to the
"town of Dis," which was passed
three cantos earlier, but to Dis, Lu-
cifer, the arch-traitor, who at the
lowest point of hell "is consumed
with eternal fire."

But after all, these and other
lapses of less import are of little
account when contrasted with the
sustained merits of a splendid
achievement, which has added a new
element to the enjoyment of the
"Inferno" for English readers and
abundantly justified the use of the
terza rima in English prosody, at
least in the case of the present poet
translator.



"Little Karl," by H. Amiard Obersteuffer.
Arlington Galleries.

Visitor" the key is low; it is al-
most a brown picture, and there are
as few as may be of accidental de-
tails, but the artist has revealed in all
the opportunities given him by the
costume, and, since they tend to a
general brownness, he introduces a
fragment of brilliant orange color in
the background, emphasizes the blue
of the sofa covering and throws in a
crimsonish magenta pillow. The
handsome dark face of the sitter is
duly given its human value, but it
could be hidden and the picture still
have its significance as harmonious
design. Lee Lufkin-Kaula's "Ved-
dal" also commemorates a rather
striking type of physiognomy, but
the Chinese wrap's the thing, over
the silk skirt, the earrings and
cap and the fruit in the bowl.

Joseph De Camp's "The Window
Blind" is frankly that—the blind
pulled down, the light shifting into
a room with a gray wall, a blue-pat-
terned chair, a red kimono. A fig-
ure is inside of the kimono, but it
counts chiefly as an excuse for the
color. "The Novel," by Ralph Mc-
Lellan, is another screen picture with
much more oxygen in the air—a
porch with a girl seated, reading
through eyeglasses—a wholesome
modern girl, sufficiently character-
ized for recognition both as a type
and a personality, but the crimson
and white jacket, the tennis racket
with its supply of neat white balls,
the Japanese blind, wispy and
blond, teasing the sunlight as it
clamors for entrance, these are what
give us our delight.

Then there are K. A. Buehr's
"The Young Hostess"—flowers,
fruit, tea service, fan, striped skirt,
and the sun-dappled little face of the
girl; Lillian Westcott Hale's "Nancy
and the Map of Europe," with pretty
little Nancy, in a high chair, trying
to remember something, echoed by
her pretty little doll on the floor, a
beautiful study in marionette fac-
simile; the big map on the wall
cheerfully assertive, and the Whis-
tlerque branch of decorative leaves
whisking into the composition from
the right; Fred Wagner's "Under
the Arbor," the figure again sup-
ported by a friendly tea table and
the useful dish of fruit, but the bur-
den of the composition borne by the
straggling vines and wooden slats;
and "The Peters Brothers: Print-
ers," by Wayman Adams, with no
sacrifice of human character, but an
orgy of paintable white paper and
presses and proofs.

There are one or two portraits, in
which the story of the sitter's occu-
pation is told by an accessory, that
of Sidney E. Dickinson, carrying a
canvas stretcher, in which the rude

framework, with its harsh rectan-
gle, is a capital foil to the waving
patch of something light in the back-
ground, and in which the head and
equally eloquent shoulders of the
artist are the more salient for occu-
pying so small an area in the whole
composition; and that of Edward W.
Redfield, in his big coat and hold-
ing a palette, by Wayman Adams,
who makes no compromise with the
paintable costume, but sweeps it
broadly in, leaving our attention
centered on the observant eyes and
strongly modeled head of the sitter.

Of portraits painted—well, just like
portraits, there are, of course, many;
the Philadelphia Galleries have room
for all. There are Leopold Seyffert's
"A Federal Judge" and his
portrait of W. H. Barnes; Edmund
C. Tarbell's "Hon. Frederick H.
Gillett," Charles Hopkinson's ad-
mirable portrait of Dr. Eliot, Richard
Andrews' portrait of Professor J.
G. S. Andrew, Howard Russell But-
ler's unmistakable likeness of Charles
Collins, Jean McLane's vivacious
portrait of Dr. Richard Cabot, Ade-
laide Cole Chase's portrait of Mrs.
Clark Doubleday, Margaretta S.
Hinchman's portrait of Charles S.
Taylor, with its introduction of the
parrot as a kind of accessory after
the fact, but a delightful and amiable
bird; if appearances may be trusted.

Also, of course, there are figure
subjects in which the figure is given
the old towering importance. Mr.
Seyffert takes the Temple Gold
Medal with a nude of the cool, firm
type in which his brush delights, and
William M. Paxton—with Degas sev-
enty miles away—has one combing
her hair. A pretty reclining figure
by Griffith B. Coale has more to
say about anatomy and a "Woman
in White" by Arthur B. Carter
much more to say of color values and
the brave adventure of drawing
without draftsmanship.

William G. Glackens shows a pic-
ture of a child in a Chinese coat, by
far the finest thing he has done, yet
completely permeated with the in-
fluence of Renoir, of the latest Ren-
oir, with the strawberry stain on
his palette and the general sugges-
tion of fruit so ripe that housekeep-
ers would discard it because they
could not make it jelly. It was pure
genius to reflect all this pinkness
and ripeness, all this spotted and
streaked surface, all this idiosyn-
crasy which was the natural ten-
dency of the older genius, and add
to it something which makes it
Glackens, and also a beautiful and
highly original work of art. It was
worth going to Philadelphia, since
the weather was as it was, merely to
see this inspiring Glackens.

PUTNAM BOOKS AND AUTHORS

A man can do without books as
he can without sunshine or music
or beauty—but is he the man he
might be?

If the lady in the lavender
limousine, caught in the traffic
jam at Fifth Avenue and 45th
Street at 12.01 of last Thursday
—the one in the sables with the
toy Pom at her breast, we mean
—will send us her address we
will mail her a free copy of
RADIANT MOTHERHOOD
(Also out Feb. 11th).

Mr. Belasco tells us that
he has spent 150,000 on
DEBURAU,
—dollar's not words.
It is worth it.
Deburau is a beautiful play
on the stage.
Deburau is even more
beautiful when read at your
leisure.

BLACK and YELLOW

"E. K. Means,"
author of "E. K.
Means" those in-
imitable stories
of the black man,
chatted at lunch-
can not long ago
with Capt. Ab-
dullah, author of those
dramatic tales of
the yellow man.

"The Honorable Gentleman."
The argument sounded like a war
of tongues, not of tongues. Said E. K.
Means:

"The black man has the white man
and the yellow faded. No Caucasian
can read the negro as he can the
Caucasian."
"You are wrong," said Achmed
Abdullah, "in mind-reading the cat
is supreme. The feline can fore-
tell your least motion before the
message from the brain reaches the
hand—or the foot."

But Mr. E. K. Means and Capt.
Abdullah were both wrong. E. K. Means
reads the black, Abdullah the yellow man,
like a book and both have put them there.
Try further E. K. MEANS and THE
HONORABLE GENTLEMAN.

Apropos of the Most Mooted Question

In 1846 Walt Whitman wrote:
"We generally expect a great deal
too much of law. After all, govern-
ment does not exercise anything like
the influence, for good, for evil, that
we are apt to imagine. We have
grown in the way of resting on it to
do many things which ought to be
done by individuals."

No, you do not know Whitman
thoroughly until you have read his
"Gathering of the Forces." 1846!
It is remarkable how so rich a mine
could lie so long undiscovered. It
is opened now in THE GATHERING
OF THE FORCES.

"ENTER MADAME"

She still trends the boards,
a seductive simoon, a winning
whirlwind, a charming cyclone
(Press agents
are privi-
leged to
copy). But
she is really
all that.
And after
all you can
only get the
full charm
of Gilda Va-
ren's play
—a book.

Note: To all who believe that
only perilous pull wine success on
the stage, read Varen's story that
introduces the book.
As the last line we but repeat,
Watch for The Mirrors of Downing
Street!
Out February eleventh!
R. G. A.
G. P. P.

Would You Read a Book Recom- mended by— BOOTH TARKINGTON?

Here is what he says:

"A fresh way of doing a lot of things you have.
The making of the mystery is excellent—a rip-
snorter, the surprise there and the way you
'handle' it. Noble! You're like a young pitcher
who can put over quite astounding curves."

William Lyon Phelps says:

"I like your novel immensely. It is not only one
of the most original plots I know of in con-
temporary fiction, but your method of telling
it is to me unique. I never saw anything like
it. I hail you as a real American novelist."

If you enjoy an unusual experience
don't miss reading

SHE WHO WAS HELENA CASS

By Lawrence Rising
AT ALL BOOKSTORES \$1.90

Back of the Harper Name 104 Years of Good Books

How Do They Live in the Old World?

Immigration is the live issue. Only by a thor-
ough understanding of the immigrants' back-
ground can we begin to handle this question.

OLD WORLD TRAITS TRANSPLANTED

The Third of the Americanization Studies
By Prof. Robert E. Park and Prof. Herbert A. Miller

"Honor thy father and mother" players and Labor Leaders—
implies among certain African tribes that children shall kill their
parents when the latter reach a
certain age! This is just an il-
lustration of the different values
which different races and nations
attach to the same thing. Har-
monizing such conflicting opin-
ions is the chief factor of Amer-
icanization. This volume shows
how the best may be preserved in
our national life and how we may
replace with the best American
tastes and traditions whatever
may be detrimental to this devel-
opment in America. Educators,
Settlement Workers, Labor En-

every one interested in America
—you need this book. \$2.50.
At your book store or direct by
mail. Use the Coupon, Now.

Quick Action Coupon.
Harper & Brothers,
Franklin Square, New York.
Enclosed is my check for
\$2.50, including postage. "OLD
WORLD TRAITS TRANS-
PLANTED," by Robert E.
Park and Herbert A. Miller.
Name
Address
City State

Harper & Brothers New York

THE ONE "BIG" NOVEL OF THIS CENTURY The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

By VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ
Comparable only to such masterpieces as Thackeray's
and Victor Hugo's wonderful chapters on Waterloo,
Zola's La Débâcle or Tolstoy's "War and Peace."

Its forthcoming screen production is to be on a scale absolutely un-
precedented, really brilliant, amazing in its truth to life, but to really
enjoy it you should read the full descriptions of its splendid scenes
ranging from the Argentine to Paris, and the Marne.

By the same author: The Enemies of Women.
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When the Earth Turns Into a Globe of Ice

OF THE WORLD. By Mr. McCabe. London: Routledge. 250 pages. \$3.00 net.

End of the World? The question of the end of the world is a question that has been asked for centuries. It is a question that has been asked by the poets, the philosophers, the scientists, and the common people. It is a question that has been asked in many different ways, and it is a question that has been asked in many different places. It is a question that has been asked in the most beautiful of all places, in the heart of the human mind.

But Mr. McCabe says that the sea gives as much as it takes. Once there was a continent in the Atlantic Ocean, on which animals walked from Africa to America; but Europe and the United States and Central America hardly existed in those days. "Once there was a continent connecting Australia, Antarctica, South Africa and South America; but the bulk of our Asia, Africa and South America did not

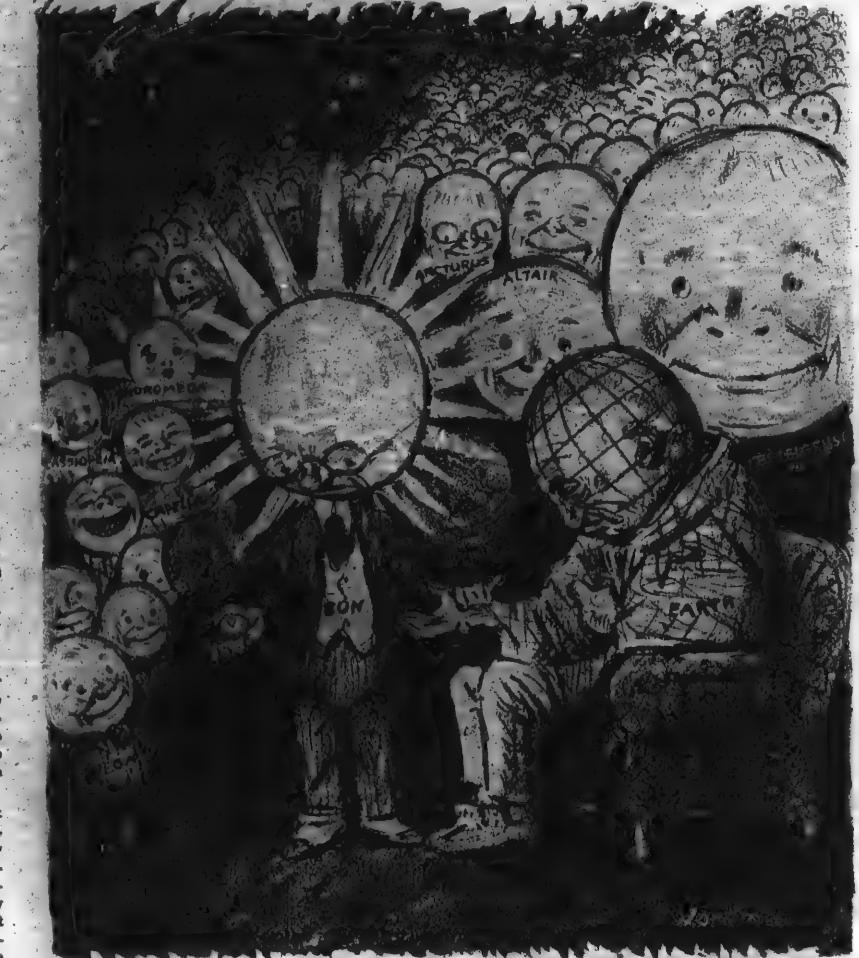
exist. On the whole, the land has gained on the water." Coming to the five Ice Ages, he says that we are living in "the penumbra" of the latest one. Of course he looks for more, and the end of the world may come through the permanency of one. He admits that they are not consistent with any astronomical theory of a recurrent period of cold; "there is a certain rhythm which has not attracted the attention it deserves." All scientists agree that the life of the world has been made up of long periods of heat alternated by long periods of cold; but it is also true "that the earlier periods between Ice Ages were much longer and warmer than the later similar periods." After giving the figures, he comes to the conclusion

that "Ice Ages are apparently coming upon the earth at intervals which lessen by about 50 per cent. at each recurrence." In the earlier ages the warmth of the intervening ages reached both the Poles. "There was no Winter; there were no zones of climate; there were no polar caps. With the cretaceous chill Winter set in as a permanent institution, as the rise of our deciduous trees tell, and the earth soon began to grow colder at the Poles. Since the last Ice Age we have permanent ice-sheets at the Poles, broad temperate latitude and marked changes of seasons." Winter set in between three and five million years ago, and the chilling of the Polar Circles began between one and two million years ago. Mr. McCabe concludes:

If there is a permanent principle at the base of this phenomenon, it is obvious that the earth will endure a permanent Ice Age long before the millions of years of which astronomers speak are run out. Unfortunately the geological estimates of time are still so conflicting

death century would inaugurate the change from natural to artificial food. At least we may be sure that the men of some millions of years hence will not laboriously breed cattle and grow corn in order to secure the few daily grains of carbon, nitrogen, etc., that they need.

Then he takes up the question of collisions, and first the ancient fear of comets. He dismisses that derisively: "We have no more reason to fear a passage through the tail of a comet than a locomotive has to fear an encounter with a trail of smoke; and an encounter with the head of a comet is probably something to be desired." It was easy for the astronomer of the nineteenth century to demonstrate that the tail "was the thinnest of phantoms," through which the stars shine. The head gave more trouble, but was finally found—at least the theory has never been discredited—to consist of a great number of meteors. Meteors are harmless to us; when they enter our atmosphere at their great speed they are rendered incandescent and generally reduce to ash. Some of



"From the astronomical point of view our earth * * * has a most feeble pulse."

the larger, minus the quantity melted in the atmosphere, reach the earth. Mr. McCabe speaks of the crater at Devil's Canyon, Arizona, three quarters of a mile in diameter and more than 400 feet deep, which there is some reason to believe was made by the impact of a large meteor.

But those which do reach the earth are a small proportion of the immense number which only reach our atmosphere to burn there and never come to ground. He calls it "an invisible army that assails our globe day after day." The figure is usually represented as between twenty and a hundred millions a day. Such meteors, coming together to form the head of a comet, but still detached from each other, might do

some damage, but could not bring about the end of the world.

As for other stars, "no collision is possible within the limits of our solar family." If there were discordant planets in the solar system, they were long ago drawn into the other planets, and the paths which the remaining planets must tread were eternally fixed. For stars outside our system, he is content with pointing out the extreme difficulty of wandering into or near it, and the utter improbability of such vast spaces becoming covered so as to strike this rushing planet at the right moment. If two stars did approach each other, actual contact would not be necessary for destruction. "The tidal influence on each other of such vast bodies will be enough to tear open the crust that confines their molten interior, and this would mean the destruction of any planetary life in their vicinity." Some astronomers interpret in just that way some flaming outburst they have seen in the heavens. If it occurred, it would presumably mean the rebirth of the star and its traveling on again through its past history to its age of coldness and then death. We know too little about the nebulae to calculate the chances of our earth's rushing into one.

And yet—"If a man die, shall he live again?" It was a crushing answer, and is still the greatest disturber in psychology. But as to stars, there is no doubt. If a star die, it will or it may live again. Not, of course, in any such aspect as that in which it died. If our earth died, it might come to life again as a fiery boiling mist, many times larger than it is now, and the life story of the Earth might begin all over again. As one listens to Mr. McCabe on this subject, the creepy question comes, "Has this happened before, and if so how many times? How often has the Earth been destroyed and reborn, and how often will it be?"

"Stars do not die and remain petrified corpses of worlds. For them there is a resurrection." So Mr. McCabe. There was a little-prized and much-misunderstood writer in San Francisco who, because he chose to write in a caustic and satirical manner, was never taken at his proper valuation, Ambrose Bierce, who used to assume as a matter of fact that our Earth had died and been reborn many times, and that the whole history of evolution had been repeated again and again. He was not a scientist, but science seems to be settling forth in polysyllables in 1921 what he set forth in monosyllables in 1891.

Even the most casual newspaper reader has read at least the headlines announcing "the birth of a new star" in some constellation or other. There was one only the other day. Sometimes they come fairly close together, as when there was a new star in 1803 and another in 1895; sometimes they are further apart. The greatest excitement was created in 1901 by the new star in the constellation Perseus, although we should probably receive such news more tranquilly; in fact, we do. This was a conflagration in the cosmos. Out of what collisions and destruction in the "void," as we sometimes call it, we cannot know there came into being a new star—that is, a new aggregation of worlds—which was not new at all, but only the survival of the fittest, in the form of fire—such fire as our Earth was born in.

Now this happened in the constellation Perseus, but it might as well have happened nearer to our own earth, for instance. After all, Mr. McCabe's arguments against such a possibility are merely that the chances are thousands or millions to one against it, and that it never has happened so far. Does he or any one else know that? So Ambrose Bierce, no scientist, would have asked, and it would have been hard to find him an answer.

Wherever our soldiers go, prosperity follows for the Germans on the Rhine. After having spent a strenuous period on the Rhine, I have come to have a strong brief for our Army of Occupation. Now and then there are misadventures. All our 12,000 soldiers, mostly young and inexperienced, are not going to behave like archangels, especially just after pay day. But military discipline is strict and misconduct at the minimum. Our military authorities are constantly being invited by soldierless towns to bring in our men.

Our army has moved the spirit and some of the substance of our country over to the occupied territory with the minimum of discomfort to the Germans. Our people are handling a difficult situation competently and delicately. They are doing something once considered foreign to our native genius, and they are just as efficient as if they had spent several hundred years at it, as have the other Allies. From General Henry Allen down to the newest buck private, they are men for us to be proud of. And all this time they keep on being real Americans. They are not simply marking time and going through a job, but they are remembering that it is necessary to keep in touch with things American so as to prepare themselves for their participation as active citizens.

After watching them all for several days, I have concluded that what is keeping our men most in touch with American ideals is the army educational work and the welfare organizations. Twenty-five hundred of our soldiers are in school. There are twenty-three unit or post schools where grammar school branches are taught and fourteen other schools for vocational training and higher education. A man receives six months' training in one course, and from that he can go on to another, studying during every month of his term with the army. There were officers who objected to the scheme, feeling it would tell against discipline, but it has not; and it has done wonders for the educational development of the privates. Last year there were 700 illiterates in the ranks; this year there are about 180.

There have been schools in the army for some time, but not like these. Here on the Rhine is young America, qualifying for his next job at home. There are boys studying for the West Point examinations; others making ready to be among the 4,000 new Second Lieutenants whom the army is going to need. Many of them are taking courses in business law, salesmanship, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting. Others take languages and various "highbrow" courses. In a chemical laboratory, I came across Sergeant Collins, a man no longer in his first youth. I had seen him once in Chateau-Thierry, marching down after the Forty-second Division was withdrawn from those wheat fields and woods of poignant memory. I am told that Sergeant Collins said to an officer, "I have been a damned fool for nineteen years, and now I'm going to study algebra." I don't know what he really said, but he told me he had been studying algebra, geometry and

Rhine-Maidens and Doughboys

(Continued from Page 1)

chemistry and liked it as well as helping take machine-gun posts.

As to the welfare organizations: There is, of course, the welfare department of the army, which has general supervision of them all. There is the Red Cross hospital, which does such wonderful work with the sick and the convalescent. There are the three Salvation Army clubs, where food is sold, and where the girl captains are alert to help their guests in all possible ways. There is the Young Women's Christian Association, which has taken over a hotel and runs it in the interests of American women working for the army in the various organizations. They have a strong sense of responsibility toward the American soldier. The dining room and tea room and reception rooms from noon till 11:30 are always full of officers and privates who come here, as they come to the Young Men's Christian Association huts, to get a sense of home. The organization that is doing by far the largest work is the latter association. I heard of it nothing but the highest praise. It almost seemed as if the officers had entered into a kindly conspiracy to make up for the injustices which had been done in the past to the organization, which, like others in the war, including the army itself, made its blunders, but never got the credit due it for its achievements. Even the most cursory observation showed that the association's presence on the Rhine had made the handling of the army much easier than it would otherwise be.

Take the question of entertainment alone: The fifteen huts which the association runs are supplied with an orchestra every afternoon, and with a movie or vaudeville or other amusement six nights a week, and sometimes seven. In big places, like the Fest Halle in Coblenz, something is going on from 1, the hour at which the soldiers may use the huts, till 10. The Fest Halle, which entertains hundreds daily, is as handsome as any Fifth Avenue or Piccadilly club. It thrills one's democratic soul to see our buck privates at home in those beautifully furnished rooms. I liked to see them playing billiards on the sixteen green tables, but I liked better to see them drinking afternoon tea dispensed by a gentlewoman who felt they were her equals.

I attended an excellent performance given by a stock company imported from the United States. The association has two vaudeville companies, and is constantly bringing concert companies from England. It has baseball and football fields, a polo ground, tennis and hockey fields, a cinder track, basketball grounds, and has established a complete athletic program under professional athletic directors from the United States. When it was found that the men took an eager interest in the boxing contests, held weekly in Liberty Hut, boxing was started in each of the compounds. It was an Association Secretary that began the educational work on the Rhine when the army had no program at all.

Major Peek, head of the army welfare department, said this of the welfare organizations: "They have all been very helpful in the army work. As to the Young Men's Christian Association, the soldiers look on it as part of their ration. There is nothing in the United States to compare with the facilities it gives the soldiers for recreation. One night I made the rounds of the cafe-keeping track of them in part of my job. There was hardly a soldier to be seen, and the answer was that they were all looking at the big boxing contest in the hut."

"What I liked, too, was the way the welfare organizations worked together; no reduplication. All in all, there is a very nice spirit over in the Rhine between the army and the welfare organizations; between officers and privates; and between Americans and Germans. They are mostly contented, our soldiers. But they don't forget home. It crosses their minds frequently (as, indeed, it has crossed my own) that they think of us over here a great deal oftener than we think of them over there."

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A romance of the other woman

by

ANTHONY PRYDE

NEIGHBORHOOD BOOK SHOP
435 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK

Mr. Wells and Bolshevik Russia

RUSSIA IN THE SHADOWS. By H. G. Wells. Illustrated. Dornes. \$1.50.

IN the course of his "Russia in the Shadows," first printed in serial form in *The New York Times* and now revised and published in book form, Mr. H. G. Wells relates how at a meeting of the Petersburg Soviet, after deciding to make peace with Poland, the Soviet invited him to make a little speech. Before he could make his speech he was spoken to, in the form of an introductory address. His introducer exhorted him to treat the Bolshevik régime fairly "and not to emulate those other recent visitors (there were Mrs. Snowden and Guest

ions on socialism or communism carefully separated. The words "hard and uncomfortable" are applied to this task for the reason that it is not easy or comfortable for a Socialist to go into the first Socialist country in the world, be treated like a Prince by his fellow-Socialists, and then go away to knock it to pieces.

Of course, the knocking to pieces is not universal. Mr. Wells, like Mr. Russell, finds many things to praise. But the sum total of both their descriptions is collapse and ruin. In Russell's "Bolshevism" we find repeated endlessly such phrases as these: "The most ele-

mentary failure in Russia is in regard to food." "Except as regards munitions of war, the collapse of industry in Russia is extraordinarily complete." And Wells says:

Ruin: that is the primary Russian fact at the present time. The revolution, the communist rule, which I will proceed to describe in my next paper, is quite secondary to that. It is something that has happened in the ruin and because of the ruin.

Russell is a Communist (and the Bolsheviks are Communists); Wells is a Collectivist. From their entry into Russia their report is the same, though of course Wells, making his later, makes it avoid as far as possible the particular sights and scenes that Russell had found. His report on education is a trifle more reassuring than Russell's, though it is evident enough that good schools are few and far between. But, then, education never was a very flourishing plant in Russia, and perhaps it is only the increased fewness, the longer spaces between, which marks any decadence under Bolshevism. In one respect his report on education is more unpleasant than Russell's; schooling in this demoralized country is co-educative, which, in the circumstances, "has brought peculiar evils in its train." In somewhat plainer language, though not much plainer, Mr. Wells gives a hint of what an official report of the Bolshevik authorities on the subject contains. "This hectic moral fever of the young" is all the more remarkable for going on side by side with an adult life "of unexampled sobriety and harsh, puritanical decorum."

Mr. Russell dwelt with paralyzing power on the disappearance of the representative character from the Communist Government. He showed that not even the proletariat governed, and that there had been installed a Government which bore a terrible likeness to Czarism. Mr. Wells, however, was more concerned with the inefficiency of the Government than with its tyranny. Wherever he could find evidences of its efficiency, he naturally gave them; but the general impression left is that which Colonel William Greene Sterrett left when he undertook to describe the Democratic Party: "Our noble party wouldn't know how to nail up a box." Russell disposes of the Soviet as a mere instrument of the tyrants; Wells

takes it seriously enough to devote a good-humored but humorous chapter to it, with this conclusion:

It was, in fact, a mass meeting incapable of any real legislative activities; capable at the utmost of endorsing or not endorsing the Government in control of the platform. Compared with the British Parliament, it has about as much organization, structure and working efficiency as a big bagful of miscellaneous wheels might have beside an old-fashioned and inaccurate but still going clock.

Neither of them makes Lenin plain to the thirsty reader, although both try to do so and each thinks he has succeeded. One gets an impression from both that Lenin, though possessed of a great deal more sense than most other Bolsheviks, has a lot to learn. This must be the official verdict of the hard-headed Western Socialist and Communist, but it hasn't the visualizing quality that one used to find in the pen portraits of, say, Samuel G. Blythe. Mr. Wells is too much occupied with remembering what he said to Lenin to remember very voluminously what Lenin said to him. Yet what Lenin said to him, and not what he said to Lenin, may be a matter to be pawed over by historians 200 years hence.

Wells follows Russell in predicting that the Russian, if not assisted out of the impossible impasse in which he has got himself or somebody has got him, will become Asiatic again. Russell put that forward as an alternative proposal, Wells as a certainty. He got it, apparently, from Gorky, who remains sane but unhappy. The Bolsheviks staged a great Asiatic proletarian meeting at Baku, despite the fact that the Asiatics don't know what a proletarian is. "This Baku conference," says Mr. Wells, "has depressed Gorky profoundly. He is obsessed by a nightmare of Russia going East. Perhaps I have caught a little of his depression."

Mr. Wells closes his book with a short but powerful chapter setting forth his own opinion, which is that the United States or some great group of European powers, or both, must come to Russia's aid, since, whether the Bolshevik régime is perfect or imperfect, it is the only régime that exists or is possible. Neither of these writers sees any hope of setting up a Western style democracy or any permanency in a murderous rule such as Denikin's. According to Wells, by the way, the Bolsheviks have made the streets of

the big cities as safe as those of any city in Europe; their so-called Reign of Terror was aimed at banditry and common criminality as much as at anything else.

A sketch of the way the thing should be done is offered by Mr. Wells. But, however it is done, done it must be, or Russia will slump into the East.

It is highly improbable that the collapse will be limited to its boundaries. Both eastward and westward other great regions may, one after another, tumble into the big hole in civilization thus created. Possibly all modern civilization may tumble in.

Mr. Russell was not less pessimistic. "Three issues seem to me possible from the present situation. The first is the ultimate defeat of Bolshevism by the forces of capitalism. The second is the victory of the Bolsheviks, accompanied by a complete loss of their ideals and a régime of Napoleonic imperialism. The third is a prolonged world war, in which civilization will go under and all its manifestations (including communism) will be forgotten." But he, too, believed that assistance from the West was the necessary thing. Mr. Wells insists on it. Without it Russia is lost, and we are probably lost, too; at any rate, we are in great danger.

Both writers dwell upon the fact that the Communists are in a minority and that at the most they do not comprise 1 per cent. of the population. Both rest the claim for upholding the Bolshevik régime on the fact that it is doing the best it can. Neither had time to see much of the peasants; Mr. Wells none at all, so far as can be gathered from his book. Lenin told him that the peasants were being undermined, so that it would not always be possible for them to stand out against the proletariat. Already some large estates were being farmed by laborers. Gradually more would follow. "It can be extended first to one province, then another," said Lenin. "The peasants in the other provinces, selfish and illiterate, will not know what is happening until their turn comes."

"At the mention of the peasant," records Mr. Wells, "Lenin's head came nearer to mine; his manner became confidential. As if, after all, the peasant might overhear."

And perhaps he will.



The Statue of Karl Marx Outside the Smolny Institute, Headquarters of the Communist Party.



Gorky in the Great Dump of Art and Virtue in Petrograd.

and Bertrand Russell), who had enjoyed the hospitality of the republic and then gone away to say unfavorable things about it. This exhortation left me cold; I had come to Russia to judge the Bolshevik Government and not to praise it."

And he enrolled himself, in this book, among those ungrateful guests whose names he mentions. In fact, there seems to be a race among eminent British Socialists and Communists to see which shall describe most completely the disappearance of industry, the bewilderment of government, and the ruin of the people. It is a surprising manifestation. At the beginning the information about Russia came from visitors who were bitterly anti-Socialist and want to that country determined to see Tophet, and from visitors who were Socialists and conceived that they would help socialism by seeing nothing but heaven, or at least heaven in the making. Naturally the man in the street got a somewhat confused impression of what Bolshevism was like. It was something like a "spirit photograph."

On the whole, the average reader got an unfavorable impression of Bolshevism, mixed with a decided impression that if everybody would stop writing propaganda it might be possible to determine what, if anything, was the matter with that form of government. And now the great British Socialists, individuals whose names are known over the world and greeted with respect everywhere, have taken up the hard and uncomfortable job of telling the truth about Russia, telling it as a set of facts, with their own opin-

Subways: The National Gym.

By BENJAMIN DE CASSERES

IF you are like myself and a few other millions of citizens of the United States, Europe and Asia, a constant subscriber and reader of Mr. Frank Hedley's Subway Sun, you must be pretty familiar with all the reasons as to why you ought to pay 8 cents instead of 5 for riding on the Sardine Express and the airy mountain-climbing locale, with their roomy observation car in the extreme fore and aft.

The editor of The Subway Sun is a bright man. He marshals figures, italics, underscorings, deadly parallels and coal statistics, that please the eye typographically and move the mind to combative argument. But they do not convince. Nothing can lie like figures, except it be a motion-picture camera.

Now, there is an overwhelming reason why there should be an 8-cent fare on our subways. Why has the editor of The Subway Sun never guessed it? Probably because the reason is right under his nose. When he gets into the subway the elbow of the reason is literally rammed into his back.

It is the vast crowds and the rush-hour jams that have put all the travelers in the "tubes" under great obligation to the owners of the subways. The latter have given us a substitute for universal military

training, he is literally smothered into a tranquil state.

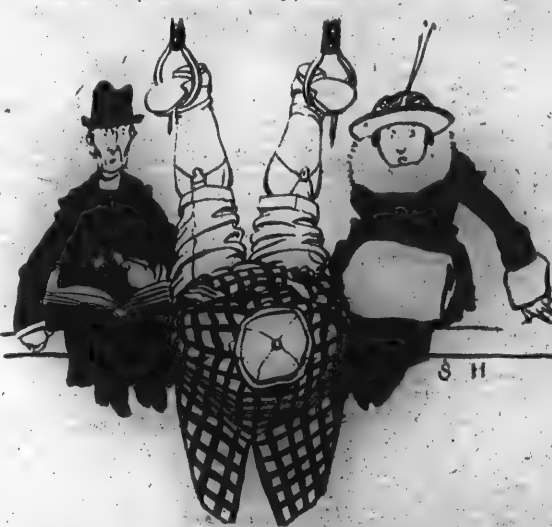
It has raised the morale of New Yorkers and outsiders one hundred per cent.

The football rush, the strangle hold and the tug-of-war are among the useful sporting exercises which this great institution reserves exclusively for its patrons of the morning and evening rush hours.

It inculcates patience—for many expresses are called, but few are chosen. There is a growing sect among subway philosophers called Local Addicts. They are the weaklings. They have chosen comfort to

struggle and discipline. All these advantages and more are open to the public of a great nation for the small sum of 5 cents. It is worth 8 cents—yes, 20 cents! For you may enter the subway at Junius Street, Brooklyn, a moral and physical weakling and emerge at Van Cortlandt Park an iron-muscled and an iron-jawed Man—if you take your training during the preferential rush hours.

The above may seem like glittering generalizations. But concrete testimonials can be adduced to prove that



"By hanging head downward."

training. They have developed a sense of direction second only to the homing pigeon's.

They have opened and kept going at their own expense the greatest outdoor physical training school for both sexes that the world has ever known.

The body is molded to graceful lines by the constant pressure of each on each.

The subway develops stoicism and self-control in the face of most exasperating circumstances.

It lengthens and hardens the muscles of the arms by compelling them to maintain an upright position for miles and often hours.

It straightens out knees sag by planting one firmly on one's legs—there being no room for knees about.

It develops politeness and graciousness in the most confirmed grouch. If any forward individual with a home-bruise face tries to "start any-

our subways are the greatest mind and body trainers in the world. What Chautauqua is to culture the subways are to the body.

(Ex-Fatty) Roscoe Arbuckle—have you noticed him lately? He is edging away from the vulgar nom de ventre of Fatty because he is becoming normal in girth.

I was curious to know how he began to lose his Hippodrome.

Three years ago Mr. Arbuckle was hard to get at. Now he is easy to approach. His ramparts have fallen. "The subway did it," he said, sitting in his high chair, looking directly at his watch charm, an inconceivable fact three years ago. "When I came to New York I left my machine behind and rode up and down in the trains at the rush hour every day for months."

Nothing wears down fat like those crowds. Men go to Manhattan to fight fat; others go out to Ton Taggart's, and some take to golf; but let me tell you that the greatest

obesity cure on this old planet lies right on the old shuttle trains between Times Square and the Grand Central Station or a Van Cortlandt express at Times Square at 6 P. M.

"I started the cure on a hot Summer day. With all my pores open I had melted two pounds away between Times Square and Seventy-second Street in ten minutes. I rode back and took the shuttle over to Grand Central and had three more pounds literally shoved into me."

"That was the result of the first day at your underground Muldoon's. Thereafter I began to decline regularly."

"I was once caught half in and half out of a car, with the side door closing on me. My back looked north and my stomach south. I rode three stations that way—it was an express—with the door actually pressing me in. It was most delightful, I assure you. I emerged ten pounds lighter on that trip. I understand I set a fashion in this sort of riding."

"Yes, indeed, I was always ashamed when I lay down my nickel each day for my exercise. Why, I would gladly have paid a hundred dollars a day for the privilege. I can't conceive why The Subway Sun has got to put up such a fight for an eight-cent fare. It is only the selfishly thin who insist on that 'ridiculous five-cent fare.'"

Another great booster of our subways as an athletic school is Charlie Chaplin.

"The way I learned to swim," said the celebrated comedian to me, "was in the good old way of being tossed into the water and told to swim or drown. I swam."

"I advise the same method for weaklings among the younger generation. If you are a father and have a weakling son, get three or four huskies to drag him into the subways at the rush hour and hurt him into the crowds, where he will soon learn the manly art of self-defense. If there is a potential Dempsey or Sandow in him it will come out. It will seem to him at first like a wildest scrimmage, but he will soon learn that there are hard-and-fast rules in the game which he must obey or lose his hat, his eyeglasses, his wrist watch, or whatever else he may wear."

"I married some of my most intricate and mystifying bodily contortions by daily exercise in the subways. By hanging head downward with my feet in the straps I got that trick which you may have seen in one of my pictures."

"No, Mr. the subway is not a railway; it's a gymnasium."

And now I bring forth royalty itself to testify to the benefits of constant subway traveling. The Prince of Siam—one of the keenest observers I ever met—told me that the one thing that impressed him above everything else in New York was the heroism of women in the rush hour trains in the subway.

"Nowhere else in the world," said His Siamness, "have I seen such feminine hardihood. In the crush of millinery and the wreck of veils at Times Square I saw the prophetic dream of a great race of athletic women of your Walt Whitman come true. They can give the Battalion of Death—what do you call it? Cards and spades?—yes, cards and spades."

Nature in Poetry and

MINSTREL WEATHER. By Marion Storm. Harper & Brothers. \$1.00.

LAYING aside the obvious fact that a young woman named Storm has written a book about the weather, we immediately open the volume to see what gales will assail us. "Minstrel Weather" proves to be a most surprising performance, for in it the writer has taken material so old that it is always new and shaped it into such an excellency that the potent fact is manifest of the arrival of an authentic and distinguished essayist on Nature themes. It is perceptible at a glance that Marian Storm is, first of all, a delicate and sensitive poet, acutely aware of the shifting impalpable moods of Nature as well as the more boisterous moments. She has attuned herself to the winds of the year and sweeps through the seasons emphasizing with an imperceptible insistence the particular spirit of each group of days.

We know by this time that each month has its mood, that it is a vital force in our lives and that we laugh and sing, drop into pensiveness and adventure delicately upon the threshold of winterfulness as the days suggest. The changing cycle beats in our blood, April flares in our pulses and sultry August throbs in our hearts. All of us are creatures of time, answering directly or indirectly

as our powers of impressionistic feeling are developed. It is this vivid sensitiveness to the whirling days that is so much a part of the charm of Miss Storm's essays. Her imagery is gossamer-like at times; it dances gently on green buds and near leaves. For instance, in March, she tells us that: "The crocuses, Spring's opening ballet, dressed in pastel tints, take their places on the lawn, standing delicately erect, waiting for bird music." Let it be suggested that Miss Storm write another book to be called "Bird Music." It would be sure to be a lifting effort, full of a charm of its own.

Just a word about the prose in this book. It is neatly footed, swaying at times in arabesques of stateliness. It is a brooded prose at times, glowing with soft hues and again flaring with emphatic colors. Sometimes it is a box of jewels carefully wrought, but meticulously escaping the suggestion of ornamentation. Bright hues and the fluttered movements are in it; Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter fling their alternate veils across it.

In impressionistic art only the mood is of moment. And because Marian Storm is so sensitive to moods, so careful to ring her changing music to the shifting days, she

EXPECTING CHANGE IN POLICY TO RUSSIA

Washington Will Be Surprised if Harding Regime Softens Toward Bolshevism.

DISILLUSION IS GROWING

Even the British Trade Negotiations With Krasin Are Believed Now to Have Collapsed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Soviet agents, who have been working for some time to bring about a change in the American policy toward Russia, are now believed to be disappointed. The best information reaching responsible quarters in Washington through trustworthy channels is that Mr. Harding's policy toward Russia is now believed to be a permanent one. More than that, all indications are that Mr. Harding will go very slowly in making any change whatever, and the confident expectation among men who have made a close study of the Russian problem is that when the new President, his Secretary of State and his closest associates in the new Administration devote further study to the fundamentals of the great Slav question they will endorse, in effect, the principles enunciated in Secretary of State Colby's now famous note of Aug. 10 last.

There are two outstanding and fundamental features of the Colby Doctrine, and they constitute the essence of the American Government's position on Russia. These are:

First—Refusal to accord political recognition to the Moscow Government or to grant any recognition until Russia works her way to a government which, regardless of its internal structure or character, recognizes the duties of a modern State toward other nations.

Second—Refusal to recognize as authoritative or final any disposition of territory carved out of former Russian territory, or any settlement of Russian problems on a basis of the dismemberment of Russia.

The Present Attitude.

Under this doctrine the Wilson Administration has steadily and consistently refused to deal with the present temporary masters at Moscow because it does not believe that the Soviet communist organization represents the free and unfettered will of the Russian people as a whole. Confident expectation has now virtually become a certainty that the Harding Administration likewise will refuse to extend recognition to the Lenin régime, which has sustained itself by wanton cruelty and vigorous oppression, and which does not even profess to be in any degree a representative Government.

The Wilson Administration has firmly held the stand that it cannot recognize the present rulers of Russia, because it cannot admit that the Soviets hold that position on any basis of right. Information reaching Washington has developed the conviction in informed circles that the Harding Administration also will look upon the Soviet Government as one which represents a denial of the principle of self-determination to the great bulk of the Russian people, and is based on a communist minority sustained by force and oppression.

In the Colby Note of Aug. 10, 1920, the American Government went vigorously and unequivocally on record in favor of challenging at every turn of the road all movements for the alienation of Russian territory without the consent of a Russian Government which can be recognized as representing the will of the Russian masses. On Aug. 10 Secretary Colby declared that the American Government "would regard with satisfaction a declaration by the Allied and Associated Powers that the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected. These boundaries were regarded as properly including the whole of the former Russian Empire, with the exception of Finland proper, which was regarded as a part of the Russian State."

These were the only exceptions. They were made because the aspirations of these States for independence were not only legitimate, but recognized as such by the Russian Governments chosen before the light of Bolshevism first settled upon the Russian people three years ago. Finland, Estonia and Armenia, territories had been forcibly annexed to Russia back in the distant past. Their liberation from Russian rule has been recognized within Russia, and by the outside world, as an act of justice and rectification of former wrongs. The independence of Finland, Poland and Armenia was recognized in the family of nations. The fate of offing Armenia is still undetermined, through the failure of the powers to reach a just and lasting solution of the Near Eastern and Turkish problems. It is not the best opinion that there will be any real solution of the Armenian problem until the whole general Russian problem is solved by the collapse of the Bolshevist régime and the erection in Russia, by action of the Russian people themselves, of a Government representative of their own will.

Why Border "Republics" Asked in Vain.

Certain dispositions of important territorial rights around the Russian frontier have been made, or sought to be arranged, without the consent of any Government that could be regarded as qualified to act as spokesman for the Russian people. A number of States, among them Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia, have been carved out of Russian soil. These have sought recognition from the powers. The American Government, while realizing and recognizing the natural aspirations of these peoples toward self-government and self-determination, has refused to recognize the full independent sovereignty of any of these new nations. The American position is clearly stated in the article of the American Declaration of Principles, which states that "the United States will not recognize any Government which is not representative of the people of the territory it claims to govern."

It is not the best opinion in Washington that President Harding's Administration will assume any ready position as that of advocating the dismemberment and partitioning of the Russian State, without consultation with Russia, and ascertaining her consent, and that the Bolshevist régime is replaced

THE POLISH LOSS.

Even the Soviet masters at Moscow have taken advantage of every attempt to dismember Russia by appealing to the Russian people—including those who have communized—to accept the Bolshevist régime as defender of the Russian national patrimony.

When Poland was lost, the Russian people were left with a Russian soil and advanced far beyond the proposed eastern ethnic frontier of Poland as represented by the Poles-Curzon line, and aggressively sought to extend Poland's borders to the ancient Polish frontiers of 1918. The Soviet régime was able in 1919, through appeal to the national feelings of the Russian people, to win the support of Russian anti-Bolshevist forces for a military rally against the threatened dismemberment of the Russian Nation, and the response was so strong that the Polish forces were driven back to the very gates of Warsaw. Not until the Bolshevist forces had reached the Polish ethnographic soil was the Polish Army, with the aid of French officers and strategy, able to ward off the blow.

For an important moment in the Polish question, the Russian campaign of last Summer against the Bolshevist disintegration of the Russian people, after frustrating Polish aggression and defeating their own territory, to become themselves aggressors against Poland.

Keen interest has been felt in Washington this week in the Polish problem. The Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Prince Sapieha, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, for conferences with Premier Briand and other French civil and military personages, in an effort to obtain from France the promise of a full military alliance. The effort does not appear to have been successful, and students of the Slav situation are not inclined to regret the fact that this important matter also, it will produce nothing but trouble in the future relations of Poland and Russia. Should any

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The biggest sale of any one commodity that New York ever had. The entire ground floor of our large building filled with beautiful merchandise, and eager throngs buying. Rich furs that only the wealthy have heretofore been able to own now priced within the reach of all.

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GERMAN POLICE DOG GAINS IN FAVOR HERE

Despite Prejudice Against Name
They Are Supplanting Collies
and Other Breeds.

NEWEST IN CANINE FASHION

Boston Terrier Has Had Longest
Vogue, But Pugs and Terriers
Have Lost Casts.

Dr. W. Horace Hoskins, Dean of the Veterinary College of New York University, laments the supplanting of the collie and other aristocrats of his time by the German police dog. Talking of how fashions in dogs shifted as certainly if not as rapidly as fashions in clothes, the Dean said that the German animal well might be called "the latest style in canines." Many of the breed were brought back to this country after the war on transports. Officers and men of the A. E. F. managed to get them through in great numbers.

Incidentally, Dean Hoskins disclosed that there was no such thing as the "Belgian police dog," explaining that "Belgian" was a wartime euphemism for the straight German product, though some of the dogs might be bred in Belgium. There was a tendency in this country, the Dean said, to admit that the dogs were German, but to take away something of their high-sounding dignity of title by calling them merely German police dogs. In Germany they also were known as the Doberman pincer.

In the opinion of the Dean, the German dog's popularity is not altogether deserved. Not only was he less gentle and reliable than the collie, said the Dean, but showed a tendency to reverend in breeding which made the quality of the progeny uncertain. Moreover, he was likely not to be loyal and had an erratic disposition. Talking of present fashions in dogs, Dean Hoskins said that the Boston Terrier had enjoyed a longer vogue than any other breed, being still fairly popular after thirty years' career as a pet. The Pekinese too, still is popular.

To emphasize his statement that dog

AUSTRALIA WARS ON PEARS.

Seeks Parasites to Kill Prickly Sort,
Which Spreads Fast.

Australia has decided that the best way to get rid of the prickly pear which has invaded thousands of acres of her agricultural and grazing lands is by the introduction and cultivation of its natural enemies, especially certain insects and fungi.

Dr. T. Harvey Johnston, of the University of Queensland, Australia, at the last monthly conference of the scientific staff and registered students of the New York Botanical Garden, described the fight that the Commonwealth has been putting up against the inroads of the prickly pear. Dr. Johnston, who came here on a commission in connection with the Prickly Pear Traveling Commission, told how several species of the cacti, commonly known as prickly pears, escaped from cultivation in Australia, and became serious weed pests.

The Government of Australia established a commission in 1914 to consider means of control and extermination of the pest. In a recent statement, A. B. Stuart, Secretary of the Commission, called attention to this commission's decision that the prickly pear can best be exterminated by the introduction and fostering of natural enemies, such as certain insects known to be dangerous to cacti only. Such a plan is now being made in various parts of the world for parasites and fungi to other vegetation and suitable for introduction into Australia.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK

Today.
Bishop Nicholas of Serbia will preach at 10:30 o'clock service at the Russian Cathedral, and in the evening he will speak at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street.
James Outman will speak on "Can Virtue Be Taught?" under the auspices of the Bronx Ethical Culture Society at the Woodstock Library, 750 East 100th Street, in the morning.
Dean Gopal Mukerji will speak on "H. G. Wells and the New Religion," under the auspices of the Theosophical Association, at the Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, at 11 A. M.

A window in memory of the soldiers of the parish who died in the war will be unveiled at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Convent Avenue and Fifth Street, at 11 A. M.
Louis Lapsky will speak on "Why a Jewish State?" at the Free Synagogue Forum, 103 West 186th Street, at 11:15 A. M.
Exhibitions of etchings by J. Alden Weir and of lacquer from the Schiff collection will open at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at 12th Street and Fifth Avenue, at 11 A. M.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society will be held at the Hippodrome in the afternoon.
Greece of New York and vicinity will meet to protest against the revision of the Treaty of Serris, at the Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, at 2 P. M.
The Sephardic Community of New York will give a reception in honor of the Rev. Isaac H. Rabbin, former Grand Rabbi of Turkey, at Public School No. 2, Stanton and Fourth Streets, at 2 P. M.
Joseph Lewis will speak on "The Bible, the Nomads of Palestine," before the Free-Thinkers' Society at Terrace Garden, 193 East Fifty-ninth Street, at 3 P. M.

Samuel A. Salway will give a free organ recital in the Great Hall of City College at 10 P. M., and another at the same hour and place on Wednesday.
Royal Cortissoos will lecture on "Humanized Technique" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at 4 P. M.
Bernard A. Rosenblatt will speak on "Agrarian Development in Palestine," under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Zionist Association, at 123 West Seventy-second Street, at 4 P. M.

Dean Gopal Mukerji will speak on "Hinduism and the Jungle" at St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery, at 4 P. M.
The Union Society of the Civil War will attend a service in memory of Lincoln at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, beginning at 4 P. M.
The annual entertainment and ball of the Thomas Healy Companies Association will be held at the Central Opera House for the benefit of relief in Ireland in the evening.
Cecilia Riazowski will speak on "Social Care of the Immigrant" at the Harlem Y. M. C. A., 125 West 125th Street, at 8 P. M.

The Joint Committee will give a reception to Chief Rabbi Samuel Reich of Casco, Alaska, and Oscar Cron of Switzerland, at the Ohio Zedek at 75th Street, at 8 P. M.
Dr. Nathan will speak on "The New Jerusalem" at the Brooklyn Civic Forum, at the Brooklyn Civic Forum, at 8 P. M.
Alfred W. Martin will lecture on "Christianity" at the Ethical Culture Meeting House, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, at 8 P. M.
Jane Addams will speak on "Save the Children, Save the League," under the auspices of the Committee for the Preservation of the Theatre, Columbus Circle, at 8:15 P. M.

There will be a concert under the auspices of the People's Music League at Cooper Union, beginning at 8:15 P. M.
Louis Lapsky will speak on "The Jewish Spirit in Modern Literature" at the Suydam Neighborhood House, at Suydam and Ninth Street, at 8:30 P. M.

Tomorrow.
The annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers will open at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street at 10 A. M., and continue through Wednesday.
The annual meeting of the National Civic Federation will open at 10:30 A. M., at the Hotel Astor and continue through Wednesday.
A. A. Berle will lecture on "The School in the Home" at the Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, at 11 A. M.

Dr. Henry Goodell Leach, Commander John A. Gable will speak under the auspices of the Woman's Committee on the City of the Future, at the Metropolitan Club, 153 East Forty-third Street, at 11:30 A. M.
Rosa Hais, Gilda Lavret, Norman Trevor, James Montgomery Flagg and others will participate in a fund-raising concert for the benefit of the European Relief Council, at the Biltmore Hotel, beginning at 8:30 P. M.

"War in Ireland," a motion picture, will be shown for the benefit of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland at the St. Augustine Auditorium, 187th Street and Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, in the evening, and again at the same place Tuesday evening.
The Michigan Society of New York will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Commodore, to the benefit of the "Theater of the Future," at 11 A. M.

Dr. Jesse W. Hughan will lecture on "The Theory of Socialism" at a supper-class of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, at 83 West Twenty-fifth Street, beginning at 8:30 P. M.
Thomas Mott Osborne will talk on prison work at the Central Branch Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Avenue, at 7:35 P. M.
Dr. Arthur W. Jenks will deliver a Lenten lecture on "Theology of the Anglo-Catholic Congress Papers," at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Dr. Policarpo Bonilla will lecture in Spanish under the auspices of La Union de Centro Americanos in Room 206, Haywood Hall, Columbia University, at 8:15 P. M.
Dr. Frederick Schiller will lecture on "The Disappearance of the Personality" at the Manhattan Trade School, Twenty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, at 8:15 P. M.
Miss M. Dawson will lecture on "Auto-Biography" at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, at 8:15 P. M.
Judge J. G. MacMahon will speak on "Medical Jurisprudence" at the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street, at 8:30 P. M.

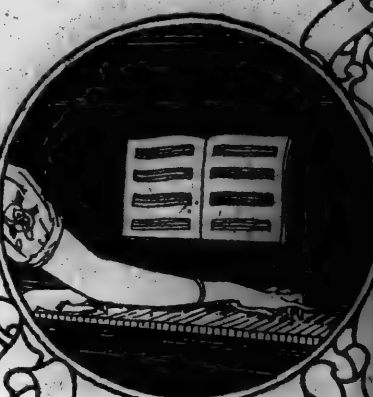
Tuesday.
The Rev. William Guthrie will lecture on "The Indian's Contribution to Our Spiritual Life" at the Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, at 11 A. M.
The Council of Jewish Women will present a program outlining the history of their organization at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor, at 2:30 P. M.
Horace J. Bridges will speak on "The British Labor Party" at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, at 4 P. M.
The New York Vocational Guidance Association will hold a general meeting in Room 20, City College Building, 17 Lexington Avenue, at 4 P. M.

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Convenient Monthly Terms

AFTER VENIZELOS IN GREECE—WHAT?

Lack of Leaders Who Can Be
Counted Upon to Execute
His Policies.

STERGIADIS IS SUGGESTED

A Venizelist Retained by Constans-
tine as Governor of Smyrna
due to His Ability.

By CHARLES H. GRANT.

ATHENS, Jan. 11.—The friends of Mr. Venizelos say that his disappointment over losing office is nothing compared to his anxiety about the dangerous position of Greece. There are no allies for her in the Balkans, and the return of Constantine compromises her with England, France and Italy, thus leaving her isolated. The two latter are taking advantage of the opportunity to move for a revision of the treaty with Turkey. France's chief reason for this is to salvage as much as possible of the Turkish debt to her. There is a large and influential Levantine population of uncertain nationality which has always exploited the Turk in finance and commerce and is opposed to Greek ascendancy. This element has a strong influence at the Quai d'Orsay. Greek expansion in the Eastern Mediterranean and Asia Minor as a menace to Italian interests in those regions. Venizelos was in a position to hold these influences in check. As matters now stand Venizelists contend that King Constantine has neither the will nor the power to protect the new Greece by preserving the Treaty of Sevres.

Then there is the danger of Greek collapse in Asia Minor through the inability of Constantine and the Greek Government to finance the army. There are eight Greek divisions in Asia Minor and the expenses of maintaining them are estimated at 2,000,000 drachmas per day. Venizelos had expected it was to reduce the force in Asia Minor from eight to three divisions. This economy cannot be effected by the new Government. The situation that now exists, therefore, puts the greater Greece set up by Venizelos in imminent peril. The political fortunes of the fallen Premier do not trouble him in his present dilemma. He understands the psychology of democracy, especially the Greek democracy. Personally he is much in demand. His time will come again. A Greece will call him back. But what kind of Greece? Will it be a Greece of all his plans carried on with infinite pains and so near to fruition when a destructive mood seized the Greek people?

Bitterness Between Greek Factions.
The bitterness between the two factions threatens to destroy all hope of unity in Greece for many years to come. Few Venizelists with whom I talked had the slightest faith in King Constantine. They think that no good can come out of him. He is weak, vain and treacherous, they say. The only ability they concede to him is a certain power to cool people when he first meets them. They cite the case of Lord Kitchener, who came out from his interview declaring that the King was a plain, blunt man. They declare that his "frankness" is bogus and that he is full of deceit. When I sounded some of the Venizelists on the possibility of the King and the ex-Premier getting together for the preservation of the country, they dismissed the idea as chimerical. King Constantine, they said, was absolutely incapable of entertaining a broad, magnanimous idea, and Venizelos could have his innings and then Venizelos could come back with some hope of going on with his constructive work. The two men were so different in character that it was impossible. The King would not change either of his views. The King was autocratic, and the Venizelists were liberal. Venizelism was liberal—seven revolutionary. This difference must be fought out, costly as it might be. Venizelos had moved warily in the past with due regard to a certain monarchical superstition among the people. Under this policy an artificial strength had been created for the King and dynasty. The time had now come for a square bout between a monarchical form and a republican form of government. Under the present system the victors of both would be persecuted. The hope of Greece lay in the adoption of a system similar to that of the United States. The return of the King and a division of responsibility between him and the heads of the various little groups in the chamber and the inevitable failure might arouse the Greek people to a real and continuing sense of responsibility.

No Parties as We Use the Term.

We often complain in America of partisanship in Congress or the White House. In Greece one of the great difficulties is that there are practically no parties. Each group in the Chamber is maintained by a personal leadership. The groups are held together within themselves and in relation to each other by the cohesive power of public plunder. A part of the Venizelists' program was to form parties based on differences of principle. Venizelos formed the Liberal Party, but up to date the other groups have stuck to the old lines. For the moment there is a cleavage between liberalism and conservatism, but among the pro-Constantine groups apolls and graft are the main considerations. During the Venizelism years the old political leaders were shut out, and the desire to get back into the political vineyard was more potent with them than loyalty to the King. After the manner of politicians everywhere they simply used the popular emotion which followed the death of King Alexander to ride into power on their appetites for enrichment by years of starvation, and they are now busy "turning the rascals out." I obtained in Athens one set of figures as to the condition of the Greek Treasury that came from an apparently reliable source. These figures dealt with the immediate situation which confronts the Government. The pressing debts which must be met at once total \$1,000,000 francs. As against this the Government can scrape together 7,000,000 francs. No matter how crazy the people may be over the King, the King cannot be paid with popular enthusiasm, and the new rulers cannot long avoid an acute crisis. Among Constantine's I heard a good deal of brave talk about the wealth of Greece and the levying of taxes that would meet the requirements of the country and at the same time emancipate Greece from foreign control and give her real independence. Even if it were possible to carry out such far-reaching reforms, they could not be realized in time to meet the immediate urgent demands. What will happen if the soldiers are not paid next month? And how would popular emotions be affected by doubling the taxation?

Politicians Worrying Constantine.
From the talk that I heard in the court circles I inferred that the King was already much irritated by the pretensions and claims of his own friends. The politicians all refer to him as the King who brought him back from his exile and are clamoring for their reward. The King quite naturally believes that these politicians would use his popularity to get back into power. Then there are some householders and Royalists who credit themselves with saving the monarchy. Many of these suffered under the King's regime. All these friends are setting on the King's back and awaiting their reward. Much of the King's eagerness to go to Asia Minor and take command of the troops is probably due to the irritation that he feels at the pressure brought to bear by his friends. It would be very kind for even the best and wisest of kings to come suddenly upon a similar situation and such opportunities. This condition of his health makes these troubles more irritating. The operation performed for pleurisy some time ago has left an open wound, and lately he has had a bad bronchial attack. The transplantation of Venizelos to Greece was the immediate result of the

poverty of leadership inevitable in such a political system as I have described. The so-called Military League was a citizens' movement organized twelve years ago to improve conditions. After the revolution of 1909 the Military League controlled the Chamber, but wearied of its job and was eager to get on if it could be found that might lead to permanent betterment. At this time Venizelos had come to the front in Crete, which had been freed from the Turkish yoke but was not yet Greek. In fact, Venizelos was then technically a Turkish citizen. His differences with Prince George, who had been sent to Crete as the Greek representative, as well as his other political activities in his native island, had extended his reputation to Greece. In the Spring of 1910 the Military League invited him to Athens. He came on a visit and made a quiet study of the situation. A little later he came to Athens under the auspices and with the backing of the Military League. His entry into public life was a good deal like that of a "city manager." In a German or American municipality he appeared as a professional who had been tried out and had made good in Crete. He conducted himself with tact and judgment and soon began to acquire influence on his own merits. He took office in the Autumn of 1910, when he was elected to the Chamber by the largest majority ever given to a candidate in Athens. The conditions and the man were well met. With the support of the Military League and the forces generated by its activities Venizelos instituted great reforms. He had the Constitution revised, took the judiciary and army out of politics, established a certain measure of reform in the civil service and passed laws to suppress bribery. He forced the Balkan war and got ready for it. It was his desire to unite Greece that led him to bring back from his exile in Paris the Crown Prince Constantine and put him at the head of the Greek Army. The success in the wars of 1912-13 gave Constantine popularity and standing with the people, and on the death of his father, King George, he became a sort of military hero. When he ascended the throne he began almost at once to make it clear that he proposed to exercise greater authority than his father had. The differences between the King and Prime Minister in 1915 and 1916 were followed by the King's exile to Switzerland. In cleaning up the discord sown by the King, Venizelos and his lieutenants were undoubtedly guilty of many excesses in 1917 and afterward. They had the excuse that in the extraordinary conditions it was necessary to handle Greece very firmly. When force is once invoked it is very hard to draw the line at comparative moderation.

Career of Stergiadis.
There is a man, however, whose record encourages the hope that he might save Greece from the threatened wreck. That man is Stergiadis, the High Commissioner of Smyrna. Though the closest political and personal friend of Venizelos, he is not a first-class. When King came back he received a formally friendly message from Stergiadis. This was not because of any desire to curry favor, for upon learning the result of the election the High Commissioner had at once offered his resignation. He was persuaded by Premier Rallis to stay on the representation that his retirement might at that time be dangerous to the interests of Greece. Stergiadis, like Venizelos, is a Cretan, and the two were associated in public affairs before either came to Greece. Venizelos made Stergiadis Governor of Epirus. He made him a Minister without portfolio in his Cabinet, and in 1919 put him in charge of the delicate and difficult situation in Smyrna. I asked an Armenian business man of Smyrna about the administration of Stergiadis, and his reply was: "It is perfection. That is the only word. The only feeling caused by the violent methods of the Greek Army when it entered Smyrna in May, 1919, was removed by the absolute justice and fair play of the High Commissioner. His policy has been to deal more harshly with Greeks than other nationalities; he has leaned backward in his impartiality. The consequence is that he has gained the confidence of fair-minded people and largely removed the impression that the Greeks propose to 'rough-house' Turkey. If King Constantine should in due course ask Stergiadis to form a Government, some people think that he would put the allied Governments on their guard and not refuse to go along with him. Stergiadis is not Venizelos, but he belongs to the same school, and in the course of his public life has done nothing that could be twisted into 'tyranny' or 'cruelty.' It is at least a creditable record." It is at least a creditable record. Stergiadis' Government might be the beginning of the end of the Venizelism and save to the country the fruits of Venizelos' genius.

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Other hotel and restaurant advertisements, Section 6, Page 5.

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RESORTS
Other resort advertisements, Section 6, Page 10 and 11.

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STEAMSHIPS
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This is indeed a handsome wardrobe trunk. Absolutely full size, round edges, built to withstand the hardest knocks. Reswood, vulcanized fibre covered inside and out. Dust proof door, as illustrated. Full crotone lined, fitted with five roomy drawers, shoe pockets, laundry bag and most practical clothes hanging arrangement. A complete wardrobe for men and women. Shipped out of town on receipt of check or money order. Express collect.

\$30 Traveling Bag
This bag is guaranteed genuine cowhide, NOT BFAIT. Hahd sewed to heavy English frame. Full leather lined, inside pockets, some with entire bottoms reinforced, others with sewed-on corners. Out of town delivered \$24.50.

\$12.00 Black Enameled Duck Suit Case.
This bag is guaranteed genuine cowhide, NOT BFAIT. Hahd sewed to heavy English frame. Full leather lined, inside pockets, some with entire bottoms reinforced, others with sewed-on corners. Out of town delivered \$8.75.

\$5.95
Strongly built, over steel frame. Top and body reinforced with corners. Crotone lined, with inside tray. Solid nickel lock and catches. Out of town delivered, \$8.75.

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention. No C. O. D's.
Money Refunded Within 3 Days If Article Is Unsatisfactory

An Important Unrestricted Public Sale
At the Galleries of
FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS
333-341 Fourth Ave., Cor. 35th Street
On Free View Tomorrow and Following Days
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
TO BE SOLD ON THE AFTERNOONS OF
Friday and Saturday, February 18th and 19th
From 2 o'clock each day.

Choice Home Appointments
Including Upholstered Suites, Odd Chairs, Console Tables, Hall Clocks, Bronzes, Hangings, Porcelains, Cut Glass, Etc.
Chickering Upright Piano

ALSO BY ORDER OF
P. N. Gray & Co., Inc., 10 Bridge St.
In Agreement with the
Credit National Ottoman of CONSTANTINOPLE

ALSO BY DIRECTION OF
Henry W. Peabody & Co., 17 State St., New York
and Several Private Owners

A Superb Collection of
Antique Persian Rugs and Carpets
Containing Many Choice Examples of
Kermanshah, Tabriz, Sarook, Ghiorides, Khorassan, Melez, Ladik, Bokhara Coola and
An Important Kermanshah Carpet 23.6x16.8
Sale Conducted by
WALLACE H. DAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
The Entire Elegant Furniture—Original Bronzes—Rich China—Glassware—Sterling Silver—Dinner Services—Paintings—Chinese and Persian Rugs—Draperies.

CLOSING OF AN IMPORTANT ESTATE
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS
Removed from the Mansion, Fifth Ave., 75th St.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION SALE
Friday & Saturday, Feb'y 18th & 19th, 2 P. M.
DARLING & CO., LOUIS VAN BRINK, Auct'r
242 Fifth Ave., 27th-28th Sts.
ON EXHIBITION TO-MORROW (MONDAY)
and up to time of Sale.

NOTE.—This Sale comprises the Most Wonderful Works of Art purchased here and abroad. Connoisseurs, Art Dealers and Private Buyers respectfully invited.
Catalogs on Premises—Phone "Madison Sq. 940"

ESTATE SALE
EXHIBITION TO-MORROW
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. and UP TO TIME OF SALE
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
FURS, ART OBJECTS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CHINA and GLASSWARE, ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

SALE DAYS
TUESDAY, FEB. 15
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16
THURSDAY, FEB. 17
FRIDAY, FEB. 18
Commencing 9 P. M. Each Day.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer
115-117 W. 23rd St. PHONE WATKINS 9110
CATALOGUE MAILED ON REQUEST.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
BRAND NEW THROWING PLANT
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH.
8 o'clock on the premises
90 George Street, Paterson, N. J.
Consisting of the following goods and chattels, viz.:
14 brand new Atwood spinners, 110 spindle each; brand new Atwood spinners, 72 spindle each; 7 brand new Atwood winders, 72 spindle each; about 16,000 brand new bobbins, 3 electric fans, 1 Walter adding machine with stand, large Hall-Marin safe, Diamond typewriter, 3 40-h.p. motors and starters, 2 phase, 1 20-h.p. motor and starter, 3 phase; 1 18-h.p. motor and starter, three lot of office furniture, fixtures, etc.
The entire plant will first be offered as a whole, and then in separate parcels, and whichever manner of sale produces the highest price, the same will be sold for. Positive no reserve. TERMS: CASH.
BENJ. GRUNAUER, INC.,
147 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.
Lambert 8333

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
Other School and College Advertisements, Section 7, Page 5.

Surveying As A Career

Day and Evening Courses.
Offices open until 9 P. M.
CATALOGUE ON REQUEST

Become a professional man. Health and happiness as well as success are enjoyed by those that follow the out-of-doors career of Civil Engineering. This Society trains a man in a short time at moderate cost. No time wasted on unnecessary. The System is—"Out-of-doors training for an Outdoors profession."
For particulars interview the Engineer-in-Charge.

THE PAN-AMERICAN Engineering Society
39 W. 17th St.
New York City
Phone Chelsea 2633

THE DANCING CARNIVAL
66th STREET near BROADWAY
IN THE ST. NICHOLAS RINK
Dancing every afternoon and evening from 2:30 P. M. to 12:30
Ladies, join our afternoon parties. For health and carvive dancing is recommended by all doctors. We provide individual instruction, both lady and gentleman. The healthiest and best ventilated skating academy in the United States: 75,000 square feet of floor space. The entire building devoted exclusively to dancing, billiards and roller skating. Fifty machines rendering continuous music. No wait. No time lost. No crowded conditions. 200 lady and gentleman instructors teaching all the latest and most advanced ice skating. If you know how to dance, they'll show you the latest and most up-to-date. CORNELIUS FELLEMAN, Manager.

ROLLER SKATING on ground floor.
DANCING on second floor.

Section containing various business advertisements categorized by industry: CAPITAL TO INVEST, CAPITAL WANTED, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, BUSINESS CONNECTIONS, and FOR SALE. Each category lists numerous opportunities with details on investment, location, and contact information.

TRADE WITH EGYPT.
Its Possibilities Noted by Commerce

to the contrary, All Countries there are yet too many inclined to the belief that matters in this country are exceptional or that these business problems here are different from those abroad. The fact is that the only difference is one of degree, not of kind, and what variance there is favors this country. Among the conditions everywhere are a revolt of consumers against excessive prices, and the consequent curtailment of buying; attempts at lowering the cost of living and so making it possible to bring about wage reduction, and efforts to stimulate both foreign and domestic purchases so as to permit increased production. Recent reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from American Consular and trade officials give many details of such matters. The depreciation of the currency in the European countries is one of the drawbacks to both imports and exports. This is particularly true where a country has

use they are not exactly sure they will be able to bring in supplies in advance of tariff legislation fixing duties on raw wool. As it is, there is large quantity about bound for this country which will soon have to be sold at a little more than cost. In some cases, however, and prices have become somewhat firmer. The next notable auction sales of wool will be held in London, beginning on the 29th inst., when 48,000 bales of free wool valued at 70,000 bales of Government-owned material will be offered. As the usual prices have been lowered, those sales will be watched with much interest. Some comment has been caused by the recent withdrawals from sale of wool owned by the United States Government. It said negotiations are in progress to sell a lot of it to the Argentine Government.

Spring business in woens has not been brisk except as to the stock of goods offered at reductions. At auction sales during the week prices of fabrics have ruled quite low, the buyers being very cautious.

In our country, we have no cotton, wool or grain, and not even ownership of a ship. We have had close attention to the Argentine situation suggested that we might take advantage of their legislative, financial, labor and other troubles. Under the present conditions, one year from now came to the knowledge of the world from date of report of articles freely published in the press, such as opium, machine substances, machines, surgical machines, etc.

Dress Demand

Little faith was

placed in the

dresses on the

according to a

day by David M.

Director of the

of American

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summers.

[illegible]

are fed on the native grasses and are not cut on any means of concentration. The milk is sold for the future, and the revenue proceeds from gravel and sand pits.

Crescote. 32,580 head of cattle; 1,020 head of sheep; 1,950, head of swine. The crescote is a small, early-maturing, heavy, short-legged animal. It is bred for the future, and the revenue proceeds from gravel and sand pits.

Crescote From Manchester. From Manchester, England, Consul Holaday reports that during the year 1929 considerable quantities of crescote in bulk have been loaded into tankers for shipment to the United States. This is a trade which will probably show up prominently in future years. The crescote is a small, early-maturing, heavy, short-legged animal. It is bred for the future, and the revenue proceeds from gravel and sand pits.

Call for Swisslanders. Before the latter half of 1919 no seal from the United States had ever been sent to Switzerland. In 1920 the total Swiss imports in 1919, this country furnished 699,195 metric tons, or over one-third, although the price was greater than in 1918. The countries of France, Germany, Belgium and Great Britain.

Drop in Cotton Would Hurt.

Further breaks in cotton are not desired any more by the manufacturers of wool underwear than they are by makers of products produced wholly from that staple. The times of wool underwear have been particularly hard, based in price on 15 cents for spot cotton. A drop of the staple to 10 cents would mean a loss of 25 per cent. It is necessary to revise prices downward. A ten-pound union suit, for example, would cost 10 cents less a dozen in the event of such a decline.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The United States Company has removed its new quarters on the nineteenth floor of its building at 238 North Avenue. The company has been formerly located at the Twenty-first Street.

Cartwright of California will be the guest of honor and sponsor of the second annual dinner, entertainment and dance of the California Club at the Americana, which will be held at the Hotel Americana on Friday night. Several well-known vaudeville acts will provide the entertainment.

The following are members of the Directors of the National Association of Biscaker and Pastry Manufacturers which will be held at the Philadelphia Hotel on Friday night. The Pennsylvania District Association, which will be held at the Philadelphia Hotel, will also have an hour to the Directors who also will

logue is really helping the sales of neighborhood retailer, and a little exploitation of the same articles shown in the catalogue, ought to open up a sales for him.

The Advantage

Don't let the other fellow go cash to get the discount! Deliverable into spot cash as you desire most of them. **Easy confidence.** Phone Watkins 22

UNIVERSITY BOOKS

After March 1st, 1921, Columbia

Advances on Merchandise

WORMSER & CO

Commercial Bankers

30 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C. Phone 3444

for
Stockings Underpant Show
7 and 8th

of Ready Money!

Let your profits become his has the same! I'll turn your accounts so complete with the rest and suitable terms, no "red tape," strictest

AL DISCOUNT CO.

Handwritten signature

Trust Building, 5th Ave. & 34th St.

CONVENIENCE FOR INVESTORS.
The Open Security Market, published by The Analyst every Monday, contains all verifications of bid and offers prices of many first-class bonds and stocks not listed elsewhere. This comes at very

MONCKTON PAPERS

SOLD IN LONDON

Descendant of Wolfe's Second
in Command Disposed of
Autograph Letters.

QUEBEC BATTLE DESCRIBED

"Secret Instructions" to General
Wolfe, Signed by King George,
Among the Documents.

The famous victory of Major Gen. James Wolfe at Quebec was fully described by a collection of autograph letters and documents which were sold at Sotheby's in London, on Feb. 10. They belonged to Lieut. Gen. Robert Monckton, who was second in command to Wolfe at the battle on the Heights of Abraham, and, after more than a century and a half of careful preservation by the Moncktons, were offered to the public by a collateral descendant, George E. Monckton of Fineshade Abbey, Stamford, Northants.

The collection was bought for \$5,000 by Messrs. Quaritch acting, it was understood, for Sir Leicester Harmsworth. It will remain in London.

One of the documents is the "Secret Instructions" issued to Wolfe, dated Feb. 5, 1759, with the seal and signature of King George II. with regard to the expedition to Quebec. It is twelve pages long. The instructions, inspired by Pitt, are "for our Trusty and Well-beloved James Wolfe, Esq., Brigadier General of Our Forces in North America and Major General and Commander in Chief of a Body of Our Land Forces to be employed on an Expedition against Quebec by the way of the River St. Lawrence. Given at Our Court of St. James's the fifth day of February, 1759, in the 22d year of Our Reign."

That Wolfe felt certain of success is shown by a paper in his autograph, consisting of Articles of Capitulation. The "Secret Instructions" contained the same idea, saying:

"In case, by the blessing of God upon our arms, you shall make yourself master of Quebec, our will and pleasure is that you do keep possession of the said place, for which purpose you are to appoint out of the troops under your command a sufficient and ample garrison under the command of such careful and able officers as you shall think best qualified for so important a trust, effectually to defend and secure the said place; and you are immediately to make, in the best manner practicable, such repairs to the works as you shall find necessary for the defence thereof, until you shall receive further instructions from us. And you are forthwith to transmit an exact account, to be laid before us, of the state and condition of the said place."

Had Plans for Nova Scotia.
In another document Wolfe propounds a "Scheme" for improving the colony of Nova Scotia after the victory at Quebec. He says in it:

"The settlers must be in security. They must learn to live in the woods, as the Indians do, to keep 'em in a continual apprehension of being attacked, to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Lakes and Rivers and Hunting Grounds of the Savages, instead of shutting themselves in Forts and Block Houses. Old Indian officers are to be sent to the Colonies, to be the better acquainted with the country, and for the never-ceasing war that should be made on the Indians. The American Rangers are, for the most part, lazy, cowardly people; the best men they get upon the Continent are to be sent to the Irish regiments and convicts."

There are thirty-three autograph letters addressed to Monckton by Wolfe, from January to September, 1759. From a letter of August Barrington, dated from the War Office, Dec. 25, 1759, the king's pleasure with regard to Wolfe is made known by several weeks of the "Secret Instructions." On Jan. 18, 1759, Wolfe wrote to Monckton as follows:

"His Majesty has thought fit to give me the command of a body of troops to act on the River St. Lawrence, and his Majesty has done me the honor to appoint you, sir, to be second in command upon this service. I could not wish to be better supported; your spirit and zeal for the service will help me thro' all difficulties. The Corps of Troops is to consist of the 4 Battalions quartered in the Bay of Fundy; the garrison of Halifax, part of the garrison at Louisbourg and three Regiments from the Continent. As far as your situation will permit, I must beg the favour of you to accelerate matters, that we may be in readiness to act as early in the summer as the nature of the undertaking will permit. I shall go directly to Louisbourg."

A document of historical interest is Monckton's Orderly Book, from Aug. 4 to Sept. 30, 1759, a day-to-day record of the events which preceded and followed Wolfe's death, on Sept. 13. The following entry is for Sept. 14:

"Major Wolfe, Commander in England. The general officers remaining fit to act take the earliest opportunity to express the praise which is due to the conduct and bravery of the troops and the victory which attended it sufficiently proves the superiority which this army has over troops as they engaged yesterday. They wish that the person who lately commanded them had survived so glorious a day, and had been able to give the troops their just encomiums. The fatigue that the troops will be obliged to undergo to reap the advantage of this victory will be supported with a true spirit, as this

seems to be the period which will determine the probability of our American colonies.
The Monckton papers form a detailed history of North America from 1752, when Monckton was sent to Nova Scotia, of which, two years later, he became Lieutenant Governor. In 1758, when he returned to England, after having been Governor of New York, and after having successfully operated against Martinique and other of the French islands. There are upwards of eighty letters from Wolfe to Monckton, and a number of letters and documents sent to him by Colonel Lawrence, Governor of Nova Scotia. Among the latter is the Order for Deportation of the French Acadians which Monckton has immortalized in "Evangeline." Students of history know that on July 21, 1759, an effort was made by French soldiers and Royal Americans, in disregard of orders, to make a frontal attack on the French, after climbing a steep hill at Point Lewis. The exploit cost 443 men, including thirty-three officers. In the collection is a letter from Wolfe to Monckton, who was in command at Point Lewis. It reads in part: "If I should want a military officer and twenty or twenty-five men volunteers per regiment of your corps for a corps de main, I suppose there are such hardy men to be found. Barré is going to Valcartier to recruit after three grenadiers who fell into the hands of the Indians, and are, according to the reports of his support, to be burnt by the savages. If this be true the country shall be but one universal blaze."
In another letter, after the disaster, Wolfe said to Monckton:

"This defeat must not discourage us, the loss is not great. Keep the men in gentle exercise. Drive away all your superfluous settlers and prepare for another and I hope a better attempt. Included in the sale were three pictures by Benjamin West—a retouched version of his "Death of General Wolfe," a retouched "The Battle of La Hogue," and "The Storming of Quebec, 1759."

TO OUST ALASKA DELEGATE.

House Committee Finds Grigby, Democrat, Was Not Duly Elected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—George B. Grigby, Democratic delegate from Alaska, to not entitled to his seat in the House, the Elections Committee reported today after a long investigation. The committee held that James Wickham, Republican, had been duly elected to serve in the present Congress, which expires March 4.

The committee held that Grigby had no legal right to sit in the House because he was elected at a special election called to fill a vacancy when no vacancy existed.

In the 1918 election, Wickham was opposed by Charles A. Sulzer, Democrat. The Sulzer plurality was 40 on the face of the vote and the certificate of election was issued in his name. Grigby was elected at a special election called to fill a vacancy when no vacancy existed. The latter made his right on the ground that he should have been elected at the regular election and the committee sustained him, holding that Sulzer had not been duly elected.

New Directors for Journalists' Home

The Board of Directors of the Journalists' Home for the Blind, 100 West 40th St., New York, met at a meeting in the office of Redman Wamaker, editor of The American Press, and Merrill E. Callaway, Director, to announce that a vacancy on the board had been filled by the death of Joseph K. of The Evening Telegram, for whom memorial resolutions were passed.

Special Real Estate Announcements

REAL ESTATE—Other Cities and Towns.

ENTRANCING HOME!!!
KINGSTON, N. Y., overlooking majestic Catskill Mts.; 2 acres land; 14 luxurious rooms, including bedrooms, concrete garage; double house, 22 rooms; 10 bedrooms; each side contains 5 bedrooms, dining room, bath, attractive fireplace, parlor, reception hall and 5 porches; house well lighted and heated throughout; large swimming pool; beautiful grounds; healthy, cheerful locality; neighborhood charming; dining room; home, boarding house or sanitarium; price right, terms reasonable; owner wants to sell; call on H. H. VAN LOAN, Box 873 T. Kingston, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HISTORIC WATER WITCH
Ready to live in; with all modern improvements; near beach.
5-room cottage \$4,000
8-room cottage 5,200
11-room cottage 6,900
WATERFRONT BUILDING LOTS
and
HILL TOP LOTS
Carefully restricted—easy terms.
A. E. DENNETT, Water Witch, N. J.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Along the South Shore
Attractive Properties
FOR SALE OR FOR RENT.
BABYLON VICINITY WEST ISLIP
Exclusive offerings large water front estates, some with golf courses, beautiful grounds; furnished houses to rent for season or year.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22 Babylon.

BLOOMINGDALES

59TH TO 60TH STREET—THIRD TO LEXINGTON AVENUE

ONE BLOCK FROM PARK AVENUE

New Spring Frocks
\$13.50 and \$22.50

This is a remarkable sale of spring models in spring materials. Every new style, many exact copies of foreign models, are shown in this collection, for the sixteen year old miss or the matron who wears extra sizes. We have them all, from size 16 to 44 bust measure, and in stout sizes. The materials are the new and popular Canton Crepe, Crepe de Chine, taffeta, satin, tricotette in all the popular colors, and the every-day wool tricotines and serges in Navy Blue.

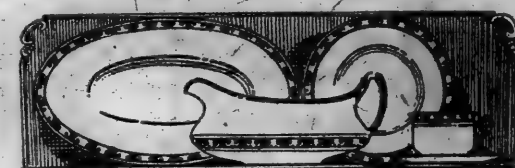
The dresses are arranged in two special price groups, thus saving your time.

Bloomington—Second Floor.

Special—A Limited Quantity of
Chiffon Taffeta
\$2.15 Yd.

Navy Blue and Brown taffeta of this fine grade is scarce, but we managed to get some in the most wanted shades—medium and dark Brown and medium and dark Navy. It is 35 inches wide and of lovely quality. The quantity is limited and the value is quite remarkable—early shopping is advised.

Bloomington—Main Floor.

Specials In
American Dinnerware

These artistic and attractively priced dinner sets and serviceable kitchen sets are well worth the higher price for which they have been selling.

100 piece dinner set : \$39.95

Prettily shaped American ware, decorated with a border of black and gold, and matt gold handles, in "open stock" pattern No. 5803. Enough pieces for service of twelve persons.

51 piece dinner set : \$22.50

Same as above, for service of six persons.

Cereal set : \$8.95

15 pieces, prettily decorated, consisting of 6 1-lb. jars, 5 spice jars, 1 oil bottle, 1 vinegar bottle and 1 salt box.

Yellow Bowl set : \$1.35

Set of 6 bowls, largest measuring 10 inches in diameter, and the smallest 5 inches.

Bloomington—Lex. Ave. Level

Crepe de Chine Negligees

WONDERFUL VALUE AT

\$5.98

Just one hundred of these charming slip-over negligees, in light blue, pink, lavender and navy. The neck is square with a square collar, and the waist prettily shirred and finished with rosebuds.

Cotton Crepe Kimonos

\$1.74

In plain colors—rose, light blue, lavender, Copen and pink. Sizes 36 to 44. The sailor collar is ribbon trimmed. There's a handy pocket and an elastic waistline. A very roomy, comfortable and becoming kimono.



Bloomington—Second Floor.

Our Annual
February Sale of
House-
furnishings

Here is an opportunity to buy all the things you need for more convenient and comfortable work at prices that are exceptionally low. Bloomingdale quality is a byword—each cooking utensil in this sale is guaranteed. For full details of this sale see today's N. Y. American.

Basement

Sale of Writing Paper

February 14 to Feb. 19th, Inclusive

These are only a few of the attractively priced items in this Sale. If you want high quality stationery—if you want it at considerable savings—make sure that you attend this Sale. It offers an unusually wide selection.

Paper by the Package

A Limited Quantity

Netherland Linen in white, blue, violet, and buff, fabric finish, excellent quality.
Per pound package 35
Envelopes, 25 to package 12
Lexington Linen, high-grade fabric finish paper, per package of 72 sheets 45
Envelopes, 25 to package 15
Pott Blue, excellent quality of linen paper, in dark blue, per package 60
Envelopes, 25 to package 19

Paper by the Box

"GLORIA": BOX 29c

Box containing 24 sheets of fabric finish paper in white and the various tints, with 24 envelopes to match; some have the square envelopes, while others have the popular long envelopes.

ENGLISH CAMBRIC: 45c

Cabinet containing 36 sheets and 36 envelopes of cloth finish paper in white, blue or gray and some pink.

ADMIRATION LAWN: 50c

Box of 24 sheets and 24 envelopes, excellent quality fabric finish paper in white, blue and pink; prettily boxed and ribbon tied.

OUR SPECIAL CABINET: 55c

Cabinet containing 48 sheets of cloth finish paper assorted colors to the box, with 48 envelopes to match. Very attractive.

HANDY NOTE CARDS: 45c

Box of 24 cards and 24 envelopes, plain white, some with gold edge and some plain edge, excellent quality.

DUO NOTE CARDS: 95c

Box of 24 double cards, with gold edges and round corners, in white and the dainty pastel shades, 24 envelopes to match. Convenient for answering the polite invitation.

A CLOSE OUT OF ADMIRATION LAWN

Prettily boxed, ribbon-tied Boxes, containing from one to three quires, specially priced at

50c 75c 1.00 2.00 2.50

Make ideal gift boxes and are unusual values.



Engraving Department

Special Offer—Steel Monogram Die of Two or Three Letters 85c

We have many styles for your selection; a few are illustrated. The die, of course, is yours, and during this sale special prices will prevail on the stamping of the paper with orders for a Monogram Die.



Bloomington—Lex. Ave. Level

BLOOMINGDALES

59TH TO 60TH ST.—LEXINGTON TO 3D AVE.

Sale of New Home Cabinet
Sewing Machines

\$80.00 : \$85.00 : \$90.00

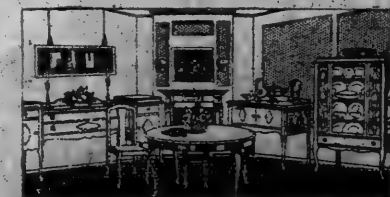
For the limited space offered by an apartment house there is no machine like this cabinet model. It combines efficiency and an ornamental quality, making it every woman's friend. This is a fully guaranteed, light running machine in golden oak and other fancy woods, with a complete set of steel attachments. It can be purchased on easy terms. Lessons are given free within reasonable travelling distance. Needles, belts and other parts for all makes of sewing machines.

Terms as Low as \$1 a Week

Bloomington—3d Floor



Wonderful Values in Our Mid-Winter Furniture Sale



10-Pc. Dining Suite: \$295

Twenty designs to choose from. Size of Buffets range from 5-foot to 6-foot size (we illustrate just one). China Closets range from 31 to 48 inches, all have enclosed Serving Tables, Dining Tables; some have 48-inch tables, others 64-inch tables; five Chairs and 1 Arm Chair; seats of genuine leather.

10-Pc. Dining Suite: \$225

There are 50 of these suites. This suite has a 54-inch Buffet, 48-inch Round Dining Table, 48-inch China Closet, enclosed Serving Table. Complete with 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair.



3-Piece Living Room Suite: \$225

Pillow Spring Arms on Sofa and Arm Chair

Suite (as illustrated), ball feet, 7-foot Sofa, Marshall loose cushion Seats and High Back Wing Chair. Each piece is covered all over with the same material, such as Velour, Damask and Tapestries.

Bloomington—Fourth Floor.



10-Pc. Dining Suite: \$495

100 Suites. Ten patterns to choose from. Some Italian Renaissance style, some Queen Anne, some Chippendale. Size of Buffets range from 5-foot to 6-foot, 6 Chairs, some genuine leather and some upholstered seats; all have enclosed Serving Tables, some Round and Square Tables, 5 Side and one Arm Chair to each suite.

10-Pc. Dining Suite: \$259

Louis XVI. design, finished in American Walnut. This suite has a 54-inch Buffet, large China Closet, enclosed Serving Table, 48-inch Round Table, five Side Chairs and one Arm Chair of genuine Spanish Leather seats.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1921.

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BARUCH ON REPARATIONS

"A Demand Might Be Morally Reasonable That Would Be Unreasonable as a Business Proposition"

Do you regard the terms of the German indemnity as reasonable?"

The question was put to Bernard M. Baruch, who had been asked to discuss the demand of the allied governments that the recent enemy should pay, as the price of defeat, the sum of 226,000,000 gold marks, besides a sum equal to a 12 per cent. tax on exports. The American member of the Reparations Commission of the Peace Conference and author of "The Making of the Reparations and Economic Sections of the Treaty" replied: "Please don't speak of it as an indemnity. Reparation is the word. Indemnity implies a penalty. Germany is not being punished; not in this way. She is to make reparation for damages done by her acts of war, though, of course, all of the damage can never be compensated for."

"Reparation, then. Do you think, as reparation, the terms fixed upon are reasonable?"

There, again, we have to get at what is meant by the word 'reasonable.' Mr. Baruch replied: "A demand might be morally reasonable that would be unreasonable as a business proposition. It would be morally reasonable to make Germany pay for every dollar that comes within the ten categories of damage caused by the war. In signing the Peace Treaty Germany admitted full liability for every penny within those categories; it was so expressly stipulated in the document. It would be reasonable, in the moral sense, to make her pay every penny if she could."

It certainly would not be reasonable that Germany should get off with any smaller per capita burden of taxation than France or Italy or England. They are carrying a fearfully heavy load. So are we, for that matter."

But you've got to look at the reparation matter from the business point of view, too. What might be reasonable morally might not be wise as a business proposition. There are others besides Germany that morally and by the terms of the peace treaties are bound to make reparations, but they cannot pay. What are you going to do about them? It is not altogether a question of what some one owes. If he pays all he can pay, that is reasonable, and all that is reasonable, in the business sense."

You might say that a reasonable sum, from this point of view, would be such a sum that those to whom it was due could borrow money on the strength of the promise to pay. This might be very much less than an amount that would be morally reasonable under the treaty. It would have to be an amount agreed upon by Germany without reservations, in good faith, and within Germany's ability to pay; I do not say to pay easily, but to pay without ruining her industries, upon the production of which her continued ability to pay must depend."

"You anticipate, then," asked the interviewer, "that the Allies will proceed to raise money on the strength of the German reparation pledge as soon as the terms are finally accepted?"

"Yes; when the money markets permit," was Mr. Baruch's quick reply.

Of course, it would be wise to capitalize the payments in some way. They need money badly, and a dollar today is worth more to them than two dollars a few years from now."

"Do you think, then, that as a business proposition, as a basis for such a credit as the Allies need, the sum of 226,000,000 marks, to be paid by Germany in forty-two years is a reasonable sum?"

"Don't talk of 226,000,000 marks," rejoined Mr. Baruch. "It isn't any such sum; not now. You must always keep in mind that a billion of any other sum in forty-two years is a very different thing from a billion now. The sum fixed upon is really about \$8,000,000,000 marks, for that is its present capitalized value at 5 per cent. Reduced to dollars, the present value of this proposed payment is about \$21,000,000,000. At 6 per cent, it is about \$18,000,000,000."

"And, as a business proposition, that?"

"That is a matter concerning which the Exchange of the world will very soon reflect the best judgment of financiers and business men, as to the feasibility and practicability of the reparations terms and programs agreed upon."

"And your personal judgment?" the questioner suggested.

"Do you think it would be quite fair for me to pass judgment on the actions of our former allies in their dealings with our present enemy?" Mr. Baruch replied. "I can only say that my personal judgment is, as it has been from the beginning, that the thing to do is to fix the reparation payments at the highest figure under the category of damages at which you can put it and still get it. You will find that principle en-

bodied in the American memorandum on the subject of reparations."

Mr. Baruch picked up a copy of "The Making of the Reparations and Economic Sections of the Treaty." "Here are a couple of paragraphs," he said, "that express the embarrassing position of any American who intimates that the Allies should not demand of Germany all that she owes," he said, reading from his book.

"It is pertinent to point out that at the time in question it was intimated in one quarter that if insistence were made on fixing a definite amount before the Allies had a chance to present their claims and to study and know more fully the ability of Germany to pay—a sum which might prove later on to be less than Germany could pay—the Allies might be in a position where they could put forth the following claim:

"If you ask us to lessen our claims upon Germany for indemnity, which she admits she owes, what will you do for the loan made to us for the prosecution of a war which was as much your war as our war, the amount of which clearly exceeds our ability to pay unless we are allowed to get the last possible dollar out of Germany?"

"Admitting the possible embarrassment confronting you, Mr. Baruch, do you think the terms as presented spell ruin for Germany?"

"I was talking with a German this morning," Mr. Baruch replied. "He sat right there where you are sitting."

"Isn't it terrible what they did to Germany?" he said.

"Do you mean politically or industrially?" I asked him.

"I mean industrially," he replied. "To take those coal mines in the Saar Basin. What will Germany do for coal now? How can her industries go on?"

"Was it right for Alsace and Lorraine to go back to France?" I asked.

"He conceded that."

"I pointed out to him that the mills of Alsace-Lorraine had always consumed about 7,000,000 of the 17,000,000 tons produced from these mines, and that local industries used another 7,000,000 tons. The other 3,000,000 tons would have to be sold somewhere, and the gas works and other industries of South Germany that formerly bought their coal from these mines had just as good a chance, when things became normal, to buy from the same source as they had before the war."

"My German friend was still concerned for the future of Germany's coal supply. I pointed out to him that Germany had immense coal deposits that had never been developed because they did not want to flood the market. Still he was worried. If Silesia were going to be given to Poland, as he feared it would be, all that good Silesian coal would go with it."

"What on earth do you suppose the Poles are going to do with that coal?" I asked him. "Eat it? They must sell it; they will not mine it for exercise. Germany cannot use that coal to pay for war damages, but German boilers are

not so patriotic they cannot be fired with Polish coal or French coal."

"When Germany and Middle Europe get down to work, there will be heard less talk of a shortage of coal or of anything else, but more of a lack of markets, as we are now complaining of in America."

Mr. Baruch paused. It seemed opportune to return to the first and still unanswered question.

"In your book," if suggested, "you say that it was forcibly brought to the attention of the French delegates on the Reparations Commission that probably Germany could not pay more than a capital sum of \$15,000,000,000. If that is the fact, then is Germany not now being asked to pay some \$40,000,000,000 more than she can pay, without taking into account the proposed 12 per cent. export tax?"

"In my book," replied Mr. Baruch,

"I also say that 'no one knew how much Germany owed. No one yet knows how much Germany could pay. No one yet knows how much Germany can pay.'"

"It might be interesting, however, to note that at present rates for money the capital sum represented by a total payment of 226,000,000 marks spread over 42 years is not far from \$15,000,000,000."

"And the 12 per cent. export tax is added to that. Does not that make a great difference?"

"The tax of 12 per cent. on German exports is, in effect, a tariff on German goods," he replied. "So also, in a way, are the whole of the reparation payments. The proceeds of the export tax will go into the pockets of the Allies instead of into the Treasury of the United States or of any other country importing German goods that might

have put a 12 per cent. import duty on them. The tax simply increases the cost of German goods to all foreign consumers, but so will the profits taxes or whatever other taxes Germany imposes as a means of raising the funds with which to pay the reparations claims. Whenever you put a tax on business, it must be added to the price of the commodities."

"Then the settlement of the German reparations claims will affect this country's trade?"

"The settlement of these terms is of vital consequence to every man, woman and child in the whole world," said Mr. Baruch, with emphasis. "It affects the earning capacity of the farmer in Kansas, the cotton grower in Texas, of everybody in the world for a generation to come. Our whole economic structure is affected. With the final settlement of the terms, the world will have, for the first time since the beginning of the war, a stable basis of credit. Pending the final settlement of these terms we could not even put our own domestic taxation system on a safe and sound basis, so dependent are we upon the prosperity of Europe."

"If Germany accepts these terms, and gives evidence of intent to meet them in good faith, and the commercial and financial world concludes that they are within the power of Germany to meet, a gradual return to normal rates of ex-

change will follow, except where the printing press has been used too freely to meet budgets."

"You still leave the impression, Mr. Baruch, that you regard the sum demanded by the allied governments as possibly beyond Germany's ability to pay. Would you say that this excessive demand—if it be excessive—might be due to political considerations having to do with the desire of certain European statesmen to retain their respective political leadership?"

"That would give them no monopoly," he answered.

"Such as shilling for shilling and ton for ton?" suggested the interviewer, quoting Mr. Lloyd George's 1918 campaign slogan.

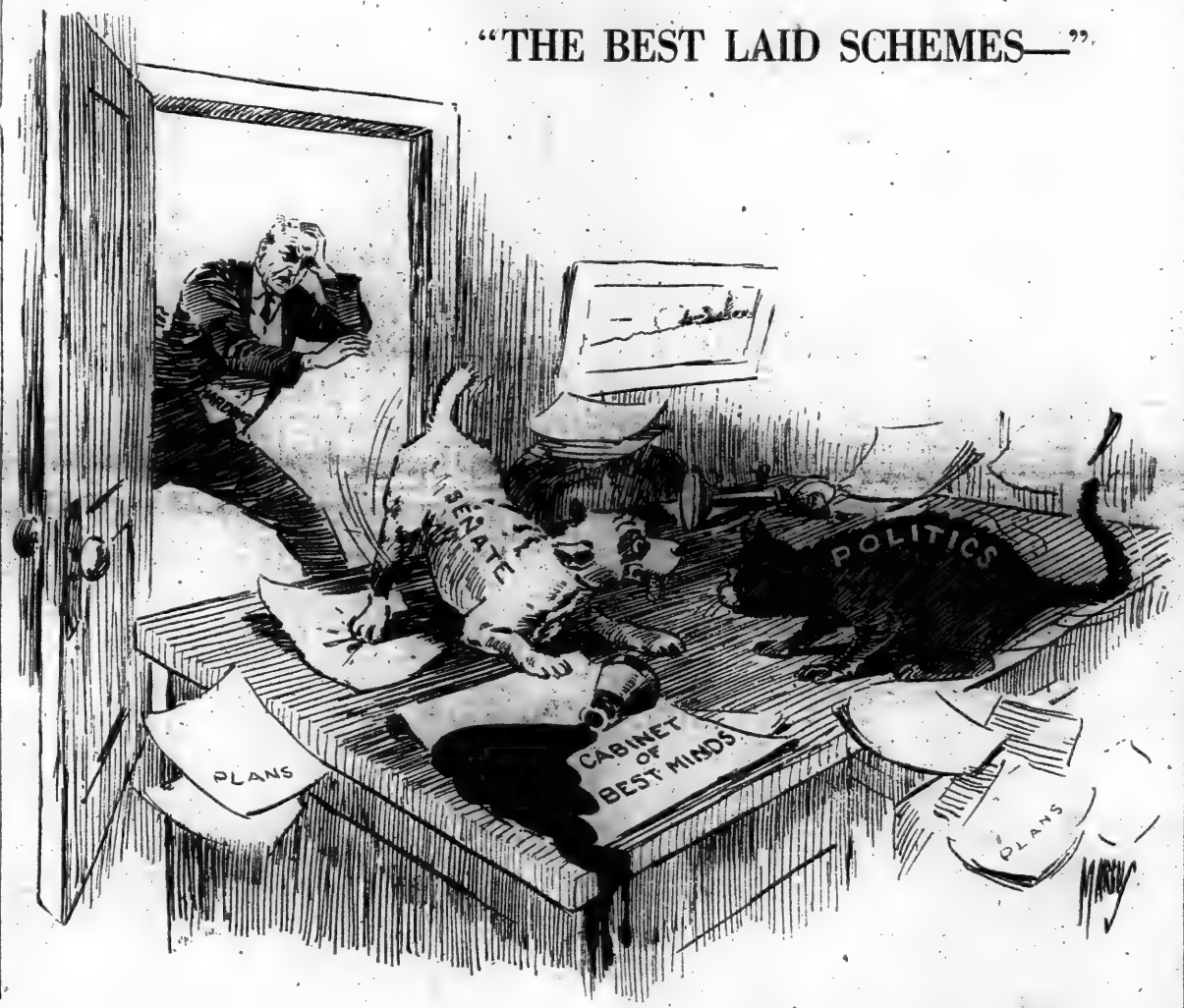
"That claim was never allowed," said Mr. Baruch.

"I think," he continued, "that any criticism of the published terms should be directed toward the judgment, rather than the motives, of the gentlemen who negotiated them. And, as I said in the beginning of our conversation, I do not feel that criticism should come from America so long as we are still at war with Germany and have taken no responsibility in the final settlement of the terms."

It was manifest that Mr. Baruch held

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"THE BEST LAID SCHEMES—"



COSTLY TRAVELS OF A POTATO INTO NEW YORK PORT

THE fact that the Port of New York is the greatest port in the world is admitted. Those who have remembered a few of the more important statements of the New York, New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission know that within the metropolitan district there is a population of 8,000,000—a population greater than the total of all the New England States and Delaware, equal to the population of Illinois and California, and of twelve other States which pride themselves on progress, also equal to the population of Belgium, Norway and Sweden, and of Portugal and Denmark.

If one were high enough above this metropolitan district to see the whole of it he would see Greater New York City, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and in New Jersey the Counties of Middlesex, Bergen and Essex, and such cities as Jersey City, Newark, Newark, Orange and Montclair. In one of his descriptions of this area, Julius Henry Cohen, counsel to the commission, said:

"If we were traveling by airplane around this district we would go around the Hudson, pass over the Hudson, and see to the south the residence of Helen Gould and to the north the place where John D. Rockefeller plays golf. We would soon reach the Connecticut River, pass over Long Island Sound, and get to Long Island; thence to the Atlantic Ocean, south of Jamaica Bay, to a point opposite Sandy Hook. Then we would, cross over the Raritan River, go north back of New Brunswick toward Summit, then back to Passaic, and then, in an almost straight line, back to Piermont."

A map of the district would present, as Mr. Cohen has said, the physical layout of an ideal port, with easy water access, with the Lower Bay, the Upper Bay, the Hudson, Jamaica Bay, and Newark Bay and shore front of 518 miles. Out of this port and into it come and go some of the most important industries in every part of the world.

The commission has sought to impress upon the minds of the citizens in the metropolitan district the fact that they live in an area the most wonderful in the world. It has made a plan providing for adequate port development and is urging it upon the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey, who must sanction it before the actual work of construction begins.

This plan calls for the location of huge freight depots on both sides of the Hudson, tunnels under the Hudson River for the transportation of freight cars, the building of great piers and warehouses along the river fronts, and branch lines for the running of cars to every section of the district. It would mean clearing from the river the unwieldy barges that carry freight cars, quick delivery of goods, quick reloading of the cars with freight for other points, restoration of the trade which has drifted to other ports because of the lack of adequate facilities here, and the reduction of carrying charges with the consequent reduction in the cost of food and other necessities needed by the eight millions.

When Mr. Cohen and his associates on the commission permit their minds to wander into the future after the development is an accomplished fact, they forecast a quickening of the movement of freight in every section of the United States, and even in the freight destined for these shores from alien lands; they see the Hudson River swept clear of the awkward barges, the tracks of the nine trunk lines that terminate in New Jersey and those that terminate in New York clear of idle freight cars, and, where there is now stagnation and confusion, a steadily moving stream of incoming and outgoing freight.

It has been stated that any engineer with imagination could easily lay out the metropolitan district so that its physical points would be improved, but the question before the commission was how to treat the physical layout as a commercial problem, so that the enormous in-

vestment needed for any improvement could be justified by the return. Therefore every plan submitted was put under the acid test of economic proof. The plan adopted was not chosen as a beautiful picture or as an engineering scheme, but because the data and statistics seemed to show beyond all question that it would meet all the demands made upon it, or at least that it would do this in a greater measure than any of the other plans studied.

For the purpose of showing the advantage that will attend the proposed improvement, the humble potato has been chosen as the vehicle. Picture the potato leaving the farm, unwrinkled, sound, and with bright eyes. It is loaded into a barrel, the barrel is placed in a freight car, and after a jolting journey it arrives in the break-up yards in the Jersey Meadows. These yards are filled with freight cars loaded with all manner

of merchandise. Engines are rumbling about, backing to and fro in such an aimless fashion that the passenger might think that the movements were without definite purpose.

There is a food dealer in West Street waiting for the potato. He telephones the railroad company and complains bitterly about not getting it. Twenty-four hours later the potato is still tucked away with its fellows in the barrel, which is still in the freight car. Then the car moves into the yard at Jersey City, where the condition is even more congested, and there is no hope at all for the potato to get away without another long wait. Twenty-two hours later the potato finds itself on a float bound for a Manhattan pier, where it arrives in two hours. Twenty-four hours later it is placed on the pier.

This looks like getting somewhere, but the potato still has a short, hard journey

to make. A truck is moving toward it, but the congestion in West Street is so great that it will be several hours before the truck can arrive near enough to get the potato. At last, however, the potato is placed on the truck, which begins the difficult task of worming its way through the traffic jam. When the potato arrives at its destination, the record of time spent for the short trip from the Jersey Meadows to Washington Market discloses these delays:

Jersey Meadows, 26 hours; Jersey City, 22 hours; on float crossing the Hudson, 2 hours; on pier in Manhattan, 24 hours; and from the pier to the market 1 hour. By this time the healthy roundness and solidity of the potato has largely departed, its skin is beginning to wrinkle and its eyes to wither.

The story of this little journey shows what the present conditions are in getting food from the West into Manhattan. Under the proposed improvement, the situation, roughly told, would be like this:

A train of freight cars would be broken up on its arrival, the cars sent away on special tracks to a point on the river-front nearest the destination. The cars would be unloaded at once in the big terminals and sent back without loss of time with freight bound for other points. The incoming freight would be picked up at once and distributed. Of course, there is more to the improvement than this is the main idea in getting freight quickly, to keep freight cars moving, to bring goods to their destination with as little loss of time as possible in order to save costs, and to enable the 8,000,000 inhabitants of the district to get better food at much lower prices.

One of the great questions to be solved before the improvement can be a fact is the legal problem. Mr. Cohen called attention the other day to the setting of a quarrel between New York and New Jersey over boundary lines in 1834, and explains how the powers and jurisdictions of the two States were determined.

ELIZABETH'S BLUE LAW

Old New Jersey Act Revived to Stop Sunday Dancing of Foreign Element

LAST Sunday Elizabeth, N. J., raked up her blue laws and forbade subscription dances. But don't think for a moment that this action was anything so uncomplicated and conventional as preserving the religious Sabbath. Elizabeth is trying to preserve her American "traditions" against the Continental customs of her foreign population. It is just another skirmish in the dramatic struggle of this oldest city of New Jersey for the supremacy of the old American stock or of the new foreign born.

The dances that have been stopped are Polish and Italian and Hungarian balls. American-born Elizabeth—even the young generation—has not been attending dances on Sunday. It simply isn't done.

In the words of a citizen of the old school:

"Why have foreign peasants a right to come to our home and to change it into a common, noisy, ill-mannered Polish or Sicilian settlement? Does Americanization of the foreigner mean that we are required to relinquish our old American traditions? If Americans immigrated to Europe, we would be expected to accept the social conditions and yield to the prejudices of our adopted country."

On the other side, an advocate for the more liberal Sunday puts it in this wise:

"The foreigners are accustomed to the Continental idea of Sunday—a day which is for religious observance in the morning and for holiday festivals in the afternoon and evening. These hide-bound old descendants of Puritans are trying to ram down throats of others the hush of their particular religion—even after they themselves have ceased to believe its dogmas. Their only argument is that it isn't 'good taste.'"

As far as the superficial record goes, the present blue law struggle began just a week ago. The motion-picture managers asked of the Mayor a permit to have Sunday movies. "We'll give one-half of the proceeds to 'charity,' promised they. The Mayor's reply, as reported, was: "I haven't the power to give you that permit under the law of the State of New Jersey. I could be indicted myself if I did. But so what? Without the permit, and see if anybody objects."

Reviving Old Law.

Within a month somebody did object. The conscientious objectors in the case were the Ministers' Association of Elizabeth. They went before Justice James J. Bergen of the Supreme Court. He presented the matter to the Grand Jury, which returned indictments for violation of an old law of New Jersey, passed in 1877, expressly forbidding all public shows. Among the reasons given for the passage of the law were that "public shows and exhibitions of diverse kind have of late become very frequent and many strangers and worthless persons have unjustly gained and taken to themselves considerable sums of money. They collect together great numbers of idle spectators, as well as children and servants, to gratify vain curiosity."

The motion-picture managers were fined. After that Sunday movies ceased. This old blue law was next called

into action on account of dances held in the foreign quarters of the city among the immigrants and among the second generation of the immigrants. Objection was made to the Mayor by individuals, whose names were not made public, of unseemly noise on Sunday.

There are half a dozen sections in the old law that make dancing on the Sabbath unlawful, if the Judge should choose thus to interpret the law, and if public opinion should back him up. There is the section that expressly forbids "reading and frequenting of tippling houses and dancing on Sunday," and there is another paragraph that makes unlawful "singing, fiddling, or other music for the sake of merriment." The dances charged an admission fee, which brought them under the clause about transacting business. Moreover, nobody denied that they were noisy.

So the Polish and Hungarian and Italian dances were ordered by the Mayor to stop. Sullen acceptance of an unfavorable fact was the atmosphere on Sunday afternoon in the "athletic clubs" where the dances usually occurred. That night the dancers took the jitney bus over to Newark and are undoubtedly doing it again tonight. In Newark, the same State law, if enforced, would forbid dancing and movies, but the issue has not been brought up.

According to legal opinions obtained on this New Jersey law, the interpretation of it depends entirely upon the point of view of the local Judge, and the enforcement depends upon public opinion. Now, in Elizabeth public opinion of the old American stock is behind the maintaining of a conservative Sabbathism with this element of novelty in the situation, that with many it is not a matter of religion, but of maintaining the old-fashioned American traditions.

Fishing and Shooting Forbidden.

Certain ministers demand the blue law twenty-five years ago where there is such a law on the statute book, and so has Elizabeth such standard bearers for the blue law. But, according to the opinions expressed in both camps, such religious extremists serve only to call the attention of the authorities to certain "infringements." The old Vice and Immorality act, which dates from 1877, also forbids fishing and shooting and bowling on Sunday and profane language on every day, but the standard bearers would be wasting their time to cite such "infringements." These laws are not to be enforced that get on the civic nerves or offend this city's American traditions.

These traditions date back to 1665, when Elizabeth was settled, and for two hundred and thirty years she remained a tradition-hallowed American town. A hundred years ago factories with quotas of foreign-born workers were just being established around here, and some of them wanted to settle in Elizabeth. With some forethought, they went to go to Newark; and they went over to Newark to start Newark on her career of manufacturing prosperity.

Some fifty years ago, however, the Singer sewing machine people built factories in Elizabeth. Irish immigrants came in, and Sunday diversions became more prominent there. But the real changes in Elizabeth did not develop until twenty-five years ago, when the influx of factories really began. Population then had been about twenty-five thousand. It is now a hundred thousand, with some seventy thousand of these newcomers foreign born or of foreign-born parents.

Since that epochal date the struggle between the two elements has been on, with old-fashioned observance of the Sabbath just one of the many issues. During the war the "new element" of 1874 as a basis and supplement, and amend it as the needs suggested. The plan, roughly, is this:

"A port district is to be made by agreement between the two States, each co-operating with the other in the future development of the building of a vehicular tunnel between the two States. There is to be within this port district a port authority, with power to carry forward the enterprise and the improvements that will be recommended at any time; that this port authority shall be representative of the two States; that it shall be what lawyers call a public corporation as well as a private corporation, having all the powers of both. It may own property, mortgage its property, borrow money on its own debentures and may develop the port."

When the way is cleared of all obstacles, and money has been obtained so that the present conditions are in a movement may be put in operation in three years. This is the estimate of time given by the engineers, because engineers are always expected to tell how long it will take to do a job. However, the question was asked of the engineer, engaged in the building of the vehicular tunnel between the two States, they promptly answered, "Three years." This was several months ago, and work done so far suggests that the time will be much longer.

How much will the development cost? The sum of \$22,000,000 has been mentioned. It is considered a conservative figure. The amount, it is predicted, can easily be acquired either from public or private sources, or from both. It is generally agreed that the improvement will come because of its necessity. Much traffic has been diverted to other ports because of the inconvenience met in this port under present conditions. Those who have given the most serious and intelligent study to the subject join in the statement that the improvement is necessary. This part is to retain its boasted antiquity.

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ANTI-TOBACCO TALK

WHILE the last bottle of gin is being hauled from its hiding place under the eaves and the last bottle of whiskey finished up with fitting ceremonies, the war upon the cigarette, the cigar and the pipe goes on regardless.

In Tennessee the bill repealing the act forbidding the sale of cigarettes passed the Senate on Jan. 28 and was signed by Governor Taylor. The United States Senate recently refused to make smoking in Government buildings illegal. In Topeka, Kan., Capital Port No. 1 of the American Legion is planning to introduce through legislative committee a bill providing for the repeal of such parts of the present anti-cigarette law as apply to the sale of cigarettes to adults. These would seem to be discouraging items to the reformers.

Why any of the world that smokes is still alive it is difficult to tell, after talking with Dr. Foss.

Pease, who a few days ago was asked for his views:

"Yes, these two symptoms would seem to be a setback, but they are only temporary. There is an unseen force working for this great reform, just as there was an unseen force working for prohibition of the making and sale of alcohol. There is very little legislative work being done just now by the anti-tobacco societies. It is chiefly a work of moral force and individual action, though of course all these societies have definite legislative work as their central purpose."

Nicotine is far more injurious than alcohol. While the effects of alcohol are immediate, resulting in inebriety, the results of tobacco are less immediately distressing, but far more deleterious. Tobacco is many times more poisonous than opium.

total of at least 30,000 beds will be required, and that the Public Health Service will have to provide the necessary facilities for at least 25,000 of these patients in addition to its original beneficiaries.

"Based on estimates for the last two years, and on a further estimate of 25,000 War Risk beneficiaries to be cared for by the Public Health Service, this service has asked for a total of \$27,000,000 for the maintenance of hospitals, including the necessary medical supplies, personnel, general hospital supplies, subsistence, laundry, services of specialists, etc., the whole based on an estimated

be the usual passenger and freight rates, according to the Canadian Western Railway. The steamers going downstream will be from 7 to 8 cents per mile; upstream, 8 to 15 cents per mile. Meals on the steamers will be \$1 each and \$1 will be charged per day for berths. Freight will cost downstream, one-half a cent and up to a pound a hundred miles; upstream, three-quarters of a cent a pound and up a hundred miles. There will be special rates on cattle, dogs, canoes and machinery. The cost of mail will be 1 cent per \$1 per passenger; freight 1 cent per pound and each canoe \$3.

In this Far North country communication with the outside is uncertain. During the Summer there is a fairly regular mail delivery by steamerboat, but in the Winter the delivery is by dog team and is limited to once a month delivery. During the Winter mails will leave Edmonton five times for points in the southern district and twice for points as far north as McPherson.

While the Winters are long the climate is not severe except in the interior regions. The Summers are short but very warm and pleasant, with three months perpetual daylight and an exceedingly rapid growth of all vegetation. Precipitation is moderate and the snow is not deep. The rainfall is only slightly more than in the prairie provinces of Canada. The extremes of temperature as far north as Norman Wells is about 35 degrees Fahrenheit in midsummer and 90 degrees below zero in midwinter.

As there was a complete shortage of supplies in this part of the northland last Spring, it is necessary for parties going in either to carry their own supplies for the trip or to make arrangements with the Edmonton office of the supply companies. Heretofore the trading companies have only carried the necessary quantity and variety of food and clothing and equipment to meet the demands of the country men and the natives with whom they trade leaving a very small margin for travelers, so that the prospectors must not depend upon replenishing their stocks at the trading posts.

Wooling Out Traffic.

There are no hotels, roadhouses, restaurants or places offering public accommodation in this district. The district officers of the Government and the Fur Companies must take their own tent, bedding, camp equipment and provisions. There are plenty of good camping grounds everywhere in the district and an unlimited supply of fine, clear water. Game is everywhere and there is an ample supply of furred animals. Game along the route is very scarce and is protected by a rigid act.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police are the guardians of this country and no one will be allowed to enter who is not well equipped with supplies, who does not have a permit to reserve animals in excellent health. Provisions are given to these who have experience to other districts of the Northland. A constant surveillance of the district will be made by airplanes by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police to eliminate the possibility of parties meeting with disaster due to the elements.

The Canadian Government earnestly advises all parties going into the country to wait until the latter part of June or the first of July before starting. The Government has the prospect of the hunters to weigh the hardware and the goods attached to such a trip and to avoid a mad rush into the country until the true state of affairs is ascertained. The Department of Natural Resources, the Killarney Branch, at Ottawa, will supply information about the country.

UNIONS' NEED FOR REFORM

Mr. Starrett Predicts There Will Be Other Brindell Cases, Unless Radical Changes Are Made

By W. A. STARRETT.

THE recent revelations in the building industry in New York and elsewhere, while seeming to afford sensational reading for the public, are in fact merely an exposure of one of the many cross-currents in which that same public moves and has its being. While these revelations created a mild sensation throughout the building industry, it arose from a sense of satisfaction in knowing the identity of the individuals concerned, rather than from any new developments or facts added; for, as a matter of fact, the building industry—or so much of it as has given any thought to the matter—has in recent years viewed with amazement the swift development of dominant unionism under the stimulus of the economic upheaval incident to the war, and the disclosures were not unexpected.

A brief review of the path along which building labor has more recently traveled will readily disclose the general of this latest denouement. While many causes contributed, the system under which unions are conducted could hardly have led to any other result than the disclosures have revealed. In fact, it may be said that the contributing causes merely accelerated an inevitable climax. Moreover, it is well known by those who have taken the trouble to inform themselves, that the culmination of the last year are only exaggerated repetitions of former building labor upheavals, which, while they occurred without the accompanying dimensions of an economic crisis, were nevertheless the outcome of the same forces that so inevitably produced these latest scandals.

The pity of it all is that, as usual, the hard-tilling, plodding laboring man is inevitably the victim. Himself bewildered by the complexities of a system of forces that forever seem to crash about him, his betrayal by his elected leaders has left him branded as the outstanding profligate of the war and the protagonist of economic unrest.

Not every one of any size in the country is having, and has had, these disclosures; and while the echoes of Sam Parks' deprecation seem to be the only precedent to which the sensation-seeking press can point, those who know about building labor evolution of the present generation know that the activities of Sam Parks were of minor importance compared with some of the later, if less spectacular, raids carried on under the guise of union labor advancement.

The frequent recurrence of these upheavals, and the even more significant fact that the conditions revealed are on the increase, and that no temporary palliative, such as the conclusions of the Lockwood Committee promise to afford, will have any lasting effect, leads to an inquiry into the underlying cause.

Crude Elections. Without attempting to chronicle labor's history, one set of facts may be recalled that go at once to the root of the present trouble, and those deal with the crudity of labor's business and election methods.

We hear so much about vast funds belonging to this or that labor organization, and the election to office of this or that great labor leader, that we give little consideration to the details. Whence these vast sums? How are they gathered, and what of the individuals who control them? What is their experience and fitness, and what accountability do they give? The facts seem to be that the questions of labor finances and labor leadership are all bound up in one, and both disappear into an appalling obscurity, judged by the standards that govern banking, corporation management, or, in fact, any known form of orderly business administration. As for the average union election, it is a crude and haphazard affair, if the standards of election as developed in free Governments are any criterion.

It is here that we commence to get at the root of the trouble, and here that we find the same human fallibility that governs in all other walks of life. The fruits of human greed, domination by the self-seeking, corruption and stealth, assert themselves and flourish in the rich soil of unaccountability which unionism has so fatuously pursued in the mistaken belief that this means they were baffling their opponents.

The condition in which labor finds itself today proves for the thousandth time that certain laxity of method produced about a certain result, and that the sentimental appeal to public sympathy for the down-trodden sanctity of labor, and all other high-sounding phrases are merely illusive gestures in the face of the inexorable law to which they do such violence in their scheme of organization. A consequence of inside politics, the stiffening of free and uncoerced voting and gang rule are inevitable concomitants of the policy that many labor unions in the past have allowed to flourish.

Radical Changes Necessary. Viewed in its actual operation, labor union administration ceases to be a labor problem at all and becomes a very human problem, and it follows with fidelity the laws that everywhere apply to human activities. It explains the case of the hard-working, conscientious artisan, personally honest and above reproach, fully understanding the grim precepts of life, who, as a member of a union, finds himself a victim, is transformed into an accuser of the unpleasant things the nation-wide investigations are exposing. But, most of all, he is revealed as a dupe—a "lucker," in his own parlance; and the system under which he must labor is so permeated by labor at its best, gives him no better opportunity to escape himself, and the best he can expect (unless some radical changes are made) is the beginning of a new cycle which, under the existing union system, can only culminate in another episode like the one through which we are now passing.

If there was ever a victim of its own Frankenstein, it is unionism of today, which, through a half century of secretiveness, lack of system in business affairs, and years of development of purely offensive policies, without any thought of internal discipline except as it progresses toward its only objective, more power—has arrived at the very threshold of the realization of its legitimate desires, only to find that it is freighted down with a fallacious internal mechanism that threatens to destroy it.

Labor always has had and always will have public sympathy; but it is a far cry from labor, as such, to the cantor of leaders that draw from twenty to thirty thousand dollars a year, and, not satisfied with that, must needs plunder public enterprises and throttle the industrial activities of whole communities, in order to increase their incomes.

Lax Business Methods. The public will not entirely absolve these plain workmen of the rank and file until they take a hand in their own housecleaning.

Sam Parks, that debonair Robin Hood of other years, had a romantic appeal that led some of his dupes to mourn for him even after he was behind prison bars; and for this there was some slight justification, because, as the most recent revelations show, Parks was a mere "piker"—again to use their parlance. But in later years, a more sinister assault upon the fundamental moralities was perpetrated when the President of a certain union and thirty-eight or so of his accomplices were sent to prison for bomb outrages; and while in prison his followers re-elected him to the Presidency of the union. Again, another prominent union has to its discredit the re-election of an official during his term in prison for some crime that could in no way be canonized as an act in defense of his union.

But if the origin of all of this lies in lax business methods that excite the cupidity of the corrupt and corruptible among the leaders, there is at least a saving hope in the thought of some form of legal regulation of labor union administration which the individual members ought eagerly to seize upon. Regulatory legislation, and the supervision by law of all finances and elections within the unions would be an inestimable boon to labor if it can only be divorced from the madness of irresponsibility that now besets it.

This idea has nothing to do with the scheme so often advanced of compelling the incorporation of unions. Whatever the merits or demerits of finding means of compelling union leaders to know that the agreement there can be little doubt that the interests of the individual members could only be advanced by sound and responsible financial and business methods in dealing with the resources, in which every individual member has, or ought to have, a proprietary interest.

Some Leaders Incorruptible. But perhaps the greatest need, and certainly one in which the public has a vital interest, is the free and uncoerced expression of the views of each individual on whether or not strikes shall be called.

An eminent railroad official gives an account of the way a vote to strike was recently taken. The men were called together in a large meeting, and for an hour harangued by their leaders. They were told that unless they struck they would be disgraced, and, after the usual denunciation of the employers, the President of the union, in a state of excitement approaching hysteria, called upon the assemblage for a rising vote in favor of the strike. A roar of approval went up from the assemblage, and the presiding officer, in a moment of partial quiet, announced that it looked like a unanimous vote to strike.

"But," said he, "if any in the audience wanted to vote against the strike, let him come forward and write his name on the blackboard."

One has only to consider our public elections and the safeguards that are thrown about them to realize where the present lack of control, system and safeguard among the unions is leading.

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sympathy their system will immediately be flouted out of existence. Such an outcome would be a calamity, for the value of unions in gathering together the skilled artisans, in creating a central body with which the employer can deal, in providing machinery for the presentation and adjustment of grievances, and, in fact, in giving unified expression to labor's desires, has become so well established as a part of industry as to be indisputable.

Nobody ought to desire the destruction of labor unions, but it is the duty of everybody to view fearlessly their structure and mechanism. To approve them in principle, and then blindly fly to an idealized conception of them as practical working organizations, is to do them an injury almost as great as to oppose them altogether. It is a lamentable fact that through its years of militant aggression, building trades labor, at least, has wholly overlooked the sound principle of its own bodily structure.

With the outbreak of the war, with an unprecedented demand made upon it, with a sympathetic and fostering governmental administration removing all economic barriers from its path, and, indeed, frankly espousing, on grounds largely sentimental, its almost whimsical demands, organized labor seemed to find itself almost at the gates of the paradise of which it had always dreamed. But the paradise was a mirage. Immediately seeming affluence turned their heads, almost to a man. The skyrocketing prices of commodities that inevitably entrained on their high wages they liked to pretend were the devices of their supposed opponents, their employers. Demagogues and parasites in their ranks quickly seized upon this slogan, and taking advantage of the temporary demand in excess of supply, they vied with each other in inciting the men to almost daily demands for more pay, and still more pay. The crude internal machinery of the unions was easily seized by these demagogues, and the cry of corruption which is now being revealed inevitably followed.

Backward or Forward? Thus we have had unfolded before our eyes a cycle of union evolution. It remains to be seen whether the members will undertake a housecleaning, or whether they will lapse back into the muddle that has led to their present sorry plight—sorry, because it is almost certain that public approbation is speedily being withdrawn from them. If they relapse into their old ways, another cycle will be ushered in; but it is not to be supposed that a supine public will again stand idly by and watch the recurrence without protest.

After all, the public is the sufferer, and while it will endure much in support of the under-dog, a \$10-a-day man willing to work only five days in the week and represented by a \$20,000-a-year walking delegate ceases to be an under-dog; and when it transpires that through the machinations of the two the construction of shelter and the necessary structures for the progress of civilization are being stifled, the situation of the gravest portent to the unions is rapidly developed.

In the revelations of its own shortcomings and the opportunities afforded for a clean, businesslike internal reconstruction, organized labor in the building industry today stands at the threshold of the greatest opportunity that has ever presented itself. Waning public sympathy could almost immediately be revived by labor unionism striking from its body the parasites of internal corruption and its twin, that spirit of law defiance which so menacingly resembles Bolshevism.

Will the next cycle of building labor turn forward or backward? It seems trite to say that the unions hold their own destiny in the hollow of their hands, for even such a platitude needs hour by hour reiteration. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that for the first time building trades labor, as now unionized and controlled, has been brought squarely before the bar of public opinion. The question is: Will it truly appraise the probation upon which its system is to be put by public approval, or will it revert—shall we say—to type?

TRAILER USE INCREASING. REPORTS recently made by American Consuls to the Department of State indicate that the United States is far in advance of all other countries in the use of trailers as a means of highway transportation, notwithstanding the fact that England was first to adopt the principle of trailer transportation. There are about a score of trailer manufacturers in Europe, located in England, France, Italy and Germany.

The United States, with about seventy-five trailer makers and probably 50,000 trailers in use, leads the world in this industry.

Use of trailers by the American, French, English and Italian armies during and after the war, and the subsequent sale of much of this equipment, helped to introduce trailers in France and Belgium. Trailers are being exported in limited numbers from this country to Canada, the West Indies, some South American countries, England, Scandinavia, West and South Africa, the Philippines and China.

In the Liverpool district of England the demand for trailers has exceeded the supply. About 300 trailers are used in the Liverpool district in France. There is considerable demand in Sweden for trailers for use with trucks of three, five and seven tons capacity. Salvador, in Central America, has imported a few trailers. A two-ton truck and a two-ton trailer bought by a coffee planter displaced 100 oxen, 50 ox carts and 80 drivers.

Elizabeth's Blue Laws. (Continued from Page 1.)

Elizabeth, because public sentiment, as canvassed, seems to have no prejudices against this typically American game on Sunday. And by public sentiment, the old American stock is meant. The "foreigners" may have been able to out-vote it numerically—but as far as having influence in the community, old Elizabeth has held on to its prestige, as is true of no other industrial city in America.

The very social distinctions of fifty years ago still hold. By some strange freak in the lottery of time, the families that were prosperous a hundred years ago happen to be prosperous now. The "new people" that came in with the factories have a hard time of it "breaking into society." The churches, the Old First and Old St. John's, and the rest—which powers in the railroad and iron industry—invite you along to Christopher Wren's designs. Governor Baileys' Mansion is still a home, as

are General Scott's house, the Old Crane house; and the other old "mansions." You have to be "somebody" to "belong" in Elizabeth, and it is even a handicap if you were somebody in some other State. Introductions are as gingerly accepted as in Charleston, S. C.

One of the "newcomers" put their side in these words: "The old stock are ready enough to attend wild Sunday parties in New York, but they want their home town kept sweet and mid-Victorian for their return. Don't they realize that their can't push back the twentieth century? And this is the way one of the old stock put their side of the case as against the newcomers: "No community should be ruled by the opinions of the ignorant masses. Elizabeth has made up its mind to stop meddling with 'South Carolina.' It realizes by now that that State has a right to white rule instead of black rule. Provincetown on Cape Cod simply throws out the Portuguese vote, because otherwise it would be ruled by ignorant Portuguese instead of educated Cape Cod citizens. Elizabeth is merely trying to keep itself an American community against overwhelming odds."

So there are the two sides of Elizabeth's unique blue laws story.

Elizabeth's Blue Laws. (Continued from Page 1.)

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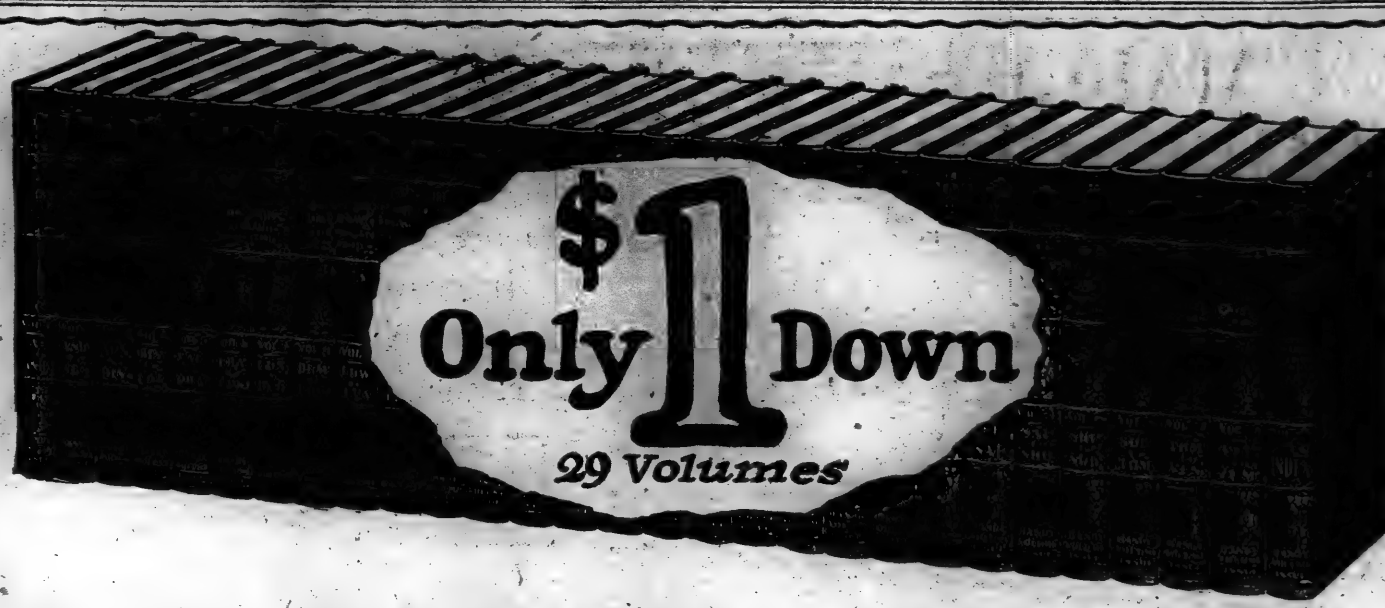
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CHINA'S DYING MILLIONS

Isaac F. Marcossos's Story of Most Disastrous Famine—Ten Deaths Each Minute

To help the national committee which is seeking funds for relief of Chinese famine sufferers, Isaac F. Marcossos has written a description of the plague that means the death of ten Chinese every minute from starvation. The story is being circulated all over the country today through the *Madison* Newspaper Syndicate.

Mr. Marcossos, who as a journalist and writer of books has traveled to every quarter of the world, says: "Forty-five millions are directly affected and one-third of this number are actually starving and will succumb before Spring."

"Clearly to understand the dreadful Chinese dilemma you must know first of all that in the northeastern corner of the Oriental republic are the Provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Shanxi, five of the most populous districts of a much-populated country. Under normal conditions 55,000,000 people live here, and they comprise more than one-fourth of the entire human element in China. Ninety per cent. are farmers, whose principal crops have been wheat, millet, corn and beans. So densely settled is this region that the crops, large as they are in ordinary times, are barely sufficient to feed the inhabitants. Any decrease in productivity, therefore, automatically works a hardship, because in this particular section of China transportation facilities are hopelessly inadequate.

"The people of these five Provinces are simple, frugal and thrifty folk. They usually harvest two crops a year. In 1918 the output was only fair and there began the series of circumstances which has now engulfed them in sorrow and suffering. Before the Autumn harvest was well under way, the land was inundated by a flood which wiped out entire towns and villages, ravaged the countryside and caused a loss of \$100,000,000.

"The Chinaman is by temperament a stoic, and the farmers began to rebuild their shattered fortunes. Ill-luck dogged them, because the crops of 1917 and 1918 were reduced. Still they persisted and again sowed the fields in 1919. Both crops that year, well as the following year, were complete failures. The net result is that the advent of the present Winter found 35,000,000 people practically stripped of sustenance and without resource of any kind. What little grain had been husbanded was soon eaten. When the winter months thousands sought to escape to other Provinces and take up the burden of life anew, they were met by cordons of police at the frontiers and forbidden to enter. Forced back to their own desolate fiefdoms they had to make the most out of nothing."

"The five stricken Provinces comprise an area as large as that of the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. A population equal to the total number of people dwelling east of the Mississippi River sits amid its chill and arid stretches, prostrate and without food."

Other calamities pale before this colossal visitation. The World War cost approximately 17,500,000 lives. The Black Death in England in 1348, and 1349 caused 2,000,000 deaths. The Irish famine of 1846 killed 1,000,000 and the Indian famine of 1866 took toll of 1,500,000. The Chinese famine of 1878, with its 9,000,000 victims, does not equal the present peril, which, as I have already intimated, will depopulate China to the extent of 15,000,000 before it has run its deadly course. It is, therefore, the supreme affliction yet imposed upon mankind."

"An American missionary was riding on his bicycle through one of the most desolate regions of the Shantung Province when a strange sight caused him to stop. Up in the foliage of an elm tree was a woman of about 40 years. That in itself was an unusual spectacle. Upon closer examination he found that she was naked, save for food for herself and her little boy of 5 years who was playing in the dust of the road. The tree was bare of branches for the first twenty feet. With her tiny bound feet the mother had laboriously made her way up the smooth trunk. Her first thought was of her son and she had already thrown down half a dozen semi-rotten loaves of bread. When discovered she was ravenously chewing leaves. This woman and her child were the sole survivors of a family of fifteen. All the others had perished from hunger."

In Honan a representative of the Associated Press found a family lying exhausted by the roadside. When he asked them how they had subsisted they told him that they ate chaff and that three-fourths of a pound of this had to suffice for six persons for a day."

"A family of five plodded northward on the public road in the Shensi Province until the mother's strength failed. Their funds were exhausted and they had to have food. The eldest child, a girl, was sold at the first village for \$10. Before the day closed the youngest child dropped again; she was unable to carry her newly born baby any further, and it was thrown into a convenient well. Three days later this entire family had been wiped out. It is a common occurrence."

A lamentable feature of this terrible drama and one of the most difficult elements that will enter into the ultimate problem of reconstruction is the utter collapse of the Chinese family structure. Many of the farmers in the afflicted areas are selling their farns at from one-fifth to one-tenth the normal price. Wealthy men in the market towns and

WAR ON INSECTS.

MAN has described and named some 400,000 species of insects, and not one of the 400,000 species and counting about the boundaries of the States, says National's Bureau. That is one thing that has made necessary the formation of a Crop Protection Institute under the auspices of the National Research Council.

The bureau's ignorance of the insect is pointed out by the National Research Council, which makes the flat statement:

"Insects do not stop at State lines." The new body, which can cross State lines as well as an insect, is organized to assist in the more effective combat against insects and fungus pests and to save more and more from the wastage of plant life for the people.

Interested in the institute are the growers, the scientists who specialize in the fields of plant pathology and entomology and those who make the needed insecticides.

some from outside the ravaged areas—the victims that prey on need—are burning up these parcels of land and exporting the hard bargains born of dire distress. This means that the farmer, whose principal asset is his plot of ground, becomes an outcast. If he should survive these days of gloom his hearthstone is destroyed and he becomes a wanderer on the face of the earth.

"The average Chinese family group ranges from fifteen to twenty 'mouths.' With the land gone it is impossible to add the domestic circle together or to earn enough in one generation to buy back the lost acres. In China land is the sole possession that passes from generation to generation."

"In this ghastly crisis China's one and only hope is America."

"The capitalist class is an unthinkable procedure, but let it be borne in mind that by relieving the acute Chinese situation we sow the seeds of commercial good-will with a people whose economic destiny is bound up with our own."

Both Germany and Japan have made tremendous efforts to capture Chinese trade. The Teutonic empire in the Orient is only temporary. The time is inevitably approaching when German merchandise will again flood the international markets. China has no love for Japan and has placed a boycott on Japanese goods. Our trade with China in 1919 aggregated \$200,000,000. These bonds of business will be cemented by the tie of gratitude born of our beneficence. It is a fact we are considering in this hour of ordeal for the Celestial."

"If the American Committee for the Chinese Famine Fund (as the accredited relief organization is technically known) has no representation in your community, hand your contribution to your bank or your church, or send it direct to Vernon Mammé, Treasurer of the China Famine Fund, Bible House, New York City. All money collected is immediately telegraphed to the International Relief Committee at Peking, which acts as the clearing house for the five regional committees in the famine area. The American Red Cross, let me add, is giving admirable co-operation."

"China is doing her share. Provinces, officials and merchants have contributed largely to the Relief Fund. A Governor General of one Province who recently died made a famine bequest of half a million dollars in his will. A wealthy Chinese merchant of the Straits Settlements has donated \$1,500,000. A Merchant's Guild of Shanghai contributed \$1,000,000. Chinese students in Peking borrowed from Americans their 'tag day' and raised thousands of dollars for the sufferers in this enterprising western manner."

American money will do more than fill empty stomachs; save desolate families from disintegration, and kindle hope in a darkened domain. It will point the way to that most effective and permanent of all aids, which is prevention. Our relief representatives in the field are already planning transportation improvements such as railways and canals, irrigation systems, and flood defense measures which will eventually make the famine area immune from such calamities as have brought about its present plight. Out of loss will eventually come insurance against disaster. If we can point and provide the way for this immunity, we will have abundant compensation."

MRS. HARDING'S JOB

What the Wife of the New President Finds Awaiting Her in Washington

By HELEN HAMBIDGE.

LL of Washington is asking herself what the White House is going to mean socially when the family of the next President is installed, as it soon will be, within the white walls of the historic old mansion on the Potomac, which has seen as many changes as a Methodist parsonage. Will the Hardings keep open house for the public and restore the "free-for-all" New Year's receptions and other public functions such as were seen in the old days, or will the entertainers no more than be actually necessary for reasons of State?

Unfortunately, the White House has never stood for a solid thing socially as do the official residences of the heads of other countries. Its standing has varied according to the personality and the social gifts of the heads of the White House households, and the Presidents' wives who have survived in the social history of the United States are few in number.

Mrs. Harding knows her Washington very well indeed and has a general idea at least of what will be required of her in this way, and must therefore be somewhat uneasy at the task confronting her—that of making herself and the White House circle a social influence which will really count. As the "country" grows in power, life in the Executive Mansion increases its arbitrariness, and as in all capitals, social and official matters are very closely related, it calls for all the strength and all the tact which the wife of a new Chief Executive possesses to literally hold down her part of the job. Even in the early days of the Republic, the position of First Lady was no sinecure, and a number of the wives of Presidents have given up the struggle of entertaining after a brief trial, pleaded ill health and turned the brunt of social duties over to others of their households. It is not an easy task to be mistress of the White House. The physical demands alone are enormous, and as few of the First Ladies have come into the Executive Mansion until after the prime of life it is an undentable tax on every resource.

President Washington laid down very strict rules for the social conduct of the Chief Executive, but even he did not dare to say much about what a First Lady should and should not do in her own domain. The lack of any set rules has caused untold trouble and been the source of numerous satirical anecdotes about "life in the American capital."

For instance, during many Administrations the question of who, by reason of rank, shall precede another at the White House, entertainments, caused many nervous breakdowns for First Ladies, so that in the Roosevelt Administration the President, at the solicitation of his wife, asked congress to lay down rules to settle this long standing question—a rule which should hold for the wives of diplomats and officials as well as for themselves. It is about the only order of White House etiquette set down in black and white.

Social Manners.

Ignorance of the intricacies of social life in the White House is in no sense of the word an acknowledgment that one is unfamiliar with good manners and social customs elsewhere. It implies much more than the minding of one's ordinary social P's and Q's. The matter has therefore usually been adjusted by a wise selection of Secretary to the President's Wife, which might indeed be a Cabinet portfolio, so important a post is it. These social mentors are usually recruited from Washington's old guard—known familiarly as the "Cliff Dwellers." Even Mrs. Roosevelt, who knew Washington officialdom much better than the latest First Lady does—had to have some such social guide: a woman who "belonged," who was one of the best equipped women in the country, socially and whose word was law on every point of etiquette. It was perhaps due to her that Mrs. Roosevelt did not break down while in the White House.

Mrs. Harding will no doubt make some such judicious selection in the choice of her social mentor. In a few instances the identity of the social mentor was law on every point of etiquette. It was perhaps due to her that Mrs. Roosevelt did not break down while in the White House.

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hold being party to any political intrigue, as she might easily be—and often is—in the official households of other countries.

Washington is going to be very gay next Winter—or at least, people are hoping that it will be. For so long the White House has been practically closed to social life, due to the exigencies of the war years and then of serious illness within its doors, that there is a craving for social manifestation in the "People's House" once more. Again are all the brides and bridegrooms from Bangor to Seattle planning to take their wedding trip to Washington and wear their new clothes at a White House reception—a card for which they will demand the hands of their Congressional man from "back home," so that a little about the etiquette of White House functions may, therefore, be timely.

The Long Reception Line.

On New Year's Day the official social season of Washington—or, rather, of the United States—was inaugurated for many years by a great public reception at the White House. This function has been discontinued since President Taft's time, but Mr. and Mrs. Harding are being urged to revive it, and will probably do so. Any one who has participated in these receptions will never forget them—the sight of the endless line of people patiently waiting hour after hour, often in blizzard weather, to shake hands with the President, and the scene of the manor where scores of mothers held up their babies for the President's life to caress; where old people tottered away, cherishing a flower from the First Lady's bouquet; of a fellow-townsmen of the President, boisterously greeting him as "Hank" or "Bill" for the edification of the line.

No matter how humble you were, on that day you were privileged to enter the Executive Mansion as an honored guest and shake hands with the President, greet his wife, the Cabinet officers and their wives, as well as numbers of other dignitaries. This function was continued as being too great a tax on the strength of the official family, but it is probably less of a tax than those amenities attending on a campaign for office, and the public bitterly resented its discontinuance.

There are three great receptions—the Diplomatic, the Congressional, the Army and Navy—as well as a number of State dinners which are obligatory social functions for the First Lady. They differ from one another only in the glory of their menus.

It is not these entertainments which make or mar the social life of the White House. They are what they are and never change or will be changed. To most of the guests—except those who are participating for the first time—they are mere endurance tests, as are the "drawing rooms" of the officialdom of other capitals. It is the social spirit which emanates from the First Lady that pervades and uplifts the heaviness of life in the Executive Mansion. This cannot be put into words, but its influence is at once recognized.

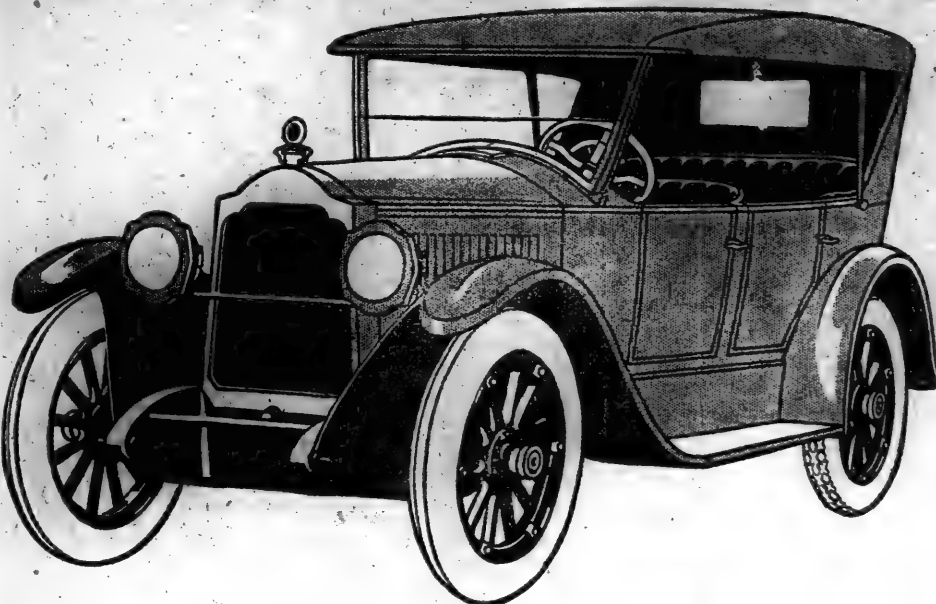
Dolly Madison had it; so did Mrs. McKee, who brought back dancing to the old mansion. Mrs. Cleveland had the secret, too, but as she was only 22 and a great beauty, things were made very easy for her. Of all the later First Ladies Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt possessed the social gift. Though she was frequently called "the woman in the background," she had a will and a way with her, and got the White House made habitable for the first time in many years. She also brought a rich new social life into it. A real musician herself, she drew great artists to the Executive Mansion.

To infuse the personal element in Mrs. Harding's job, and those who know her say she will not fail.

UNIVERSITY EXPOSITION.

A UNIVERSITY exposition which will show in detail the work and activities of every department and college of the University of Wisconsin is to be held in the university armory in April. The university has held two such expositions in former years. The last one which was held in March, 1915, was attended by more than 8,000 persons. The exhibits at that time numbered eighty-six and filled more than 15,000 square feet of floor space. In the gymnasium annex, the College of Agriculture exhibited live stock and demonstrated various aspects of agricultural work. The journalism department set up a printing press and printed an exhibition newspaper. The physics department gave practical demonstrations of the workings of wireless telegraphy, and other departments had similar exhibits showing the research work and the achievements of students and faculty members.

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ON NEWS STANDS

CITY COLLEGE'S CASE

Graphic Picture of Service Rendered in Claim for Continued Support by City

By WILLIAM L. CHENEY.

THE great day was in sight. For weeks freshmen and sophomores had been laying the plans for the struggle. The rival leaders had enrolled and regimented their followers. Complete mobilization of the contesting factions was being attempted. The college quivered with interest as the historic conflict came closer.

A trivial thing it seemed to case-hardened outsiders. Yet nothing in the world was more thrilling to those hundreds of boys. The age-old instinct for the conflict was burning in their blood. The exultant enthusiasm which had led tribes across and across to go out on foot to harry and destroy the villages of their enemies swept through the college students. The adventure had, of course, been sublimated. The possession of a small silk flag, and not the seizure of food and hunting grounds and women, was now the alluring goal. But the emotion which moved the warriors was the same.

The boys sat together. One was a captain and the other a private not yet enlisted. They were quiet with the silence of embarrassment. Finally the captain began to speak.

"Sam," said he, "we are buying a flag. Every fellow has contributed except you. Can you let me have your quarter?"

It was winter and there was snow on the ground. For a second Sam was silent. He knew that his classmate was looking at him with a scornful smile. He turned to his seat and raised up one foot. He held up his shoe and said "Look." The captain saw that the shoe was worn through. The boy was walking practically barefooted through the snow. He said no more words. The recruiting officer said, "Forget it, and come anyhow."

The incident seemed closed. A little later the boy who had sought a contribution for the class flag learned more of Sam. He was an older child. His father had been rendered helpless by one of the accidents of industry. Sam was keeping the family alive and at the same time going to school. His mother, driven by an inconquerable ambition for her children, had insisted that no sacrifice for education was too great. And her older boy had her spirit. Despite circumstance he was carrying on.

Time has passed since those two boys sat together in the college classroom. One of them is a Dean in the largest educational institution in the United States. He was the sophomore captain. Sam, the boy who a few years ago walked through a New York winter the sole of his naked foot touching the ground, is the head of a large exporting firm. He has not forgotten his struggles nor his college. A little while back he offered to give some of his old professors jobs if the public insisted on continuing to pay them too little to maintain life.

The Boy and the Man.

The difference between that shivering boy and the effectual, generous man that he has become measures a part of the service of the College of the City of New York to the people of this municipality and of this nation. Year by year 10,000 of the youth and of the men and women of this community share in the advantages which this celebrated city college makes available.

And yet today, after nearly three-quarters of a century of fine public service, it has been seriously proposed that the city abandon its college.

During the 145 years since the Thirteen colonies elected to try the great adventure of self-government two principles have constantly animated the American people. The first was a belief in the utter equality of opportunity. We have never practiced completely that principle nor for that matter have we ever observed without infractions the Ten Commandments. But we have believed as no other country has ever believed in the right of every man, woman and child to a fair and equal chance in the game of life. The second principle we have passionately adhered to is that public education is an essential. That faith also has been imperfectly worked out in our institutions. But it is at the heart of America.

Those principles are being applied in the College of the City of New York. One of the professors was walking in lower Broadway. He stopped to buy a newspaper. A lad of seventeen handed him the paper. The boy was dressed rudely. A torn, ragged red sweater was his chief protection from the cold. Quits by chance the professor caught the boy's eye and he recognized one of the students in an elementary course. That accidental meeting led to interest and to friendship and the details of the price another aspiring youth was paying for his education were learned. That, boy, too, continued. He suffered the excruciations of poverty and of hard work, but he completed his work. Years later the professor again met the former newsboy. A large philanthropic educational institution was being dedicated in New York. On the platform sat the rich and the conspicuous. Among them was an engraver of national reputation. He was one of the patrons of the new institution. The College of the City of New York had taken in a stray newsboy and turned out a great engineer, infinitely better able to serve his community and his generation.

What Roosevelt Said.

These experiences are the routine of the municipal college. President Sidney R. Messers estimated that about 85 per cent of the boys now attending classes are working for their own support while they are in college. In the general college no fees are charged, while in the special courses the expense is so small that few are deprived of the opportunity of education. Why, it has been asked, should the city do this? Why not rely on the charity of public spirited citizens to provide for public higher education? These questions have been put to the city authorities. I went to the college to get an answer. President Messers has his reply, a reply supplemented in an interesting and important manner by his own experiences and observations of other members of the faculty.

Other answers also are to be found on the walls of the institution. For example, there is a letter from Theodore Roosevelt to John H. Finley. It was written on Sept. 5, 1896, when President Roosevelt was in the hey-day of his great struggles for the public. The inauguration of President Finley was the occasion. The great leader referred to the College of the City of New York as "an educational institution which is the crown of the public school system."

mobiles apparent. Not that it is important. For it is safe to say that no student in any college pays all the cost of his own tuition. In the private college it is estimated that endowments provide two-thirds of the cost of education and student fees only one-third. Education, like feeding the young, is one of the duties which every generation owes to the race. But it is significant to note clearly the status of students who come to the municipal colleges. Of them Dr. Messers said:

"The great bulk of our students are children of people of moderate means. The large majority are working to keep themselves in college. They perform an endless variety of jobs. Some are newsboys, some are clerks. Any labor which young people can perform they are doing.

"There is, moreover, another important aspect of the matter. This is a polyglot city. Perhaps half of the population is composed of people of foreign birth and parentage. No agency of Americanization is as effective as this college. We get students of foreign birth or extraction in large numbers. The students who come to us are picked for their special abilities. They have survived the great test of the public schools. They are trained here in intense. They become a part of the great stream of American life. They go out as leaders among their own people. They are the interpreters of America. I know of no other way in which this work could be performed so successfully.

"There is a rigorous intellectual quality about the work here. Students don't enter this college because they aspire to be great athletes or to join clubs to which their fathers belonged. They come here for intellectual discipline, and not to win social prestige. They are, therefore, mentally a picked and hardy lot."

Dean Carleton L. Brownson spoke up. "A committee of scholars every year conducts a competitive examination among schoolboys who excel in the classics," said he. "We have just held this year's examination. The boy who won the first place will come to the College of the City of New York if he is enabled to go to college at all next year. When he comes we shall have the winners of the last three years in this institution. Other colleges might have attracted them, but actually they came to this college because of the quality of the work."

Notable Graduates.

Dean Brownson and his associates might have pointed out the evidence to indicate the quality of the work done at this municipal college. Some of the best known leaders in the educational world are products of the City College.

NEW GIRL VIOLINIST

Miss Morini's Elder Sister Fails to Keep Her From Taking Part in Interview

ON Jan. 28 Erika Morini, the violinist, made her debut on the American stage. The next day the music critics of all the papers who had heard her proclaimed this child of seventeen a second Kreisler, a Heifetz, an Elman. There was unanimous recognition of her genius and virtuosity.

In order to learn something about the childhood and training of this violinist, the writer went to see her at the Hotel Ansonia where she is staying with her father and her sister. Miss Morini was a charming, wholesome girl, fond of the same things that other girls of her age are fond of and possessing none of the eccentricities usually associated with geniuses. Her sister, Miss Alice Morini, gave the details of the life of the violinist, after requesting her to leave the room. The request was made and obeyed in the same manner as in the case of an older sister who wishes to speak about a younger—that is, Miss Erika Morini kept sitting in and out of the room and joining in the conversation whenever she felt like adding something to the occasion.

"I ask her to leave the room," began Miss Alice Morini, "because I am so afraid that she will be spilt by the interest and praise she is getting. It isn't healthy for any child; it isn't normal. The family lives in constant dread that it may spoil her work by giving her too much assurance and conceit."

Here Erika Morini drifted in with a box of candy.

"That is not so, Alice," she said between bites. "They can't spoil me. They do not know how much I feel that I have yet to learn. You see," she said, turning to the interviewer, "nobody knows the despair and the effort that"

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Erika showed this unusual ability when she was a very small child. My father, interested in her, had her play for him. She was about eight years old. Then he sent her to Professor Bogk, the famous teacher of Vienna. She stayed with him for two years. We thought at first that my father might be mistaken when he said she had a magic power over the piano. But Bogk assured us that he was right. "I can't teach her anything," he would say. "It is as though the personality of the composer whom she plays was living in her and expressing himself through her."

When Erika was ten she went to Leipzig, where she played with Nilsch, the great director. She was the first child who had ever taken part in any of the concerts of this great master. When she was through, the tears rolled down his cheeks. "There is none like her," he said. "Throughout this entire period, every effort was made on the part of the family to keep her childhood normal and unsullied. Her work along other cultural and educational paths was not neglected."

Again Erika drifted in.

"Yes, indeed," she interrupted. "I did not neglect my other studies. I like 'average' subjects, what do you call it, history. I like the stories and the legends of ancient history. I like literature. But not mathematics. Oh, no. Two and two makes four they tell me. Very well. I believe them. Although three might do as well."

"Neither do I like to practice. It is almost as bad as mathematics. Of course, it is necessary. But theory of any kind I can not easily understand. This is the reason I dislike mathematics. When I take up a new composition by a master, I do not study the theory and technique first. I go right into the

"It is easy to say 'Up a million dollars out of a three hundred and forty-million dollar budget by cutting out the City College.' But they don't know how much the city would lose. It would be just as sensible to say that the brass valves for the water works cost millions of dollars and therefore the way to save money is to stop buying them and cut off the water. Nobody would make the mistake. Valves are things that can be seen. Water is an essential to life, but education is an essential to civilization. Both must be provided."

That after all is the answer. The College of the City of New York is the kind of thing which gives this community distinction. It is the symbol which marks civilization. It is the thing which separates men from animals. To fail to support it is to commit the unpardonable sin—the sin which blights by destroying the course of life and enlightenment."

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heart of the composition. I play it. I listen to the music, the feeling, the meaning. Then I understand what he is trying to say. After that it is necessary to go back to the technique. But always the meaning first. I think everything can be taught that way."

"My father used to disagree with me. It is necessary to be pedagogue, he would insist. But I cannot do it that way. I would tell him. He would disapprove of me greatly."

When she returned from Nilsch, Miss Morini began giving concerts in the capitals of Europe. Shortly after the war broke out and she was limited to playing only in Central Europe. Germany heard her. Hungary heard her. Austria, Czechoslovakia and Rumania heard her. The acclaim that greeted her was the same in every country. Her sister spoke of her war experiences.

"When she came to Bucharest, Rumania, to play for the first time, she had heard of her," the sister said. "There were perhaps twenty people in the auditorium. Among them was an Italian 'Captain.' He had come solely because he recognized an Italian name. I will tell you of him later. After the concert was over the people all flocked around Erika to tell her of the wonder of her playing. The next day she was to give another concert. The Prefect of the city stationed himself at the box office door at 6 o'clock to supervise the selling of the tickets. He issued an order that no more than two tickets be sold to each person so that all might have an equal chance to hear her. The place was packed. She had to give another concert the day following."

"Each country has its own masters. Rumania had its master. When her playing was over the people declared she was greater than he. That was the

highest mood of praise they could give her."

"But about the Italian. Food was very scarce in Europe at that time. Nobody had enough. We managed to get along, but it was hard. When Erika returned to her hotel after the concert she found a huge automobile standing in front of the building. The chauffeur was lifting bags boxes out of it. These he carried into the hotel. We wondered what they might be. To our surprise they were brought to our room and upon opening them we found them to be full of food. With them came the card of the Italian Captain."

"The same thing happened in Vienna. It was very amusing once. Inasmuch as everybody was suffering greatly from want, it was forbidden to send flowers to any artist. It was right. Money should not be spent on flowers during times of suffering. Erika played. The audience drank in the melody of her violin. After she was through there was great silence for a few moments. Then the applause burst out. Right in the midst of it a man came up the aisle bringing a long package with him. Erika opened it. It was a huge sausage."

"That meant more than flowers ever could mean. It was an appreciation of art in a manner that made art possible. It was food. Erika divided it among the musicians and herself. Another time an even greater treat was given her. White bread was an unheard-of luxury in Vienna—all Austria, for that matter. We knew that there was white bread to be had in Budapest. But nobody could afford to make the trip there. Erika decided to go. It was very difficult arranging it. One evening, however, Erika received the greatest tribute. A loaf of white bread about

a yard long was handed her across the stage. The chef that went to get it had a little to do with it. He had waited for her at the stage entrance. When she came out, they unrolled the horses from her carriage and placed themselves between the shafts. In this fashion they conveyed her through the city, shouting her name at the top of their lungs. She was a very tired girl when she came home."

"One thing my father insisted upon before he would consent to her coming here was that no advance notice be given about her extreme youth and virtuosity. So much had been said in advance of other young artists, that their approach, that he felt that we should not be surprised by the wonderful course to pursue was the usual one. If she is indeed as wonderful as we think, he insisted, then the American critics and the populace will discover it. It is true. It was the best way. Advertising in advance is not necessary. The cold, emotionless, impersonal, creative America has been wakened and good to her. Erika loves it here. We may make America our home."

"Nothing pleases us more than to take her place as a first-class violinist. For she is that. The critics are giving her the place she deserves. It is true. The public says it. There is no doubt about it. It is her complete mastery of the art; it is her feeling, technique and everything else that goes with it."

It seems as though to Miss Erika Morini there was little she could desire. The question was never whether there was anything she wanted. Answered in all seriousness: "I want a first-class violin. Would you do anything to get one?"

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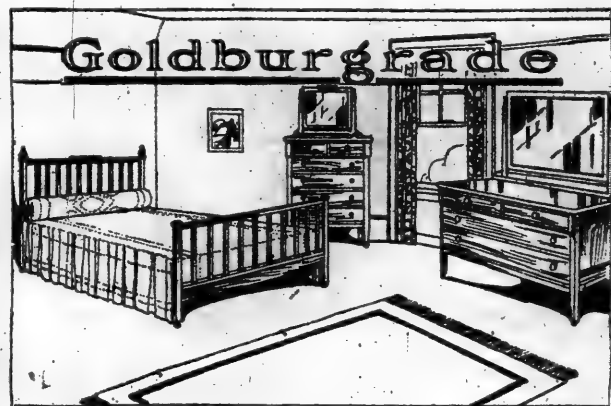
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What these ideas mean have been, or will be, able to do in actual practice in large part remains to be seen, but they will find many people, tired of rambling movies, eager to be shown.

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CONCERT AND
OPERA NOTES

TWO rare operas, Delibes' "Lakme" with Galli-Curci and Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" with Mary Garden, will be added to the current lists of New York's double opera season in this week's performance. Mrs. Galli-Curci has also a complete bill of "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," reintroducing the former Metropolitan tenor, Riccardo Martin. "Carmen" is repeated tomorrow, with Garden, Muratore and Baklanoff, conducted by Paleco. He also leads "Lakme" on Tuesday night, with Galli-Curci, Schipa and Baklanoff. The exquisite "Jongleur de Notre Dame" returns to its first New York stage on Wednesday night, with Garden, Dufrange and many others who sang for Hammerstein. "Olelle" will be sung a third time on Thursday by Rales, Charles Marshall, Ruffo and Lazzari, led by Massenet's "Manon" will be sung again Friday by Yvonne Gall, Muratore, Dufrange and Girelli. "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" will be sung on Saturday at the Metropolitan. That evening's double bill includes "Cavalleria," Rales, Martin and others, and in "Pagliacci," Yvonne Gall, Johnson and Ruffo.

METROPOLITAN OPERA.

THE Metropolitan's fourteenth week brings repetitions tomorrow of Wagner's "Lohengrin," superbly revived in English recently, and next Saturday of Massenet's "Manon," latest, "The Barber" last evening, among Mr. Gatti-Casazza's thirty-three productions of the season. Of other favorites, "L'Oracolo" and "Coe d'Or" will be sung and danced at a special Friday matinee, while "Aida" that night reaches a sixth and perhaps a final hearing, paired for top record with last week's "Mefistofele."

"Lohengrin" will be sung to the Metropolitan subscription by Eason, Matzner, Lohengrin, Whitehill and Blass, led by Delaney. "Love of Three Kings" has a third performance by the company on Wednesday, with Bori, Gigli, Danise and Mardones, under Moranzoni's direction. Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" occurs on a third time on Thursday, with Shado, Martinelli, De Luca and Didur. Delaney again conducting. The special Friday matinee includes Bori, Chamlee, Scotti and Didur in "L'Oracolo" and Scotti, Diaz and Didur, Galli, Bori and Bonfoglio in "Coe d'Or." Monday, Gordon, Crimi, De Luca, Mardones and Gustafson sing "Aida" next Friday night. The Saturday matinee repeats "Manon," a French classic, with Farrar, Hackett, Chalmers and Whitehill, four American stars.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

Kathleen Howard, the Metropolitan contralto, with Marie Dvorak, pianist, a niece of the composer, will be heard tonight in the ninth of the free concerts at Cooper Union. Samuel Baldwin plays Handel's "Largo," Bach's toccata in F and Wagner's "Tannhauser" overture at today's concert at the City College. William A. Gilchrist, assisted by Terence Hesse, soprano, will give a free organ recital today at Washington Irving High School. Arthur Hackett and a chorus will sing at the third of Clarence Dickinson's historical recitals on Tuesday at Union Seminary.

"Beggars' Opera" to Canada. John Gay's "The Beggars' Opera," seen and heard recently in New York as it originally had been 170 years ago, will be presented in a brief tour of Canada by the English company that brought the revival from London. Sir, Fleming, Miss Nye and their associates will appear in it tomorrow at Toronto, followed by engagements at Montreal and Ottawa. On the conclusion of the tour it is likely that the merry piece will be repeated in New York, not to be heard at an outlying theatre, but in a new setting on theatrical Broadway.

Memorial Concert for Elwes. A concert to honor the memory of Gertrude Elwes, the distinguished English singer who lost his life by accident in Boston last month, and to raise a fund for a memorial to him in England, will be given on Thursday, Feb. 24, at the house of Mrs. Vincent Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue. The artists who will take part are Fildes, Daisy Kennedy, Murray, Percy Grainger, Campbell McInnes, Percy Suck, Clarence Whitehill and Arthur Whiting. Tickets may be obtained through Miss Antonio Sawyer, Astor Hall, 115 West 24th Street, and Mrs. Ernest Schilling, 125 Park Avenue.

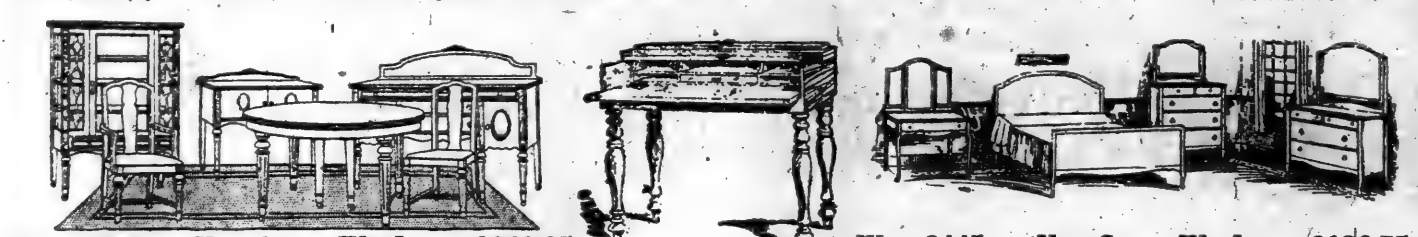
CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

February.
12-Symphony Society, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12-Philharmonic Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12-Galli-Curci, Layline, afternoon, Metropolitan.
12-Fredrick Warren, ballads, afternoon, Loebner.
12-Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, evening, Hippodrome.
12-Kreklarin, Langenhan, evening, Lexington.
12-Paul Reimera, tenor, evening, Princeton.
12-Jas Kubelik, violin, evening, Metropolitan.
12-Paul Koenen, violin, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12-Danese Brown, songs, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12-Harold Bauer and others, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12-Ellen Ballon, piano, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12-National Symphony, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12-Barrere Ensemble, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12-Boethoven Association, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12-Fritz Kreisler, violin, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12-Paulist Choralists, evening, Metropolitan.
12-Otto Samareff, piano, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12-Symphony Society, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12-National Symphony, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12-Emmanuel Sierst, songs, evening, Aeolian Hall.
12-Helen Jeffrey, violin, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12-Danese and Otilio Siro, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12-Symphony Society, evening, Carnegie Hall.
12-Young People's Symphony, afternoon, Carnegie Hall.
12-Ernie Mortis, violin, afternoon, Aeolian Hall.
12-Taravova and Orskov, evening, Carnegie Hall.

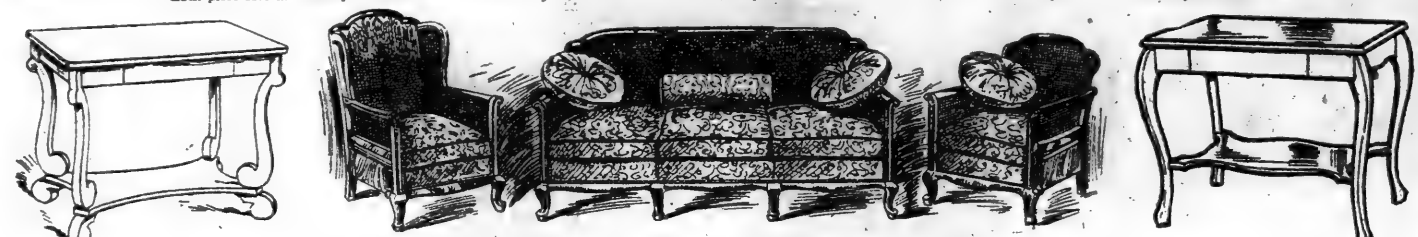
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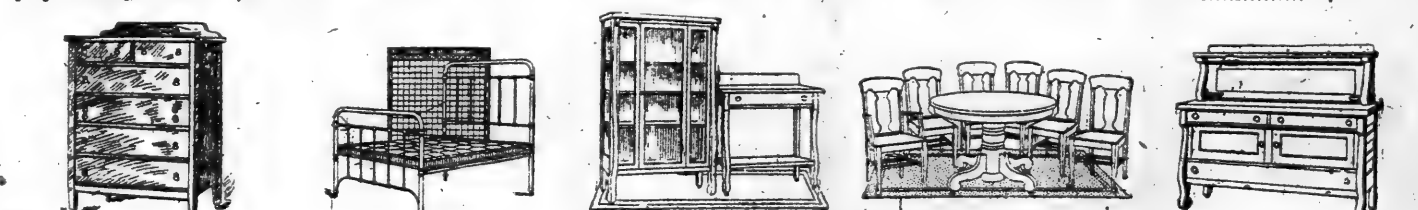


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FASHIONS NEW STYLES

There may be a baring style, but there is no dressing style. The more one goes about in social circles the more is one impressed by the great number of beautiful frocks being worn. Everywhere is seen evidence of the fact that just now women's clothes are being selected with more discrimination, with a keener eye for the elements of style, than has been applied to their choice for some decades past. Women are at last putting their minds on their clothes and are refusing to buy "just anything."

Can that be called a buying strike? Not at all! It portends only good for everybody concerned, and the only trying period is the one of transition from the days when women bought as though they were heavily blindfolded, following wild fashion dictates, to the day when they will buy their clothes as intelli-

gently as they now buy their household furnishings.

One of the biggest designers and merchants in New York was interviewed the other day as he was leaving for Paris. He was asked the age-old question: "What will the women wear next season?" Then came his rather impatient answer, for this is hard for a dressmaker to admit: "The women of America are choosing their own gowns according to their own individualities. They will no longer consent to be governed by arbitrary style mandates." He styles may come and styles may go; the directorate may be suggested and the one-piece dress may be threatened with oblivion, but it does look as though the women of today have become wholly positive on the subject of dress and as though they are going to wear what they like. This being the case, then the dressing that one sees in smart places becomes more inspiring as a general thing than it was during former seasons. It is refreshing to see a woman quite correctly and at the same time really suitably dressed. An accomplishment of that sort is something artistic and worthy of notice in itself. And the whole idea makes fashion a more enticingly interesting game than ever it was before, for it opens the avenue of individual expression and the woman who is once hit by the idea becomes an enthusiast from then on. On this basis clothes cannot be a bore in any sense of the word and a thorough knowledge of their make-up and construction can only help to speed any woman on her way of artistic understanding and appreciation.

The two French gowns on this page are latest creations by two of the most popular and accomplished of the French designers. The house of Madeleine at Madeleine had its opening for Spring only last week, and from all reports they are showing even more beautiful things than they have displayed in the past. Their big idea seems to be to keep the waistline long, at least so the cable reports are saying. In this draped model the waistline is elongated considerably, and the whole effect of the gown is as elongated as it can be made. Sketched by an artist in Paris, and one accustomed to sketching for French magazines, these drawings show plainly how the French are stretching out the lines of their skirts while as yet we are keeping pure much shorter.

On either side of this Madeleine gown there is a point of heavily wrought beaded rope in silver and gold and black. It is an entirely new and extremely effective way of using trimming on the over-popular gown of all black.

The French model is one of the inevitable side effects of the new turn, which the French couturier is famous. It has become quite a fashion to dye the lace to match the satin exactly in tone and this combination of materials promises to be one of the best for the coming season. In this instance the color of the satin and lace is very much appreciated by the French woman, who always approves of keeping her dressing low in tone. The hat carries out the one tone effect, being made of a piece of the same lace that adorns the gown itself. The brown feather droops on one side over the turned-back hair, giving an interesting new turn to the hair. The hair is pulled up to the crown of the head and the hair is pulled out in an entirely different direction.

Most of the new clothes being

and the dress that is worn with it made also of the crepe that makes the lining.

Some of the little sport suits that are being taken to the South are built on this very principle. It is the bright idea of the moment to make the short, little box coat of some bright color and then to have a skirt of white. One of the smart dressmakers has a suit of this character with its little, jagged, feathered hem, striped with thin blue and white. There is a rolled collar of white broadcloth, and the skirt is light, narrow and short skirt—made of white broadcloth, too. A white felt hat, turning up all the way round, is designed for wear with this combination suit, and the idea is to wear white sport shoes with white woolen stockings. It is a very smart idea.

Another of these newer sporting suits has a little box coat of blue divinity, with a white collar and a white waist. This is a very smart way of dressing for street and particularly good looking. Of course, the custom is designed for weather that is more wintry than that to which we have been treated thus far, but it is done none the less and for those who motor to town the extra warmth and covering are a very much needed. There is one little coolie jacket dress made of a rose-taupe durtyn and trimmed with interesting insets of cotton applique in many varying colors all massed together. There are loose cuffs of this under still looking there is an upstanding collar, there is a sort of waistcoat effect, and there is an irregular band around the bottom of the skirt, not to mention little pocket trimmings and a mesh tied

The one-piece dress is another thing which, just now, is leading the boards to the exclusion of much else. It is always simple, it is always as straight as the figure will allow, and it usually has very little trimming. In fact, this dress is the acme of simplicity and anything that is done to take away from the extreme of this idea will spoil the purity of its design. So the woman who is clever and between them, they eliminate all fussiness of detail as though there were a strict law against it. One of the smartest of these frocks was made of an embroidered crepe meter, the embroidery being applied in the shape of medallions covering the surface of the material. The fabric itself was a dull, but colorful, brown and the embroidery was done in old gold. There was a tie-about girdle, narrow, of the same material. Then the short sleeves and the slightly pointed neckline were bound with the narrowest of old gold ribbon.

Another of these for evening wear was made of silver and vivid green metal brocade bound and girdled in silver. It was worn with silver shoes and stockings and with a silver hood dress made of a succession of conventionalized leaves. It was about as effective as any evening garb of the winter and still it was simple to the last degree.

Even the blouses to be worn with the regulation suit have taken on this standard of simplicity. Many of them are made to slip on over the head and still many more are made without trimming other than variations of their own material or with the simplest sorts of braid and lace edgings. It is hard to tell just where they have changed in character, and yet they do look distinctly different, as one notices the sort of thing that is being done.

The blouse that has taken the city by storm is the one made on the straightest of patterns and of the well-known jersey cloth. It has collars and cuffs of linen made in Eton fashion; it is made to be worn over the skirt, and has a narrow leather belt to hold it in some sort of place about the waistline at whatever point the wearer may desire. Then there are these little blouses of dimity and organdy in all the bright colors in which these materials are being so effectively made. They are out with the simplest little square necks and with short sleeves, and often they are simply bound with little edgings of contrasting color. One blouse of this sort was made of white barred dimity, which, by the way, promises to be a favorite blouse material for Spring; it had bindings of pink dimity not more than an eighth of an inch in width to make it in the green of the jacket. But a three-inch band that was designed to lay over the skirt, and this belt band was buttoned under either arm with three buttons covered with the pink organdy.

NATIONAL PARK FRANCHISES

In response to a request for an explanation of the charge by Enos A. Mills that "the roads of our national parks are monopolized by private concerns which do not permit the hiring of cars run by competing companies or individuals," John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, has made the following statement:

"I was not at the head of this department when the franchise was granted to the Rocky Mountain Park Transportation Company, and I must therefore rely entirely upon the official record of the department to get the facts. In this case, this record shows plainly that this transportation company operated and through the park without franchise during the years 1916-1918 inclusive; that it rendered the first real, dependable all-year service that the park had ever enjoyed; that, while it operated throughout the year on the regular schedules and gave service at a uniform reasonable rate, it was subjected to criticism by irresponsible, uncontrolled operators of automobiles, most of whom were summer residents only in the village of Estes Park, situated near the boundaries of the Rocky Mountain National Park; that this competition threatened to ruin the company financially; that the railroad leading to the park region requested the department to protect the company because it was the only line that they could depend upon to carry through visitors to the park under any and all conditions of weather and volume of travel; that a large group of business men, including the most prominent business men, urged the department in a petition to grant the company a franchise and afford it the protection it required to continue in operation, and that, acting upon the established fact that the company would have to be protected or withdrawn from the field, the department, after careful and mature deliberation, granted a twenty-year franchise to the company, authorizing it to operate over the park roads."

The policy of granting franchises of this kind has been thoroughly tested by the department and is in accordance with good, sound business practice. Such a transportation system may be likened to a street car line or telephone system, a multiplicity or even duplication of which destroys opportunity for proper earnings on investment and, being high rates and decidedly poor and annoying service to the public. Under the departmental policy these park transportation lines

are subject at all times to regulation and control, and in the Rocky Mountain National Park it is the only system that was ever operated in accordance with rate schedules approved by the department.

"In the handling of such large masses of people as visit our national parks there must be an established transportation operator financially responsible for possible damage to persons and personal property, which is not the case with jitney service."

"Mills mentions the tax on private cars charged in certain of the larger parks. This tax is imposed under a policy also approved by Congress and is not the result of Director Mather's or the department's action. People using their own cars in the parks are given every consideration. Fine camp grounds with pure water, sanitation, systems, free wood and strictly accurate information are furnished in many parks, and these facilities are being constantly extended as funds are provided by Congress."

"No transportation line anywhere, and the contrary notwithstanding, has the right of way on the roads; all automobiles have equal rights everywhere."

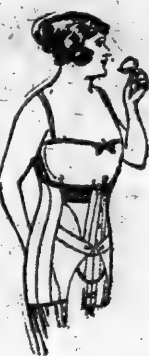
"The generosity of two Americans, friends of France, has provided the means for the adaptation and equipment of the Sanatorium of La Tourette and the 'Arcade' as a lasting testimony of the long which it has been from all time the privilege of France to inspire."

Every woman knows that wool and silk need a different dye than cotton, linen, and mixed goods, because wool and silk come from animals and cotton comes from a plant. That's why there's a Diamond Dye for Wool or Silk and another Diamond Dye for Cotton, Linen,

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Women with "medium" figures must be specially careful of their lines—or else they may become unmanageable. Women of full figures need "self-reducing" corsets for hygienic reasons as well as for looks.

STYLE NO. 620 A WONDER CORSET

Because under its firm guidance surplus flesh over the abdomen disappears as if by magic. It is low of top and long of hip, with new Nemo Bridge construction, consisting of front steels shorter than corset top (no digging in). Diagonal boning, creating straight lines. An elastic insert at diaphragm. But the BIG feature is the self-reducing strap, which is a trifle tighter than the corset and keeps it from stretching out of place.

Of plain coutil, in white or pink.

SPECIAL \$5.00

Other Nemo Self-Reducing Wonderlift and
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GIMBELS CORSET SHOP — SECOND FLOOR

Fur Sale



A Manufacturer's Clearance

Coats and Small Furs

A Few of the Items

Hudson Seal Coats

Self Collar & Cuffs . . . \$195
Beaver or Squirrel Collar & Cuffs . . . \$295

Caracul Coats

With Self Collar & Cuffs . . . \$165
Skunk or Squirrel or Beaver or Possum
Collar & Cuffs . . . \$195

Frank P. Cumisky Co., Inc.

35-37-39 West 35th Street

Up One Flight. Take Elevator



Kunderd's New Gladioli Catalog

describes and illustrates more than eighty new varieties never before placed on sale. Among these are wonderful ruffled sorts, distinctive in form or coloration.

Every gardener, amateur or professional, should have this book. Contains illustrations and full cultural directions make it a valuable handbook. Send for a free copy today.

A. E. KUNDERD
The originator of the "Ruffled Gladioli"
Box 37, Cochen, Ind., U. S. A.

Why Diamond Dyes Don't Streak, Fade

Every woman knows that wool and silk need a different dye than cotton, linen, and mixed goods, because wool and silk come from animals and cotton comes from a plant. That's why there's a Diamond Dye for Wool or Silk and another Diamond Dye for Cotton, Linen,

A NEW CLUB.

A new golf club is being formed. An open house is being held at the clubhouse on which an unusually attractive course will be laid out. Location within 100 rods of station and within an hour of Grand Central, also accessible by various bus and motor highways. Application will be subject to usual requirements as to references and introduction satisfactory to the initial group. It would seem especially desirable to the original group to get in touch with congenial groups of friends, who would thus be able to combine to greater advantage and satisfaction than individual but unacquainted members. For further information please give name, residence and business addresses to "Self," W 400 Times.

Dwarf Apple Trees
Dwarf Pear Trees
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Woolware
100% VIRGIN WOOL

AN innovation in the policy of the A. Dr. Jaeger's Company is the inauguration of a very unusual sale in February of each year. This sale will include all Jaeger articles that are carried regularly in stock, of standard Jaeger Quality, but priced at actual reductions of 15% to 60%.

The sale will continue from February 14th for two weeks, at all Jaeger Stores. It's wise to make your selections early. Such reductions make returns or C.O.D.'s impossible.

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THE PEERLESS DRAPERY CORPORATION
19 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK

Offers in a Direct Sale to the Public—Below Cost—a Complete Stock of Rugs, Carpets and Draperies. All Goods in This Sale Are the Products of Our Most Prominent Manufacturers—and You will Note All Goods are Advertised with Original Branded Names

CRETONNE 10,000 Yds. Beautiful Range of Patterns and Colors **25c Yd.**

\$1.25 Reversible Terry Cloth—fine range of patterns and colors **69c Yd.**

\$3.50 Fillet Net Curtains—White and Ecru **1.95 Pr.**

\$6.00 Lace Panel Curtains—with inserts of Fillet and Madeira Effects **3.25 Pr.**

\$2.75 Lace Edge Scrim Curtains—2 1/4 yards long **1.50 Pr.**

\$10.00 Velour Overdraperies—with valance—in all decorative shades **4.95 Set**

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Velvet Stair Carpet—12 beautiful patterns to select from—27 in. wide **1.25 Yd.**

\$12 Imperial Bangor Wilton Rug—made by Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co.; Reg. \$135.00 value **79.50**

\$12 Artloom Rug Mills "Alameda" Seamless Wilton Rug—all newest patterns and colors. Reg. \$135 **69.50**

\$12 Artloom "Turkistan" Wilton Velvet Rug—woven in one piece—perfect reproduction of Chinese patterns. Reg. \$55.00 **49.95**

\$12 Seamless "Ardsley" Rugs—made by Alex. Smith & Sons, in much wanted patterns. Reg. \$60.00 **39.50**

\$12 Alexander Smith & Sons "Alpine" Axminster Rug—a seamed high pile Axminster rug. Reg. \$50.00 **29.95**

\$10.00 Axminster Rugs—Size 3x6 feet in an excellent assortment of patterns **5.95 Ea.**

\$10.00 3x12 Ft. Grass Rugs—in much wanted blue, green and tan colorings **4.90 Ea.**

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Get out in the open—in city, suburb or country,—and take Nature's own sweet prescription. Swing along! In sensible, supple SHOES that make walking a joy! They give you the lift and lilt of buoyant youth.

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flex with your feet, in every part. They are ideal for walking. They put the spirit of youth in your feet and make you want to walk. Buy a pair today!

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Cuticura Soap shampoo preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation are most successful. These fragrant emollients help save the hair, clear the skin and meet every want of the toilet and bath.

Sample Book Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories," Dept. 10, Malden, Mass. (Opp. Boston and the Atlantic Ocean.) Cuticura Soap shampoos without rinsing.

TIMES BUILDING

New York, Feb. 7, 1921.

The New York Times: We have instructed our advertising agent, Mr. Andrew Cone, to resume our announcements in The New York Times Rotogravure Section, because the change to other newspapers proved unsatisfactory. We want to again obtain the excellent results received from our former advertising in The Times.

MAURICE SCHLESINGER, D.D.S.

SOCIETY CURRENT DOINGS

FESTIVALS for charity on Lenten holidays will serve to keep the social world revolving. Lent started off very quietly, after the bustling forth of the carnival spirit on Shrove Tuesday, but acquires a certain sort of solemnity throughout the season of penitence. The popular celebration of St. Valentine's Day and St. Patrick's Day will permit numerous festive of gaiety.

Society just now is interested in the advance reports of the annual Junior League entertainment. As this function concerns primarily the debutantes of today and yesterday, or yesterday, much interest is always aroused when it takes place. This season it comes a bit late, but those in charge have arranged for three consecutive nights on Wednesday, with an excuse for missing it. Tickets have already been placed on sale, and may be had from the Junior League office, 6 East Fifty-fifth Street. Those who prefer front seats are already getting into line. It looks now as if tickets would be at a premium for on, so many are taking time by the forelock and procuring their seats early. The proceeds will be devoted to the philanthropies of the league.

As usual, the entertainment is to be staged at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the first performance will be on the night of March 2, when the Junior League will give the succeeding performances on Thursday and Friday nights. The entertainment this season is to be called "Musical Chairs," and will consist of songs, dances and episodes.

The cast is not yet complete. Still, rehearsals have already commenced. Miss Grace R. Henry is arranging and coaching the affair. The committee this year has as its chairman Miss Beatrice Gordon Pratt and Miss Katherine Van Ingen as Vice Chairmen. Miss Elizabeth Manning Secretary and Miss Sarah Todd Buckley Treasurer. Others on the committee include Mrs. S. H. H. Bird, Mrs. E. R. Roland Harriman, Mrs. Douglas Gibbons and the Misses Marjorie Cleveland, Dorothy Collins, Harriet Camac, Susan Appell, Mary Hurd, Constance Landon, Edith McCoon, Eleanor Landon, Ruth Steinhilber, Murray Mitchell, Ethel Potter, Betty Thompson, Helen Trevor, Gloria Thomas and Eleanor Towne.

The Greenwich House Music School will benefit by a gala concert, which is to take place this afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Mme. Galli-Curi and Josef Lhevinne as the artists. The entire receipts will be devoted to the school, which is now in its fourth year, with an enrollment of 900 students.

A group of girls, some of them debutantes, will have charge of the program. Among the patronesses and boxholders are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Thomas Lamont, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Paul Warburg, Mrs. Thomas Edison, Mrs. Wendell T. Bush, Mrs. Bernard Baruch, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. Walter Richards, Mrs. James Stock, Mrs. Enrico Caruso and Miss Geraldine Farrar.

Tomorrow night at the Plaza, the celebration of good old St. Valentine will be expressed for the little children of France and told in poppies, the emblem of the American Legion. The ballroom will be a veritable field of poppies, the red poppies of Flanders and the yellow poppies of California, all a gentle reminder of the boys who have remained in Flanders while the world marches on.

The occasion will be a formal Poppy Ball, given by the committee of the American and French Children's League, under the auspices of the American Legion. The ball will supply the funds for the materials for the poppies which the children of France, who have been orphaned by the war, will make, to be sold here for 10 cents each, before Decoration Day, and also to furnish them with food and clothing. The American Legion, which is acting as treasurer for the proceeds from the ball and from the sale of poppies, has already subscribed for a million poppies. The fund will be sent to the French committee, of which Miss Millerand is President. The committee operates for the French Government in the devastated, now called the liberated, regions of France.

Mrs. James T. Terry, Mrs. Raymond Havemeyer, Mrs. Roland Hinton Perry, Miss Jeanne de Mare and Miss Katherine Turk have arranged the special feature for the entertainment. A large group of girls are to appear in poppy costumes, and will take part in the entertainment. Among them are the Misses Genevieve Cawthra, Pauline Bourne, Betty Bonella, Ruth and Faith Hayden, Olga Serdolph, Anna O'Gorman, Ade Hines, Katharine Kearney, Elba Owen, Frances Bogart, Eve and Maude Burnside, Mary Brusseau, Peggy White, Rosamond Upham, Isabelle McPherson, Beatrice Post, Marie Meadows, Helen Paton, Gordon Crawford and Natalie Hanna.

The Lenten sewing classes will start this week, and they all will have increased membership. Needles will fly for the needy, for there are many deserving ones this year who will benefit by the work of the various committees. The first meeting of the Clothing Committee of St. Luke's Hospital Service will be held on Tuesday, at the home of Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, 60 Morningside Drive. This is the fifth year for the class, and last year there were a hundred and forty members. Mrs. Deane Murphy of 161 East Sixty-second Street is Chairman of the committee.

The meetings will be held on consecutive Tuesday mornings throughout Lent at the homes of Mrs. Frederic E. Lewis, Mrs. Charles D. Dicker, Mrs. Yale Kneeland, Mrs. Howard C. Robbins, at The Deans; and of Mrs. Charles L. Alder.

The class which sews for the Rev. Mother Katherine Drexel's auxiliary for work among the colored will meet on Tuesday at the home of Miss Mary H. Bouvier, 14 West Forty-sixth Street. Miss Bouvier is President of the auxiliary and the first hostess. Successive meetings will be held at the residences of Mrs. Charles J. Walsh, Mrs. Muriel F. Westergren, Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, and again, on March 12, at Miss Bouvier's.

being used by the social service department, of which Mrs. Charles H. May is Chairman.

The class which works for the benefit of the Tuberculosis and Social Service Committee of the Harlem Hospital will meet during Lent at the home of Mrs. W. De Lancy Kountze, Mrs. A. W. Burchard, Mrs. James W. Gerard and Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth. The first meeting will be held tomorrow.

The first class meeting of the Fresh Air Association of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be held on Tuesday at 11 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, 44 East Seventeenth Street. Miss Rachel Jane Hamilton is to sing songs in costume. The subsequent meetings will be held at the homes of Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius and Mrs. Robert A. Brewster. Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter is President of the class and Mrs. George L. Nichols is Treasurer.

"Carmen" will be sung on the night of Washington's Birthday at a gala performance at the Metropolitan Opera House in aid of the European Relief Council. The boxes are going well, and Mrs. Harry P. Whitney and Mortimer Schiff have already bid \$1,000 each for boxes. This sum alone, it is estimated, will save the lives of a hundred boys and girls of the 2,500,000 who are being fed at the relief feeding stations in Central and Eastern Europe.

The performance is being given under the auspices of the New York Women's Emergency Committee of the Council, of which Mrs. Willard Straight is Chairman. Mrs. Whitney is Chairman of the Executive Committee, other members including Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. James A. Burden Jr., Mrs. William Adams Delano, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. C. D. Gibson, Mrs. P. Gray Griswold, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Lydie Hoyt, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. George B. Post Jr., Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt 2d, Mrs. Alda and Mrs. Geraldine Farrar.

Bids for the opera boxes will be opened at the Valentine's Day luncheon and recital to be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the ballroom of the Biltmore. Mrs. Gibson is to be in charge of this function, and there will be a musical and dramatic program. The admission charge, which will go to the fund, will be \$5.

An interesting feature at the close of the opera will be a symbolic tableau, to be arranged by W. T. Benda, with Mrs. Lydie Hoyt in the leading role.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. James Speyer will open her home at 1435 Fifth Avenue for the fifteenth annual meeting of the Girls' Branch, Public Schools Athletic League, which provides suitable recreation for girls of the greater city after school hours.

Among those in charge of the meeting are Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Gustavus Town Kirby, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. John Garrett Underhill, Mrs. James

EX-MONK ON MONKS' LIFE

Former Trappist Gives His Views About Cloistered Life and Traditions

Mr. Biddle is a member of the well-known Philadelphia family of that name. Twenty years of his life were spent within the walls of a Trappist monastery. One of the causes of this order is that of silence. Since quitting the Trappists, several months ago, Mr. Biddle has married. Naturally, there has been much interest in the views he now holds as he compares the world around him with the life of utter seclusion he formerly led. In submitting the article for publication, he said he was attempting to answer some of the many questions asked of him.

By JAMES CORNELL BIDDLE.

IN the earthly paradise it was said to man that it was not good for him to be alone; he should have a loving companion.

Of the heavenly paradise it was said that man should be like the angels, there should be no marriage or giving in marriage; the reunion there should be a reunion of affection. There are doubtless many mistakes made by the individual in his own choice of the way, and excesses and errors arising in both states, troubles arising in the married life, troubles in the single; as in the past so in the present, as elsewhere in Europe so in America, much mixed good and evil has arisen in both the states of matrimony and celibacy.

It may be inquired if there is use today among us Americans for the hermits, the cenobites or communities of men or women united together for a single life, as do the mendicant preaching friars and the teaching and charitable organizations. In deciding these questions, why should Christians, who claim freedom for each man's conscience, be so intolerant of the convictions of each other?

Let us accept what is good in the great monks. Basil of the East and Benedict of the West, of celibacy and monasticism, and let us reject the empty and corruption of a sacerdotal clericalism. Let us equally accept the enlightened freedom of our present Christian civilization; the mighty work of the great monks and priests, Wyldiff, Luther, Hus, Knox and Calvin and others who, casting aside the accumulated evil and degradation, polluted from its original source of purity, concluded that the glory of God and the perfection of Christian love was best obtained by their forsaking that first path of unmarried life in order to enter the heavenly path of a wedded life in company with the holy aid of a loving consort. If the practice should equal the profession of a pure single life, we would be led to conclude that the Christian monk living unmarried alone or together under one roof with other men also, and unmarried, has a most useful place in our most Christian democracy or republic of the United States. One who has led such a life—twenty years of solitude, silence, prayer and contemplation of heavenly things—only conditionally dreaming duty would ever lead him to seek beyond the enclosure of the cloister and the good and conversation of human society again—that society in which every man and woman has been the subject of his daily prayer—such a monk declares today that such a life is conducive to the moral welfare of us all where it exists, as for example, part of it does with the

Crookman, Mrs. Martin Vogel, Mrs. William G. Willcox, Mrs. Edward C. DeLaford, Mrs. Catherine S. Leverich and Miss Martha Lincoln Draper.

A Lenten wedding, to be quietly celebrated tomorrow, in the chancel of the Church of the Transfiguration, will be that of Miss Caroline Ogden Jones, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Paul Bartlett, and Aristonius Peter. Afterward a small bridal breakfast will be served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, 140 West Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Franklin H. Ellis of Washington is to attend the bride and groom. Her sister, Mrs. Robert W. Bell, Chester Snow and Richard Holliday, all of Washington, are to be the ushers. The Rev. Freeman Peter, an uncle of the bridegroom, is to assist the Rev. Dr. Houghton.

The bride's stepfather is a widely known sculptor. Mr. Peter comes from an old Southern family, and his ancestral home, Tudor Place, is in Georgetown, Va.

Many will go from New York to Washington to attend the brilliant charity ball which is to take the place of the purely formal function which was ended inauguration day. The entire proceeds will go to the Child Welfare Society, and all the expenses of the ball have been underwritten by some of the wealthy residents of Washington. One of the happy features of the affair is that outgoing officialdom will entertain the newcomers. For example, Vice President and Mrs. Marshall have invited Vice President-elect and Mrs. Coolidge to their box.

Among the boxholders, names most familiar to New Yorkers are Mrs. Henry Ree, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Representative and Mrs. Thomas B. Dunn, John Batchelder, Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. and Mrs. Stephen V. Ellis. Mrs. J. A. Daugherty of 2,029 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, is receiving applications for tickets.

The Southern Mountaineer Committee of the Women's Auxiliary will show "Black Beauty," a photoplay for children, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 22, at the Y. W. C. A. auditorium, Lexington Avenue, and at Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Andrew V. Stout is Chairman of the affair, and Miss E. B. Brundage of 22 West Fifty-fifth Street is receiving applications for tickets.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Samuel Ogford, Mrs. Thomas B. Tulle, Mrs. J. E. Bernard, Mrs. John Rossmann, Mrs. Lloyd Sanderson, Mrs. W. H. Williams, Mrs. Rodney Proctor, Mrs. Ernest Hubbard and Mrs. Arthur Gray.

The Thursday Evening Club will meet this week at the home of Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, 18 East Eleventh Street. Miss Ruth Draper will appear in several of her monologues.

A fashion fête for the benefit of the Re-construction Hospital will be held at the Ritz-Carlton on the afternoons of Feb. 23 and 24, under the auspices of the officers and Directors, including Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Giraud F. Thompson, Miss Carlisle de Heredia, Miss Gertrude Parsons, Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown, Dr. Victor G. Heiser, Mrs. C. D. MacDougall, Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler and others.

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The Secret of Charm Never Changes

Throughout the ages it exerts its power—this charm to which the world bows, changing history and making queens—of nations as well as hearts.

Few can describe it, for charm doesn't depend upon beauty alone. The woman who yields it may be dark or fair, of any race or type.

Only this is certain—she has a perfect skin, fresh, youthful, free from blemishes—the irresistible attraction which all understand and admire.

Begin today to give your complexion the care it needs and this charm will also be yours. It's a beauty secret of ancient Egypt and the beautiful Cleopatra.

Before you sleep, cleanse with Palm and Olive oils

Bad complexions are largely due to lack of proper cleansing. The pores become clogged, then enlarged, then irritated. Blackheads and blotches follow.

Soft and flabby skins often show the lack of a cold water tonic. Rough skins are often caused by using harsh, irritating soaps.

The best preventive is a daily cleansing with Palmolive soap. It makes a balmy, creamy lather, for the base is palm and olive oils. A gentle massage makes it penetrate. A rinsing takes it out, and with it come all accumulations which have clogged the skin.

Volume and efficiency permit us to sell Palmolive for 10c

10c

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Is offered to salesmen by a firm manufacturing high grade cloth hats and caps. Only men who have a record of actual achievements will be considered—preferably in this field.

The men we are seeking are probably now employed, but keen enough to recognize the possibilities of associating with a concern established thirty years with new enlarged facilities for increased output.

LIBERAL PROPOSITION to the right men—Drawing and commission.

Apply in writing only.

DEMME & CO. 804 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

NEW PEDAGOGY TEACHER.

From The Journal of Education.

THE outstanding educational appointment of Dr. Withers was the selection of Dr. Withers as Dean of the School of Pedagogy of New York University, a position which has been vacant since Dr. Thomas M. Balliet became professor emeritus in June, 1918.

Dr. Withers is nationally known as the recognized leader of the St. Louis public school system. He has succeeded in raising the salaries of the teachers five times within the last three years, the total increase amounting to \$2,160,000 annually.

Dr. Withers was a teacher in the country schools of West Virginia, principal of institutions for the training of teachers in Kentucky and Ohio, and for twelve years principal of the Harris Teachers' College of St. Louis, during which time more than half of the present force of principals and teachers of the St. Louis schools came



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Look for this Trade-Mark. It is the sign of protection on the foods you buy in glass bottles and jars.

"The Sign of Protection" tells of the safeguards that protect each food. Read for it.

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POSAM MAKES SKIN SUFFERERS GLAD INDEED

Cover that burning skin disorder with Posam. Now you have real relief and your skin is being helped through the most potent healing influence to yield and become clear again. Speedy response is the rule when Posam is used for skin eruptions, inflammation, undue redness of nose or complexion. See free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 545 West 4th St., New York City. Posam is sold in all drug stores, or direct from the source. Posam should be used if this is tender and sensitive.

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THE slightest cut may become infected unless more dependable antiseptic is immediately applied. Absorine, J.V., is a recognized antiseptic and germicide, and when applied it kills the germs, makes the wound aseptic and promotes rapid healing.

Absorine is a bactericide—killed on cells or bacteria. It is a disinfectant in use. It is a disinfectant in use.

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LINCOLN ART GALLERY
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W. A. SCHNEIDER
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GORDON STEVENSON
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LANDSCAPES
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DE WITT PARSHALL, N. A.
AT THE
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including many of his greatest
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Exhibition PAINTINGS
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AINSLIE GALLERIES
615 Fifth Avenue
FEBRUARY 18TH TO MARCH 10TH

Schwartz Galleries
Monotypes in Color
by
Marion Gray Traver
JANUARY 31 TO FEBRUARY 21
East 44th Street, 5th Floor

ART EXHIBITIONS OF PAINTINGS

An exhibition of works by Swiss artists will be opened at the Brooklyn Museum with a private view and reception to invited guests on Monday, Feb. 21, and will be opened to the public on the day following, Tuesday, Feb. 22 (Washington's Birthday). The exhibition has been organized and sent to this country by the Swiss Government through its officially appointed representatives and will be the first comprehensive exhibition of Swiss paintings seen in this country, as it is, according to Swiss experts, superior to any of those previously sent to the various world's fairs.

The Director of the Brooklyn Museum, William Henry Fox, was also a member of the jury which met at Zurich in September last to determine on the choice of the exhibits. A number of distinguished citizens of New York and Brooklyn have consented to act as an honorary committee, and their Chairman will be the Minister of Switzerland to the United States. The Swiss Minister and Mme. Peter will be present at the private view, when the exhibition will be formally opened by the Minister.

The Swiss Consul General, Louis H. Jourd'he, has also taken an active interest in the exhibition, and will be present at the private view. The exhibits include 170 numbers. These are described by an illustrated catalogue which has been printed in Switzerland, with an introduction by the famous authority, Professor Paul Ganz, recently Director of the Museum of Bale. Professor Ganz is a special authority on Holbein, who lived and worked for many years in the early sixteenth century at Bale, and he is the author of a recent sumptuous publication relating to this painter. The Print Galleries will show as a pendant to the main exhibition a large and representative group of remarkable facsimiles in color made by the most recent color process for this publication, and representing all of the known works of Holbein. The main exhibition will have three divisions: One retrospective, devoted to deceased Swiss artists of the nineteenth century, one devoted to contemporary living painters, and one devoted to sculptors. The retrospective exhibition will include a group of paintings by Boecklin, the most noted Swiss artist of the middle period of the nineteenth century, among which will be his famous "Island of Death," from the Museum of Bale; also a group of pictures by the recently deceased Hodler, well known as the great national artist of Switzerland. Hodler's pictures, for the most part, are in the collection of the bank notes of Switzerland. There are also notable works by Segantini, the most famous painter of Swiss mountain scenery. Several of the retrospective exhibits will be loans by American owners. Other artists represented in the retrospective class are Max Baur, Albert Buchner, Gabriel Moller and Bernard Dilly. The two latter were intimate associates of Corot and other Barbizon painters. The representation of living artists embraces all of national prominence, and is, therefore, destined to be a characteristic illustration of the national art as found in present-day Switzerland, which is, so far, quite unknown in this country. Among the names represented may be mentioned those of Amiel, Barraud, Giacometti, Vautier, Wettli, Dauminger, Blanchet, Plattner, Righini and Boettlinger. After the conclusion of the exhibition in Brooklyn it will be shown in most of the leading museums and galleries in the United States, beginning with the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, continuing with an exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, and so on, to synchronize with the annual meeting in that city of the National Federation of Art. The Western circuit, which will follow, will probably extend to the Pacific Coast. This Swiss exhibition is one of a series of international character which have been previously made by the Brooklyn Museum, beginning with contemporary American art, continuing with one for Sweden, Spain and France.

Mary Rogers Memorial show and a Robert Henri Place.

For the first time in the history of the Society of Independent Artists the annual show which starts Feb. 26 at the Waldorf-Astoria will include a memorial exhibition. Mary C. Rogers, to whom that honor has been accorded, was one of the founders and directors of the society. She died last Summer at the age of 38. She exhibited at the MacDowell Club, at the Worcester Museum and at the Toronto Museum, besides at the annual Independent show.

Her work will be confined to one room, and will include forty oils, water colors, monotypes, etc., selected from the large number she left at her death.

Of her personality, achievements and struggles, Robert Henri, one of the society's directors, says this: "When the work of Mary Rogers was shown to me by her sister, I realized that she was not only an artist of ability but of importance. She evidently received the influence of all the older movements. No doubt she learned a great deal from the study of such as Renoir and Cezanne, but I find in her work all these influences serve only as advantages to a definitely original and personal expression. That same beautiful personality which one felt in coming in contact with her seemed to be doubly expressed in her work, and I know her infinitely more, having seen her work. I had in my mind, however, and than I did in my acquaintance with her. "It seems to me that artists who, like her, work more or less in obscurity, struggling with practically no encouragement and with many discouragements which come from sending pictures to the regular exhibitions and having them returned, are the people who make the world go forward, and it is a pity that we are not more able to see their work as they are producing it—that we have no better facilities for seeing the work of such artists, giving them moral, if not financial, support which is so much needed. This is, of course, the peculiar value of the Society of Independent Artists. With all the splendid motives of the society, in its present limited space it is impossible for it to give more than a cursory and unsatisfactory exhibition of any artist's work, and it is desirable that better facilities be established so that we may not miss the beautiful things as they pass. It is well that we do and are anxious to recognize the value of the work of the artist after his death, but it would be much better for us if we were keener in our search and more ready to give opportunity for expression to the living."

Decorated Fabrics.

The members of the Art Alliance of America are holding an exhibition of hand-decorated fabrics in the rooms of the Art Alliance. The varied and picturesque qualities of these flimsy like the modern movement and handicrafts. The use of batik and the

dyed serves to emphasize the well-defined tendency of the time to apply artistic skill and color to the everyday needs of life. The designers of smocks and blouses are even more closely in touch with the current needs of our people than are the artists engaged in creating decorative materials for the house furnishings.

A large landscape showing white birch trees on a dull blue and purple background is one of the interesting exhibits demonstrating the endless resources of batik processes. The tree of life by J. Henderson is another example of this far Eastern art acclimated to our modern tastes and customs, and renderings of purely modern themes of decoration are shown by Hazel Burham Slaughter, who presents her impressions of Fifth Avenue, with its rumbling omnibuses, mounted police, crowded traffic and all the glamour of the passing crowds worked out exquisitely in dyes and batik. Mrs. Slaughter's impressions of childish delight in flowers and trees, with all the springtime joys of romantic toyland, are works of art of singular charm and rare instance in daytime in the everyday events of life by the simple shades and tones of lovely textiles.

The Assyrian panel in batik by Lucy Wallace, the rare decorative materials from the Hoank Studios, the lovely tones of iridescent fabrics hand-dyed by Emily Rockwood, all contribute to the modern effort to develop the varied talents of our artists along the lines of useful service to all our people.

A New Society of Industrial Art.

Under the direction of the International Society of Industrial Art, founded by Mrs. Alexander, more than fifty individuals and small groups of artists and craftsmen will make the first formal exhibition of their products beginning today, in the home of the Countess Mauroner, 818 Fifth Avenue. The main object of the society is to encourage the art of craftsmanship and to organize an outlet for the product, by bringing together the producers and those interested in their work the society hopes to promote an appreciation of good workmanship, to give the worker of limited means a chance to show what he can do, and to create a market for the highest type of industrial art.

"The chief aim of those who become members will be to educate the public in matters of art, to assist in restoring lost arts, to cultivate art industries, and to give work to the people who can do it," Mrs. Alexander says.

Officers of the society are Mrs. William Alexander, President; Henry R. Sedgwick, Vice President; F. Burrall Hoffman Jr., Secretary; Grant La Farge, Treasurer, and Dr. Charles L. Dana.

Exhibition of Women Painters and Sculptors.

The National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, Mrs. H. Van Burden Maganillo, President, will hold its thirtieth annual exhibition at the Anderson Galleries, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, from Feb. 22 to March 5, inclusive.

There will be a reception the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, after which the exhibition will be on free view to the public until the closing date.

Photographs by Alfred Steiglitz.

At the Anderson Galleries is an exhibition of photographs, old and new, by Alfred Steiglitz of 291 fame. He is trying in his recent photography some psychological revelations. He takes a portrait of a man as he looks to the casual visitor exchanging with him remarks about the weather. Then he takes a portrait of the same man with his police mask removed. It is not exactly a case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; it is simply a case of the "My John" and "Your John" and "John's John" immortalized by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose greatness as a writer came from his ability as a physician. The John revealed by Mr. Steiglitz is not, of course, the ultimate John, for there is no such animal, but it is a John with a good deal of the primitive getting the upper hand. If you are at all afraid of yourself keep away from Mr. Steiglitz the photographer.

Other photographs show a pair of hands, the same pair throughout, clasped in prayer as Durer once drew a pair of hands; fluttering, youthful and gray gripping and powerful the stress of an overpowering emotion, mature and muscular hands; hard at work peeling vegetables, knotted, twisted, old, laborious hands. The different expressions of the hands are incredible, but Mr. Steiglitz has worked with direct methods, there is no retouching.

The face belonging to the hands also is given a series of interpretations. There are many other interesting items in the exhibition, which is one that goes much further toward proving the artistic value of photography than any of the purring processes used to get rid of its essential character.

At the Lotos Club.

The exhibition of paintings by the latest members of the Lotos Club is open to visitors, admitted by invitation cards, for the first days of the present week. A considerable number of portraits are shown, of which not the least notable is George R. Boynton's portrait of C. M. Warner, Esq., a quiet, matter-of-fact, unassuming man, with the sole distinction of showing character in every line and brushmark, and the character of that of the sitter, not that of the artist. Other portraits are Joseph H. Boston's portrait of Dr. Reitz, H. Harris Broderson's portrait of Dr. George David Stewart, C. Curran's little double portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Maynard, August Franzen's aristocratic "Portrait, Dr. J. B. C.," Edward Dufner's friendly "Portrait of a Friend," Albert Stern's "Portrait of Philip Merz," one by E. H. Tyler of T. A. Ralston, and two portraits of Cardinal Mercier, one by Stanley Middleton and one by A. Miller-Ury.

Edward H. Potthast's "A Day at the Seashore" makes a note of robust color in the rather gray tonality of the room, and "Flamingoes" by P. S. Church, dated this year, is an amazingly fresh and pleasant little fantasy. Charles Melville Dewey's "A Tide Creek" is one of his small landscapes, in which are breadth and depth and very lovely color. Other landscapes are by Carlton Russell Butler, George H. Bogen, John W. Beatty, W. A. Coffin, Bruce Crane, J. W. Fiedrich, Charles Warren Eaton, Louis C. Hildebrandt, F. W. Kost, A. P. Campbell, Phillip H. E. Foster, W. H. Story, R. W. Van Boesacker, and H. W. Walrous. Robert Toomer commemorates the New England Church cemeteries by Childre Harsam, Robert V. V. Sewall is represented by a decorative composition, "The Last Tournament," and Will H. Low by a couple of floating figures, "The Primrose Way."

CONSIGNOR'S SALE AT
May's Auction Galleries, Inc.
Broadway & 80th St.
M. VAN BRINK, Auctioneer.
SELLS AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC AUCTION
Wednesday, Feb. 16th
And Three Following Days, at 2 o'clock
Collection of Art Goods and Choice Furniture
Including a Complete Library in Walnut
REMOVED FROM PRIVATE DWELLING
2 East 89th St. (Cor. 5th Ave.)
NAME WITHHELD BY REQUEST
ALSO FROM EAST ORANGE, N. J. WITH ADDITIONS
Catalog Comprises in part:
Bronze Mounted and Inlaid French Bedroom Suite
Aubusson and Beauvais Tapestry Suites and Chairs
Rare French Furniture (Commodore, Tables, Desks, Consoles, Etc.)
Persian and Chinese Rugs and Carpets
VALUABLE REAL BRONZE & MARBLE STATUARY
(Barye, Dubouand, Hartley, Atkins, Picault, Houdons, Etc.)
Several Magnificent Clock Sets
Complete Dining, Living, Boudoir and Breakfast Suites
Steinway Baby Grand Piano
GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS
Palatial Vases of Unusual Merit
(Sevres, Vienna, Minton, Imari, Dresden, Etc.)
Innumerable Odd Pieces of Furniture—Dinner Services—Glassware
Hangings—Laces—Curtains—Andirons—Pedestals—Electroliers, Etc.
Antique Flemish Tapestry Hanging
Now on Exhibition with Descriptive Catalogs, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
NOTE:—Collectors and Art Dealers Attend.

PLAZA ART AND AUCTION ROOMS 5th & 7th EAST 59TH ST.
EDWARD P. O'REILLY, AUCTIONEER
AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION
A Collection of Paintings
Formerly the Property of the
BARON DE GAGERN
of the Austrian Embassy of Madrid, Spain
With Additions from
PRIVATE COLLECTIONS AND ESTATES
Representative Examples of the Italian,
French and American Schools.
SALE DAYS Friday and Saturday Afternoon, **FEB. 18-19**
Exhibition from Monday, February 14, until time of sale

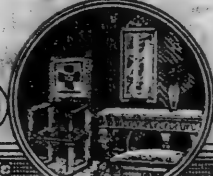
57th Street Art Galleries, Inc.
Alfred F. Gussweiler, President
33 West 57th Street,
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NOTABLE SALE
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OIL PAINTINGS
From the Estate of
EUGENIE A. HEYLYN
of Hartford, Connecticut.
Also the Former Property of
EDWIN C. HODGKINS
By Order of the Trustee.
And including 50 Original Pastels by Glen Cooper Hennah.
Exhibition commencing Tuesday, February 15, until date of sale.

EXHIBITION OPENS TO-MORROW
Clarke's
42-44 East 58th St. (Between Madison & Park Aves.)
The Sale by Auction of the
GURY-TORRETTE COLLECTION
Paintings by old and modern Masters of the Italian and French Schools; also Valuable French Porcelains of the XVIII. Century should prove an important event for art lovers in this city.
This collection was started by an ancestor of the GURY-TORRETTE Family, and most of the old French, Dutch, Flemish and Italian Masters were acquired in the early eighties from the private collection of the MARQUIS D'ALBERTS of Provence, France, and that of the well-known CRESPI Family of TURIN, ITALY, and continued for several generations.
SALE COMMENCES THURSDAY, FEB. 17th, AT 2:30 P. M.
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE WILL CONDUCT THE SALE

Landscape Paintings
by
Guy Wiggins
Boston and New York
Street Scenes by
Arthur C. Goodwin
February 14 to 26
MILCH Galleries
108 West 57th Street

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On Free View **EXHIBITION**
through February
including holidays
REOPENED
MONTROSS GALLERY
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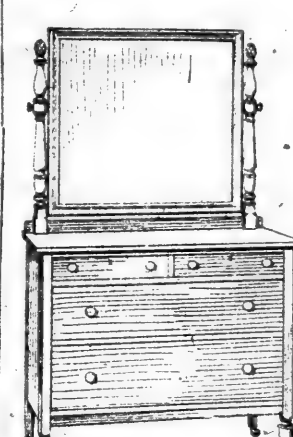
Paintings Wanted
We Wish to Purchase Paintings
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ANTIQUES OF PERIOD,
CHARACTER and USEFULNESS
for the Home, Garden and
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PERIOD Furniture

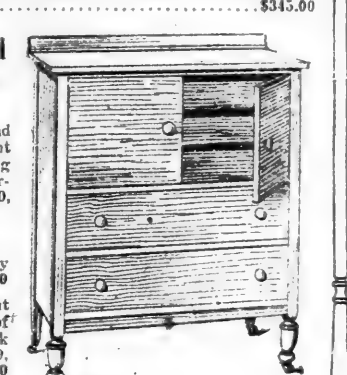
MANY home furnishers of discriminating taste profited last week by our reduced price campaign on Colonial Furniture. We have decided to continue the opportunity for another week. With Herschmann Period Furniture now offered at tempting prices, your home can be furnished completely or a choice individual piece added that will enhance its beauty and comfort.



Mahogany Four Post Beds—Special
of authentic Colonial design; a wonderful value; made in attractive style; at an extremely low price. We have reduced them on this \$29.75 occasion to.....

Superior in quality and of dependable workmanship, we feature a mahogany Chippendale Secretary; can be adapted to any style of living room. Formerly \$180.00, now..... \$120.00

Living Room Suite, of Tapestry—in three pieces (sofa, arm chair and wing chair with spring arm). Formerly \$550.00, now..... \$345.00



Decorated Bedroom Suite
in parchment and blue border, eight pieces, including twin beds. Formerly \$675.00, now..... \$475.00

A walnut Tea Wagon, with glass tray, is now specially reduced. Formerly \$55.00, now..... \$24.50

A mahogany Low Boy in Colonial design, added to pieces quoted will help complete the decorative idea. Formerly \$110.00, now..... \$75.00

Notable reductions on mahogany Louis XVI. Sofa and Table; interesting design. Formerly \$18.50, now..... \$10.50

Where the homey touch is needed in the living room, a mahogany Italian Day-empore Table will be valuable. Formerly \$95.00, now..... \$74.50

To harmonize with any decorative scheme, this Mahogany Colonial Chippendale Secretary will be a permanent addition—very special for this occasion at..... \$66.50

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Aimone Galleries

New Building
42-44 East 49th St.
Near Madison Avenue

WE wish to thank our many friends, both old and new, who visited us during the past week, and we extend a cordial invitation to those who have not yet called at our new Galleries to do so.

In conjunction with our large and comprehensive collection of Antiques, Foreign Models, Objets d'Art, Italian Garden Marbles, and Terra Cottas, our Fourth and Fifth Galleries are devoted to the showing and sale of **high grade medium** furniture and furnishings.

A Few Instances:

10 Piece Dining Room Suites in Walnut and Mahogany, from \$466.00 to \$1395.00.

Bed Room Suites in Enamel, with decorations, Mahogany and Walnut, from a 4 Piece Suite at \$405.00 to an 8 Piece Suite at \$1865.00.

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...age, your hair seems to take on new life, lustre and beauty, appearing heavier and more plentiful, because it seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your midlife thinness color your view. Danderine's hair loss treatment, plain or surgically without effort, can, too, want lots of healthy hair.

THE ANCIENT PARADISE IS SEETHING.

The countries that composed the Biblical Paradise are seething with unrest today. This entire subject is comprehensively covered by an authority in February CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE. This is one of 50 special articles. 192 pages, illustrated, all nations. The facts. Important documents of world's Internet.

Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair seems to "take on new life, lustre and beauty, appearing easier and more plentiful, because each hair has become thicker. You don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly without effort. You, too, want lots of healthy hair, glistening with beauty. A 55-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp, checks dandruff and helps prevent falling hair. This stimulates "beauty-hair" assists in giving it life. This fading, hair that reaches its brilliant and abundant thickness. All Drug Counters sell Danderine.

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WOMEN AT OXFORD.

OXFORD as it is today is the subject of a new letter sent to The American Oxonian, the official magazine of the alumni association of American Rhodes scholars.

"The most impressive and striking thing about Oxford this term," says R. P. Coffin, the writer, "are the women students. Of course there have been women students at the university for some years, but now they seem a part of the place by virtue of their academic regalia. Yesterday's ladies of learning were hardly distinguishable from their city sisters; but that was when they were still parasites in the masculine eyes of university authorities. Today they have taken the habit that goes with their entrance upon all the privileges of members of the University of Oxford. Some artist soul surely has designed the cap that so becomes them.

After lengthy and weighty deliberations upon this matter of the new headgear, ruling powers have had the inspiration to revert to the late Middle Ages, rather than to the sixteenth century, as in the case of the mortar-board, for a design most flexible and most ornamental. The cap is four-cornered, but, being of soft material, it is capable of folds and sage that suit and set off the individual who wears it. There are no two alike; some are tipped skyward at Neo-Platonic angles, some turn eastward and give a touch of natural grace becoming in the younger wearers of the cap. Some are severely bristling with the owners' angular knowledge (or is it their culture?), others droop with sheer femininity. Of course, the gowns are those of the other members of the university, graduate or undergraduate; but they are worn with a cap, and this makes all the difference in the world. The women, naturally more thoughtful about matters of becoming clothes, take to the dress, and there is none of the nonchalant negligence and revolution common among the men in regard to the gown. They like to wear it, and do, even to the reductio ad absurdum that recently has been commented upon of bicycling hockeys in it. Certainly, they will never stoop to using it as a fireproof to kindle their lodging fires, as male wearers of it have been known to do before now.

"The rule of wearing dark clothes with the cap and gown has so far been pretty generally observed and incongruity in this direction happily avoided. What warm spring days may bring we can leave to the future. In spite of masculine tirades against the admission of women into full membership in the university and of Jeremiah-like prophecies of evil days to come when Oxford will be all women and when men must go to Cambridge for higher education (the blight has not yet fallen there, they say), there can be no denying that the university halls and the city have gained much in picturesque charm. Charming Portias are seen everywhere and medieval atmosphere is the thicker along the High. Mindful of Irish matters, the male undergraduates have applied to the women the epithet, 'Black-and-Tam.'

Speaking of the letter sent by the Oxford dons to professors of arts and sciences in Germany and Austria, the writer has this to say:

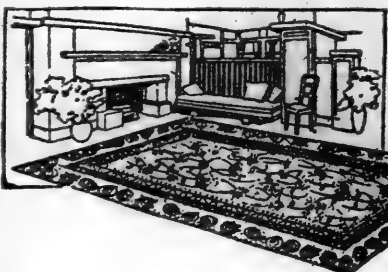
"It might well be said that it is such a communication as one would like to see made, but that one would prefer not to sign. Putting it at the mildest, it may be called premature. But the world of fifty years hence may admire the spirit of its signers. We are too close to the war, perhaps, to see whatever breadth of vision there may be in the step, and German methods of warfare are too vividly recalled to see the wisdom of it."

KOCH & CO. INC.

For Monday We Announce

Very Exceptional Values in Rugs, Carpets and Linoleums

This is a disposal of most serviceable Rugs and other Floor Coverings at prices that average a third less than regular. There is an excellent choice in the designs and colorings that are at all times first in favor.



9x12 Seamless Velvet Rugs

Oriental, Chinese and all-over patterns, in rich shades of blue, Indian red and tan. Formerly \$80.50

\$59.75

9x12 Seamless Axminster Rugs

Best grade, embracing all the better designs and colorings, adaptable to the most artistic furnishings. Formerly to \$100.00

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9x12 Fringed. Royal Wilton Rugs

\$1.95 Velvet Stair Carpet, 27 inches wide, for runners and trackers, Oriental effects; tan and blue grounds, yard.....

\$1.69

Accurate copies of choice Orientals, acknowledged to be matchless for service, in beautiful rose, tan and blue colorings. Formerly \$132.50...

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\$1.29 Cork Linoleum, the genuine, made on a burlap back, linseed oil foundation, most pleasing designs; sq. yd.....

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Antoinette Curtains

Mounted on heavy Bobbinette, three designs to choose from, 2½ yards long, White or Ecu, pair.....

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With plain or figured centres; White or Ecu; 2½ yards long; pair.....

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Most approved material for Portieres, Couch Covers and Overdrapes, in Rose, Blue, Tan, Brown, Green, Red, Mulberry, Putty & Gold; 50 inches wide; yard.....

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Filet Motifs and Lace Insertions, ½ size and full size; White and Ecu; set.....

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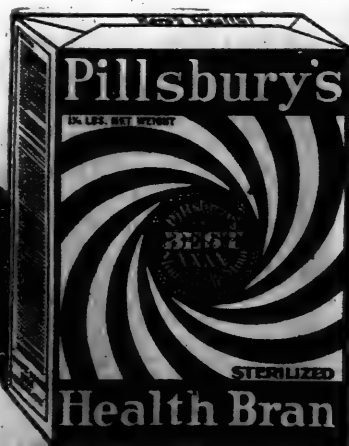
DELICIOUS bran muffins—healthful bran muffins—are made from Pillsbury's Health Bran. Be sure to follow the recipe on the Pillsbury package. Your muffins will come out "just right", and at the same time will be the most gentle and efficient of laxatives.

Pillsbury's Health Bran is nothing but pure wheat bran as Nature made it. It is carefully sterilized—that's all. Not cooked or "doctored" in any way, the coarse, clean flakes are unusually effective in promoting normal and regular elimination of waste matter.

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More Evidence of the Anniversary Values!

Vestees of Net and Lace \$1.69

The smart little Gilet style that is especially good for the Eton suit and always right for sweaters. Of pretty net, with rows of Valenciennes lace, and a border all around of Venice lace in filet or Irish design. In white or cream.

A. & S.—Street floor, Central.

A Spring Sale of Women's Silk Crepe Dresses \$29.95

Several attractive new models specially made for the A. & S. Women's Dress Shop. They are fashioned of excellent quality silk crepe in straightline models, trimmed with medallion, with waistline or blouse effects.

Some have pleated panels—one model is trimmed with medallions in contrasting colors—another is trimmed with contrasting color crepe sash, etc. Black, Navy blue or brown. Sizes 34 to 46.

A. & S.—Second floor, Central.

Women's Fibre-Silk Sweaters, \$4.95

Smart tie-back models in block stitch Fibre Silk. Collar, cuffs and band in plain stitch. Honeydew, Peacock Blue, Pink or Navy Blue. Sizes 36 to 44.

A. & S.—Second floor, Central.

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Plain white Batiste, or figured pink Batiste Nightgowns effectively trimmed with embroidery and lace, or their combinations.

Also Cambric Nightgowns with high or V-shaped necks and long sleeves with tucked yokes and embroidery edges.

A. & S.—Second floor, East.

Sale of 2000 Ready-to-Wear Hats \$2.88

These hats are the Showroom Samples of a hat maker who produces hats for some of the most exclusive shops in the city. Fine Lisere straws or Milan hemp combined with Satin. Ribbon hats combined with porcupine straw; and gros de Londres with Milan hemp in styles for all occasions.

Dozens of styles—and the most wanted of colors.

A. & S.—Street floor, East.

A Sale of 200 Women's Fur-Collared Winter Coats \$22.50

Excellent models for immediate wear or for the extra Spring and Summer Motor Coat in straightline models. All are silk lined and interlined. Silvertones, Wool Velours and Cheviots are the materials, with great collars of Australian Opossum, Natural Raccoon or French Seal.

A. & S.—Second floor, Central.

Women's Knitted Combinations, 69c In Extra Sizes

It is not often that you can find the very kind of combination suit that you want in a large size at such a little price. We have plenty of these, of fine cotton, with band tops and tight knee.

A. & S.—Second floor.

Women's Hand-made Batiste Blouses, \$2.88

Dainty hand-made models in styles and materials so desired by women today—Hand drawn work, several dainty patterns, also hand-tucking, give the various models distinction. This is a special purchase and early buying is advised. Sizes 34 to 44.

A. & S.—Second floor, East.

For the Beginner!

Golf Outfits, \$9.95

Reduced from \$13.47

Each outfit consists of your own selection of 4 clubs and a bag. The clubs and irons are of standard make, and the bags are regular three-stayed canvas bags with leather shoulder straps and trimmings.

A. & S.—Fourth floor, West.

Men's Suits In a Special Sale at \$31.75

Made to sell at \$50.00 to \$60.00

High-grade suits that reveal all the finer points of workmanship and detail of finish found only in the higher-grade garments. The suits are of the finest wools, in correct styles, and last, but not least, the tailoring is perfect.

A fine assortment of grays, browns, blues and greens in plain and fancy effects.

A. & S.—Street floor, Hoyt Street.

Men's Genuine Cordovan Shoes \$11.65 (Tax Included)

Formerly \$14.95

Shoes made of the finest mahogany all Cordovan leather over a smart English flat tapering toe last. Welted and stitched leather soles and suction rubber heels. A splendid model that is easy fitting and good looking.

A. & S.—Second floor, Hoyt Street.

Comfortables, Blankets and Bed Spreads

At Less-than-usual Prices

The prices on this bedding are ones that you know by comparison to be absolutely the most reasonable for the excellent quality offered.

Comfortables \$4.98

Full-size figured dotted mull, cotton filled.

Plaid Blankets, \$8.95 pr.

All wool, full size, in attractive colors.

A. & S.—Second floor, East.

Bed Spreads \$2.89 and \$1.98

Were \$4.50 and \$2.98. An odd lot of hemmed white crochet.

\$9.75, \$10.95, \$12.50
Were \$10.95, \$12.50, \$15.95.

Full-size satin finish, cut corners.

A. & S.—Third floor, Central.

The Half-Yearly Furniture Sale

Swings Into Its Third Great Week With Remarkable Values

With the lowest prices in years on our entire floor of furniture of such reputable makes, it is little wonder that this sale has been the peer of any that we have ever had. When selecting furniture, comparison will reveal that A. & S. Fur-

niture is superior in workmanship, in finish, in markings of the woods used—all points to be kept in mind when selecting furniture. Capping the climax A. & S. prices are lowest in the city—quality considered.

A. & S.—Fourth floor, Central and East.

**STUDIO APARTMENT
FACING THE PARK**

**Plans Prepared for \$2,500,000
Structure on Central
Park South.**

TWENTY-STORY BUILDING

Will Occupy De La Salle Institute
Site—To Be Ready in
Fall of 1922.

A studio apartment house containing several interesting features has been planned for the plot overlooking Central Park, at Fifty-eighth Street, near the Copley Hotel. The property is at 346 and 348 Central Park South, adjoining the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue, and owing to its exceptional depth, extending through to Fifty-eighth Street, offers excellent facilities for a structure both interesting and profitable. The plan of the arrangement. It will be known as the Copley Hotel Studios, and will be erected by a syndicate incorporated under that name.

Contracts to purchase the property from the De La Salle Institute were closed some weeks ago, with the understanding that the school will remain undisturbed until the close of the present year.

ent season in June. In that month, as by July 1, the new owners will take title. The plot, which has a frontage of 100 feet on the north side of the street and Central Park South by 200.10 feet in depth, will represent a cost of \$300,000. With the proposed building the entire investment at completion will be practically \$1,500,000. Construction will start in the latter part of the year, the intention to have the new apartment ready for occupancy early in the Fall of 1923. Among the leading members of the syndicate are Charles W. Smith, president of the firm; Joseph J. De Loos, W. Albert Fox, who acted as broker for the owners and will have general charge of the building.

The Copley Nestle Studios, as indicated by the name, will be non-hotelcentric and will be a permanent structure. It was designed by Charles W. Buckham, who was the architect of the successful Gainsborough Studios on Central Park South, near Eighth Avenue, and also at 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, a firm

The new building will consist of two structures, the frontage overlooking the Park being twenty stories in height. In addition to the pent house on the top while the Fifty-eighth Street portion will be a twelve-story building. The latter will be arranged in suites of the large rooms, but it will also be suitable for tenants to house two of them side by side, making a six-room apartment.

Arrangements have been made for maintaining an excellent restaurant in the basement, and by means of electric elevators and escalators, leading to different floors, it will be possible for guests to have meals cooked in the kitchen and sent upstairs. The facade of the main building, facing the Park, will be in the simple but dignified Venetian Renaissance style. The first five floors will be devoted to the hotel and apartment manner. On the sixth floor the studio apartments will begin, of which there will be nine floors, with the studio suites on a floor. By a new method of kitchening rooms, which is being fully utilized in the new building, on other occasions, two of the studio suites will be equivalent to three average apartment floors.

The studios overlooking the Park will

of generous dimensions, being 23½ by 12 feet. The first studio in the series will connect directly with a suite of four rooms in the rear with ceilings ten feet in height. The upper studio in the series will have its floor about five feet below the general apartment sub-level, reached by a low flight of steps from the main entrance.

the main hallway. This will leave middle section of ten feet in height for a four-room suite occupying the center of the building.

The majority of the studios will be furnished with a kitchenette, a bathroom, a living room, a dining room, a plan, four floors of which have already been sold. The studio tenants may demand, increase their apartments by taking the middle section of four extra rooms, but it is believed that most of these smaller non-studio suites will be rented to tenants on long annual leases. The larger studios will have a bathroom and the smaller rooms will be ample size, the living rooms being 14 by 20 feet and the larger of the two sleeping rooms 11½ by 14½ feet. The three-room suites at the Fifty-eight Street building will also be of good size, the living room being 14½ by 20 feet.

Adjoining the apartment site on the Park front to the west is the former German Club, which was purchased last week by the Army and Navy Club.

is a large six-story building erected several years ago from plans by McKim, Mead & White and will be dedicated

Borden Plant at Brewster Sold.
The original plant of the Borden Condensed Milk Company at Brewster, consisting of fifteen acres, with factory buildings containing 60,000 square feet and water power on the east branch of the Croton River, together with all residences and many outbuildings,

been purchased by the Crandall Real Corporation and resold by the latter to the Butler Manufacturing Company which will use the property for manufacturing of a machine hitting device.

The firm of William Lee was brother in the transaction, which represents one of the largest business property transfers in Putnam County.

The Magnuson-Calkin Company is for Rhee Maas the five-story apartment house at 42 West Sixtieth Street, joining the St. Paul Hotel to a city street. The building will be a landmark for the business district, with its store, offices and subterranean.

Real Estate at Public Auction
SPECIAL SALES DAY
Thursday, February 24,
 11 AM, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALES
 Estate of **Shepherd Knapp, Dec'd**
 Shepherd Knapp, Esq., Sole Surviving Executor
 77 Forsyth St. 1760 Third Ave.
 (Opp. Grand & Bleecker Sts.) (Opp. 7th & 8th Sts.)
 Five-story flat, with store, 24,000 sq. ft. with store, 24,000 sq. ft.
WILSON M. POWELL, Esq., Atty., No. 7 Wall St., N. Y. C.
 Estate of **Emma B. Knapp, Dec'd**
 SHEPHERD KNAPP and **WILSON M. POWELL, Esq., Executors**
 266 Lexington Ave.
 (Opp. 10th & 11th Sts.)
WILSON M. POWELL, Esq., Atty., No. 7 Wall St., N. Y. C.
 Estate of **Abraham H. Vogel, Dec'd**
 By Instructions from Executors and Trustees
 492-496 East 174th St. W. S. of Murdock Ave.
 (Opp. E. W. Cor. Bathgate Ave.) 213.30 ft. S. of Bussing Ave.
 Borough of the Bronx Large vacant plot, ready for improvement.
 UNDERHILL & RUBINGER, Esqs., Atty., 160 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 Estate of **John B. Saffern, Dec'd** Estate of **Morris Samish, Dec'd**
 Title Guaranties and Trust Co. Otto C. Samish, Esq., Executor
 546 West 51st St. 4006 Third Ave.
 (Opp. 11th & 12th Aves., N. Y. C.) (Opp. 17th & 18th Sts., Bronx.)
 Five-story brick tenement, with three-story frame rear tenement. Five-story brick tenement, with store.
W. STEBBINS SMITH, Esq., Atty., 462 East 16th St., N. Y. C. **MAXWELL LUSTIG, Esq., Atty., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.**
MANHATTAN TENEMENT
 23 Rutgers Place
 (Opp. Jefferson & Clinton Sts.)
 Six-story brick tenement, with three-story frame rear tenement.
CLARK, VOORHIS & REYNOLDS, Esqs., Atty., 165 Broadway, N. Y. C.

A Beautiful Home for You
 Ready to Move Right Into
 [Located on Maplewood Ave.]
BOGOTA, N. J.
 Twenty-five of these new one-family dwellings, containing from five to eight rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, electricity and all other improvements, will be offered at
Public Auction Sale
 Thursday, March 3, 1921.
 At noon, in Exchange Salesroom, No. 14 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
 Never Occupied 70% on Mortgage
 Immediate Possession Send for Booklet
 67 Liberty St. New York City
Joseph Day
 Auctioneer Telephone Cortlandt 0744

BRYAN L. KENNELLY
 Real Estate Auctioneer
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
SPECIAL AUCTION SALES DAY
Wednesday, March 2
 At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.
HOTEL BEVERWYCK
 39-41 WEST 27TH ST.
 Seven-story elevator apartment hotel with store, consisting of 81 rooms, bath with each apartment. Also 2000 sq. ft.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AVE. & 27TH ST.
 Known as 89 Lexington Ave.
 Four-story business building. Also 24,000 sq. ft.
N. W. COR. AMSTERDAM AVE. & 157TH ST.
 Known as 158-3-4-5-6 Amsterdam Ave.
 One-story building with 12 stores and theatre. Also 24,000 sq. ft.
S. W. COR. WEST BROADWAY & LEONARD ST.
 Six four-story dwellings with stores. Also 24,000 sq. ft.
90 & 92 University Pl.
 Three-story business building with stores. Also 24,000 sq. ft.
3 WEST 101ST ST.
 Five-story apartment house. Also 24,000 sq. ft.
266 DELANCEY ST.
 N. E. Cor. Columbia Street.
 Six-story tenement. Also 24,000 sq. ft.
510 LA SALLE ST.
 West 125th St.
 Five-story brick apartment house. Also 24,000 sq. ft.
14 BROADWAY LOTS
 Situated at the
 S. W. Corner 230th Street and Broadway, and
 West Side Bailey Ave., just south of 230th Street.
 BRONX
 Send for Illustrated Bookmap
OPERATORS, OWNERS, EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES who desire to take advantage of our **Special Auction Sales Day** would do well to communicate with this office at once for further details.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY
 Real Estate Auctioneer
 149 Broadway, N. Y. C. Telephone Cortlandt 1347

GOLD MINING PROPERTY.
 Sale at Public Auction.
 Pursuant to resolution of the stockholders and directors, the entire property, real and personal, of the **Golden Gold Property**, a Delaware corporation, will be sold at public auction for cash to the highest bidder on March 3, 1921, at 11 AM, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
 The property was acquired during the year 1920, and after normal repairs will be in condition for operation during the year 1921. It includes patented mining claims, including the **Golden Gold** claim, and also patented dredge, power plant and transmission line, with buildings, machinery and equipment, and all other improvements. The property is situated in the **Golden State** of California, and is one of the most valuable gold mining properties in the world.
SEEKING GOLD DREDGE COMPANY, INC.
 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MORTGAGE LOANS.
SPECIAL FUNDS
 \$300,000.
F. R. Wood
 120 West 10th St., Tel. Cal. 6945
FOR SALE—GILT EDGE
Second Mortgages
 Client needs cash
Spotts & Starr, Inc.
 1100 Broadway, Tel. Bryant 4900
\$100,000 for Rent. Apartments and stores. LEASING. Will divide. \$100,000 for two years \$40,000. No brokers. Submit particulars.
S. A. ISRAEL, 99 Nassau St.

Own Your Offices
Madison Square District
CORPORATION or firm desiring to solve in an intelligent manner the problem of a permanent home, opportunity of office expansion, the advertising and comfort of a personally owned and operated building, I have a
10 STORY BUILDING
 Conveniently located in Madison Square District, the purchaser in using said, 3rd and 4th floors of 2000 feet each, total of 6000 feet, (each floor arranged with six communicating offices) may have their own rent free and the income from balance of building will carry the property and net the owners over 5% on their investment.
3 FLOORS FREE
CONDITION of property in good order as it was recently renovated from basement to roof. Present lease expires May 1st, 1921.
 To settle an estate, rare opportunity for exceptional investment.
 Full particulars upon application to
HARRIS B. FISHER, 501 Fifth Avenue.

LIGHT PUBLICITY ACCESS
CLERICAL FORCE SHOW ROOMS LIGHT MFG.
FOR ALL OR PART OF SPACE
WM. GRUICKSHANK'S SONS
 85 Liberty Street.
 Tel. 519 Cort. or Your Own Broker.


MONEY TO LOAN
 Large and small amounts for first and second mortgages; kindly call or send applications
BYRNE & BOWMAN
 30 East 42nd Street.
 Vanderbilt 2871.

First Mortgage Money TO LOAN
 On Dwellings, Apartment and Business Buildings.
WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc.
 141 BROADWAY, RECTOR 7380
MORTGAGE MONEY
 New Apartment Houses Preferred. Quick answers and low charges.
SLAWSON & HOBBS
 143 West 124 St.
\$3,000,000 TO LOAN
 on improved properties in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island and Westchester County.
DUROSS CO., 261 Broadway
 PHONE BARCLAY 6734.

WANTED RENTING MAN
 Large Downtown Office Bldg.
 Salary and Commission
 Excellent Opportunity
 To Earn Same Good Commission Before May 1st
 APPLY ON ADDRESS
Paul D. Saxe
 7 EAST 4TH STREET.

BUILDERS OPPORTUNITY
 Lots for Sale
 In good suburban town, suitable for stores and dwellings; liberal loans and subdivisions.
HENRY GOLD
 24 Cortlandt St., Tel. 72 Cortlandt.
Exchange Opportunity
 I will give \$200,000 for FREE and CLEAR
 WESTCHESTER ACREAGE FOR High Class City Income Property
 W. S. M., Box 97 Times.
MONMOUTH BEACH HOTEL
 AND COTTAGES
 Recently renovated throughout for sale or exchange. \$200,000. Two and three story income property. Would add cash.
STEWART G. SCHENCK, 24 East 6th St.
REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANTED
 Approximately 10,000 square feet of space for offices and mercantile purpose. Prefer space on one floor in modern building. Business, high grade druggists' sundries. Reference, R. G. Dun & Co.
THE DYKEMA CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HAVE CASH BUYERS
 For East Side Dwellings and Tenements
 QUICK ACTION.
GEORGE S. RUNK,
 Real Estate Broker
 Leases 1121 1200 Lexington Ave.

Wanted
 To occupy an 8-room and bath house at 432 WEST 180TH ST. Rent \$125 per month. Will decorate to suit. Immediate possession. Open for inspection.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
 4089 Broadway.
 Phone Wadsworth 9210.
A 25% INVESTMENT
 Corporation must sell store and loft building in secure needed capital. \$40,000 only required.
 Fully Landed
 Part 1121 West 10th St.
JOHN W. PARRIS & SON, ACTS.
 P.O. Box 6644. 731 West 26th St.
TWO ADJOINING HOUSES
 46th St. 8th & 9th Aves.
 3 Story & Basement.
 Rarely Presented.
Ashford & Co., 501 5th Ave.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS
 FOR SALE
 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
W. D. MORGAN
 225 W 24th Street, Phone 2-2200

Wanted
 Approximately 10,000 square feet of space for offices and mercantile purpose. Prefer space on one floor in modern building. Business, high grade druggists' sundries. Reference, R. G. Dun & Co.
THE DYKEMA CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HAVE CASH BUYERS
 For East Side Dwellings and Tenements
 QUICK ACTION.
GEORGE S. RUNK,
 Real Estate Broker
 Leases 1121 1200 Lexington Ave.

4-STORY BRICK
 Apartments and Stores
 Steam heat and electric light; subway station at corner. All rented.
 Location: 636 Carlton Ave. and 339-341-343 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
 PRICE \$60,000.
 1st mortgage \$24,000, 5 years at 5%. Will take back second mortgage.
 Apply for further particulars.
OMNIS CORPORATION
 359 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Phone Main 5920

1 & 2 FAMILY HOUSES
 WITH GARAGES
 IN BEST RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS OF BROOKLYN
 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION BY CHAS. A. CHASE
Sullivan St. & Rogers Av. 6th Av. & Bay Ridge Av.
 Reached by Interboro Subway (Flatbush Av. branch) to President St., or B. R. T. Subway (Brighton line) to Prospect Park, each 3 blocks distant.
 Reached by B. R. T. Subway (4th Av. line) to Bay Ridge Av. 2 blocks distant.
 These are new, modern, easy housekeeping homes
 Priced right **IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY** Terms easy
 Open for Inspection Daily and Sundays
REALTY ASSOCIATES
 162 Rensselaer St., Brooklyn

Invest in Real Estate
FOR SALE
235-7 FIFTH AVENUE
 bet. 27th and 28th Sts.
 6-story fireproof office building. Every modern improvement. Far below original cost.
177 PRINCE STREET
 bet. Thompson and Sullivan Sts.
 6-story semi-fireproof flats. All modern improvements.
FULLY RENTED
 Inquire at your broker or
GRIFFON HOLDING CORP'N.
 520 5th Ave. Tel. 3860 Vanderbilt.

Modern Six-Story Fireproof Building
 ON WEST 23RD ST.
 33,000 Sq. Ft. Floor Space
 150 lb. Floor Capacity
 Electric Light and Power Plant
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Joseph Day
 Private Sales Dept., Sole Agent
 61 Liberty St., New York City.
 Telephone Cortlandt 144

FOR SALE
 West Fifties
 Building suitable alteration for Garage
 Principals Only
Wood, Dolson Company, Inc.
 27 W. 40th St., Schuyler 1140

WATER-FRONT PROPERTIES, FACTORIES and FACTORY SITES
Floyd S. Corbin
 Specialist
 10 Wall Street, N. Y.
 Tel. Rector 9121
TO SETTLE ESTATE
LOFT BUILDINGS
 45-47 VESEY ST.
 Two buildings, one 5 story, one 6 story, 144 CHAMBERS ST.
 Five-story building, 24,000 sq. ft. 10-ROOM HOUSE.
Spryten Duvyl Parkway.
 Six-story, steel structure, good condition. Garage for three cars, with man's room upstairs.
H. O. HEUER, Phone Morristown 0645
 271 West 124th St.
EAST 42ND ST. DWELLING
 One-half block "L" station; 12 rooms and bath; private neighborhood; possession. Price \$10,000, terms.
EAST 57TH ST.
 A 15-foot brownstone dwelling, 10 rooms, possession April 1.
J. V. GRAHAM, 55 Liberty St.
 Phone 9883 Rector.

WE BUY
 Homes anywhere. Prices must be right. Brokers protected.
WARRANTY REALTY CO.
 1451 B'way. Phone 2884 Bryant
ADJOINING BROADWAY
6-STORY ELEVATOR
 Apartment house, 11,000 sq. ft. 1-4 to 4 floor. Price \$145,000. Mortgage \$40,000. 5% rate over \$20,000.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
 Broadway at 108th St. Monday 1920.
LEASE FOR 21 YEARS
APARTMENT HOUSES
 General 8, 10, 12 story. Capacity 6000 rent. Principals only. \$15 times.
 For Sale or Long Lease
 Hudson St. corner, size 45x80.
 Fully paved, suitable for alteration; possession 10 days; easy terms.
WM. H. WHITING & CO.,
 41 Park Ave.
COLUMBIA SECTION
 In first-class condition; exceptional bargain; easy terms; see plans.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
 Broadway at 108th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE, WITH POSSESSION
 1-story and basement in West 7th St. between 2nd and 3rd Aves. 12 rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements. Price \$25,000. Easy terms.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY
 Broadway at 108th St.
BROADWAY BLOCK FRONT
 Rent \$25,000; 60,000 sq. ft. 3 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 4 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 5 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 6 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 7 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 8 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 9 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 10 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 11 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 12 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 13 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 14 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 15 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 16 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 17 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 18 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 19 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 20 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 21 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 22 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 23 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 24 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 25 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 26 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 27 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 28 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 29 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 30 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 31 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 32 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 33 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 34 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 35 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 36 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 37 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 38 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 39 story, 100,000 sq. ft. 40 story, 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STENOGRAPHER, highly experienced, excellent writing ability. Excellent salary. Also: STENOGRAPHER, 1119 1/2 Lexington Ave.; reasonable salary; excellent typing ability. STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 1119 1/2 Lexington Ave.; excellent typing ability; capable. \$160.00. STENOGRAPHER, experienced capable businesskeeper. Prospect 550. STENOGRAPHER, 1119 1/2 Lexington Ave.; excellent typing ability; capable. \$150.00. STENOGRAPHER, English-Italian, accurate in both languages. STENOGRAPHER, 1 year's switchboard operator; references. STENOGRAPHER, 18 1/2 years' experience; excellent public, efficient. \$15.00. STENOGRAPHER, experienced advertising, legal; moderate salary. STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience; excellent references. Times Downtown. STENOGRAPHER, experienced stenographer, clerical, efficient. MT Times Downtown.

[illegible]

STENOGRAPHER, 100% high exp.
ability, good typewriter, highest
C 198 Type.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowl-
edge of typing, business school
graduate, 100% high exp. C 198

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper,
graduate, 3 years experience
C 198

STENOGRAPHER, German ac-
tivation, experienced, compen-
sation C 198

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 100%
high school graduate
Miss. 1940, 1715 University
St., Memphis, Tenn. C 198

STENOGRAPHER, 100% high
exp. office work. W. 105 00
Type.

STENOGRAPHER, part-time
100% high exp. C 198

TECH.

STENOGRAPHER, teacher,
100% high exp. position with
1000 A.S. Sch.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPING, good
typewriter, 100% high exp. C 198

12, 200 Broadway

WANTED - \$1000

of small car would be
and sail directly through
January. J 2043 Times

to road position on con-
dition. Brooklyn or Manhat-
tan. J 210 Times.

ing man. If you can, call
the following numbers: 10
Telephone. C 604 Times.

Manhattan Pango, 20 years
habbing, cut-up, best ex-
perience. C 263 Times.

able, experienced,
lost track, only reasonable
charge. 10 124 Times.

car, for some-by territory,
leads and services. B
10 124 Times.

experienced, capable, man-
age a stationery, cigar, wine,
C 263 Times.

experienced, road experience,
nature of the construction.

own's dress, complete,
sweater. J 2043 Times Ar-

DATE: 11/11/1964

Journal, O 262 Times
class, experience specialty,
a. O 101 Times
TION CORRESPONDENT
the executive, age 36, exte-
rial merchandising and deal-
ings; writer of resultant
advertising copy; familiar
with all general office
lines. Domestic
nographer, private sec-
retarial work, twelve
experience, desires position
city, tact, trustworthiness
may lead to assump-
responsibility; college edu-
secondary; married; ex-
married; particularly

Photographer: YOUNG MAN, 36

...reliable, accurate and
...experience with large
...ation. Strong connection
...where salary and
...to success. H. A. WA-
...Av. Bronx.

...NOGRAPHER, young man,
...well educated, literate,
...ability; reasonable salary.
...stems.

...NOGRAPHER, general
...private and confidential
...times.

...ER or sheet engineer, with
...in automotive field.
...the progressive organiza-
...N 2464 Times Square.

METAL PRODUCTS.
...FANT, ESTIMATOR AND
...PRODUCTION WITH
...AND SELLER
...ALL KINDS OF SHEET
...BETTER CONNECTION AT

**DO NOT CONSIDER FRAM-
MENT FOR INSTANT RE-
SOLUTION**
M. Becker, thoroughly ex-
perienced chemist, M. 1189
College graduate. U. en-
gineering languages, ap-
preciate opportunity learn
rate compensation until
M1 Time.
secretary, 80, last post-
graduate education, hard work
and good adjustment. 80 av-
s. 40 Van Wagoner Av.
M1 Time.

**SECRETARY, correspond-
ence, experience, an-
mathematician, executive
s: 330-433, C 518 Time.**
M (Underwood), experi-
enced graduate, wants post-

ce. B 1221 times.
 Spanish and English.
 Armenia, desired position:
 Portuguese; best of refer-
 ences.
 office assistant, m. e. d.
 rapid; references
 own.
 -CORRESPONDENT, ca-
 si, seeks evening work.
 own.
 YOUNG MAN, expert. Wants
 either mornings or evenings.
 correspondent, expert. B
 320-650. O 421 Times
 yacht club, married, de-
 sires sailing service.
 best references. A 1093
 country club, experienced,
 can make good and show

or club American. 5007
best reference. B 507
statistical man, works
assistant or full charge;
letters, correspondence, regu-
larly until proves ability.
est.
5 years alk business, de-
in 1078 Times Herald.
wear, Englishman with un-
of career in retail dress
could offer services as de-
veloper to retailer of wholesa-
mer.
NT printing; 15 years' con-
mercial operation of plants
high-grade product of all
in all departments and
or; unquestionable busi-
ness ability; wishes to make
confidential. G 73 Times.

RT and gardener, expert in
architecture and landscape
design on private estate. Write
S. D., P. O. Box 673,
100 Times Square, New York
10036.

NT or SUPERVISOR
building man for the ap-
many properties. C 216

G ENGINEER, capable of
the operation and main-
taining power and manu-
facturing position; 20 years
in Times Bronx.

college graduates, 21, ex-
perienced export selling,
Kauapa, wants work; ap-
ply learn letters or other
in moderate unit worth
100 Times

silenced, commercial, expert
in change, 2 100 Times
in, Vancouver, learning.

and M. A. Columba; Latin. Co. P 585 Times.

and Kiffer, Hermann's address: Clean-cut, age 37, is creditworthy, has originality, is permanent, and conscientious; \$30. P 140 Times

and of body, humorous, studious, preferred; experienced. K

progressive and energetic; good offers; clean cut; agreeable

QUALITY + PLUS

by a business period of and covering a wide range of commodities; the ordinary interest was; I am a superb appearance and personal ability, is an asset and

care you to enter? A 1973
SIZES POSITION WHERE
ING AND DISCRETION
AGE 34; KNOWLEDGE
1942; 4 YEARS
G DEPARTMENT AND
PORT HOUSE; OFFER
ADVANCEMENT
WORK.

WANT WORK.

Dynamic, live wire, posses-
sible experience and educa-
tional affiliation with pre-
vious.

FOR ANY BUSINESS.
and Travel.

12 years' experience large
company, successful contract
with handling salesmen,
staff, at present manager
department, desire similar

wants position with construction or chemical corporation, with one year's civil engineering. 448

army officer, grade Sergeant Major 1, will he glad give service in any capacity for passage or part pay. D 51 Times Downtown.

well educated; four years' experience in bookkeeping, stenography, and knowledge in typing; moderate salary. West 114th St.

energetic, ambitious, with growing concern; can and Elliott-Fisher bill made. 1306 Times.

speaking German, Hungarian, traveling experience. 1000 Broadway, C 260

HELP WANTED

STENOGRAPHER
AND TYPIST.
OPENING DUE TO PROMOTION
Experienced in transcribing and bookkeeping; also shorthand.
Permanent position; large organization; pleasant environment; half day Saturday.
Only residents of Newark and vicinity will be considered.
Write mentioning age, education, religion, experience and phone number, if any, to Bureau, c/o 806 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER for wholesale shoe business, good at figures; write, giving all details and salary expected. P 904 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER and clerical worker, collection agency; young woman for permanent position, to become general assistant to manager; must gradually assume executive duties and responsibility; good opportunity for advancement; pleasant surroundings and experience; \$18 to \$20 to start. S 367 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER now seeking for an interesting position where an intelligent willing worker is sure of advancement? A man who has been successful in making a girl not afraid of work because she likes it and needs it; salary \$11 to start; hours satisfactory; educate fully, giving references. W 494 Times.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, must be accurate and good; knowledge of bookkeeping; take charge office; \$25; permanent. Write L. B., Box 46 Times.
STENOGRAPHER wanted in Mt. Vernon; mature woman; preferably handling correspondence both from and without district; also able to handle details of advertising; extensive dictation preferred; state experience and salary expected. Advertiser, Room 30, Valley St.
STENOGRAPHER and Dictaphone Operator, young lady, experienced and able to take notes rapidly and transcribe notes accurately; must have some knowledge of dictaphones. Apply in own handwriting giving full particulars. Salary expected, \$35 to \$40. S 163 East 126th.
STENOGRAPHER wanted by consolidated firm; must be experienced; must know all details and have had brokerage experience; must be person who has held responsible position and is well accustomed to detail work; give age, experience and references. F 404 Madison Station.
STENOGRAPHER bank work; high school graduates preferred; must be neat in appearance and a rapid and accurate stenographer; state age, education, experience and salary desired; A 84 Times Downtown.
ALSO HAS KNOWLEDGE BOOKKEEPING, ABLE TO WRITE INTELLIGENTLY AND TO SUPERVISE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Apply to Mr. SAMUEL BLUM, 166 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable United States citizen, who can also take care of double entry bookkeeping; salary and rapid advancement offered to bright, experienced person with experiences W 43 Times.
STENOGRAPHER wanted; well educated, thoroughly expert in figure work by educational institution; pleasant environment, pleasant surroundings; \$20. Apply by letter, please, to Mrs. C. J. HARRIS, 113 West 24th St.
STENOGRAPHER, COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT, WILLING, EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE BY WHOLESALE TEXTILE MANUFACTURER; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. C 548 Times.
STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner, over 18 years old; high school graduate preferred; must be clean, energetic; downtown company for clean-out girls; hours, 10 to 4:30 p.m.; Saturday 12:30; beginning salary, \$18. C. K. Times.
STENOGRAPHER, REFINED YOUNG LADY, VERY INTERESTED IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH "SHORTHAND," READY FOR POSITION; LARGE CLOTHING HOUSE; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, POSITIONS HELD. C 130 Times.
STENOGRAPHER, experienced law, wanted by firm which does one hundred typewriters, own handwriting, giving full details and salary expected. S 107 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, long-established downtown law office, advising young woman with some experience, desirable state salary, experience and salary expected. M 1 Times.
STENOGRAPHER, competent, young lady, with own car, experience in detail work also required. Reply to office describing salary. S 817 Times Downtown.
STENOGRAPHER, about 25 years of age, living in Brooklyn preferred; must have experience in bookkeeping and shorthand; good salary. Call before 10 A. M., or after 6 P. M., 246 Livingston St.
STENOGRAPHER wanted in newspaper office; one with advertising experience preferred; must be able to do general office work; apply stating age, nationality and salary desired. W 710 Times.
STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator in advertising office, regular hours, pleasant surroundings, good position to applicant; write fully, giving experience and salary wanted. W 510 Times.
STENOGRAPHER and Typist, young lady with own car, must be very neat under detailed filing, general office work; contract position; salary \$12 per week. S 107 Times Downtown.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Large downtown bank receiving new service; must understand telephone operation; capable of taking orders of local and distant customers; has well set up experience; in reporting and collecting bills; must be efficient, neat, smart. Address "S. G. P. O. Box 241, East 34th Street, New York City."
TELEPHONE OPERATOR—Girl, bright in English, excellent German speaking ability. Call Monday morning, Room 30, 1st Floor, 200 West 11th St.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR to handle Master switchboard; must be rapid dexter; neat, experienced and restrained. C 34 Times.
TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR WITH ADVERTISING AGENCY REQUIRED; position as secretary, great working conditions and salary expected. S 266 Times Downtown.
TELEPHONE RELIEF OPERATOR, with knowledge of clerical work, give particulars. C 24 West 51st St.
TYPIST
FOR TEMPORARY WORK AFTER 5 EAST 9TH ST.
TYPIST and general office work for an insurance company; attractive office, must command best financial development, or willing to learn to operate telephone exchange. Salary, \$1.50 per hour. S 200 Times Downtown.
TYPIST, rapid, on Underwood and for general office work; must be experienced, educational and religious training preferred, in view of opportunity for advancement. S 107 Times Downtown.
TYPIST, rapid, good spelling. Write: Photograph Shop, Suite 810, 44 Court St. Brooklyn.
TYPIST by large mercantile organization; bright, ambitious beginner preferred. Room 12 5th Ave., 14th floor.
TYPIST, beginners, to learn drawing and bookkeeping; must be experienced, state particulars. Salary, \$ 692 Times.
TYPIST—Experienced advertising envelopes, penmanship, good English, must be reliable. Room 300, 20 Valley St.
TYPIST to learn office routine, telephone office work; must be experienced, preferably \$12 to start. W 578 Times.
TYPIST—Several experienced typists; minimum salary \$12 monthly; workers can make over \$25. C 191 Times.
WAITRESS, tea room, brachettoes; writing and useful; pleasant surroundings. Chicago Restaurant, Adults Only, 100 West 42nd St. Daily Tea Room, Inc., 12 Penn Arcade, 34th St.
WAITRESS, willing to help with chambermaids; must be experienced; give references; wages \$20. D 574 Times Downtown.
WOMAN, with or without experience, with ability to sew, to be trained to take charge of trimming department of well-known 5th Avenue clothing store; details, age, salary, etc. W 563 Times.
WOMAN—A thoroughly capable woman with executive ability and experience in handling female tailors' shops; must be experienced; to take charge of a suburban factory within commuting distance of New York City; must be experienced; give age, experience and salary expected. Write "F. L." Box 130, 1366 Broadway.
WOMAN and school plan designed to bring home and school together, between mothers and teachers; give references; must be experienced; doing extra work; liberal salary; advancement. F 308 Times.
WOMEN earn big money selling our reliable second-hand expenditures in New York City; secure your territory; free outfit; contact with William King Co., 11 High St., Boston, Mass.
WOMAN, immediately, manager; industrial sewing machine; must be experienced; preferred; location New York State. S 268 Times Annex.
WOMAN, experienced in editorial work and also capable of doing interviews and conducting women department for a weekly publication. C 48 Times.
WOMAN wanted, with little practical knowledge of nursing, willing companion W 400 Times.
WOMAN to develop as candy counter head personality; must be experienced; C 393 Times.
WOMAN required to keep house for three months; \$1000 plus references required. E 138 Times.
WOMAN, willing to care for 3-months baby.
YOUNG LADIES, attractive, to pose for fashion photographs; must be at least 18 years of age; no previous experience required; need not conflict with other studies; liberal fees; prompt payment; exclusive location. Fashion Camera Studio, 243 West 39th.
YOUNG LADY, with social ambitions and with initiative; work consists of mail order sales; location Manhattan; salary \$22 with chance for rapid advancement; must be experienced in brokerage business. 705 Times Downtown.
YOUNG LADY to take charge of hand-drawn designs; must be experienced; knowledge of crocheting and trimming necessary; spending opportunities for one who is interested. S 107 Times Downtown.
YOUNG LADY for clerical position in payroll department; must write good hand; age and experience; \$15 start. C 64 Times.
BRIGHT TO SHOWROOM; MUST BE CAPABLE AND WILLING TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE STOCK.
YOUNG LADY, 18 years, to assist in operation of a jewelry factory. C 512 Times Downtown.
YOUNG LADY, to do shopping and make herself useful in high-class dressmaking shop; must be experienced; give references; salary \$12 per week. S 107 Times Downtown.

IG LADY to take charge of
in general office work?

[illegible]

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SALES MANAGER SKYCO
PREPARE AND DEVELOP
PROMOTIVE MATERIALS FOR
AUTOMOTIVE VEHICLES FOR
MOTIVE-FLUENT KIN
UNIQUELY TRAINED
FACTORY QUALITY FROM
TO MEASURE UP TO
TO REVEAL GREAT NEW
MENTAL, MUCH FLAT
CONVINCE.

SALES MANAGER AND FORE
SECURITY, SAFETY, WALL
SECURITIES AND VALUABLE
EMPLOYMENT, A. T. U.

SALES OPPORTUNITY
FOR STORE EXECUTIVE

There is an exceptional op
portunity for a person with
strong retail store operating
experience representative of
the retail store environment by
thoroughly analyzing and
evaluating the retail store
manager how Lanes
store will benefit them.
The store manager will be
in need of large department
store equipment to use and
the store manager will be

[illegible]

Commercial bank, with 100 per cent. Federal Reserve Bank membership, and a history of conservative and profitable operation.

Call immediately,
SUITE 1201, 65 WALL ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED
1858

100 & 101, State St., Attn. Gen.
The First National Insurance Co.
of New York City, Inc., is now
looking for men of highest qual-
ities and experience. Manages
men selected & supervised
careful methods of City Insur-
ance & Marine Companies.

Best training from Marine
Insurance Co. of New York City
is exceptional opportunity to
earn big money. Men must be
ambitious, where opportunities
are great and we
lead to all time
earnings and make your future
secure and profitable. This
exciting new men demanded
and will certainly be chosen very
soon.

100 and 101, State St., Attn. Gen.
100 and 101, State St., Attn. Gen.
100 and 101, State St., Attn. Gen.

SALAMEN, AUTOMOB
A No. 1 automobile
to sell Everline and
reference: C
the Boston Motors Co
No. 245, Palmer St.
Boston 2004.

WANTED—MURDERER

N-LIGHTING FIXTURE
manufacturer of new
lighting fixture—can
desires the services of a
and in Electrical Fixtures
and well articulated with
on new commercial busi-
ness though he may be
same line—will find it
to communicate with
us. We have an opening
granted only to an expe-
rienced lighting fixture man.
Nominations need appli-
cations. Box 114 City Hall Sta.

With successful sales record
and commission basis
SUE LEATHER-MAKER
the best made. Used a
large concern in the
competition; every door
cially office buildings,
theatre, clubs, stores, and
public buildings; ex-
young man to build a
responsible firm; and
ability at interview
W. GRIMES & CO.
TH ST., NEW YORK.
SALESMEN.

confer with super-sal-
poration is a staff of
has average commission
ty thousand dollars an
an organization and
high-class salesmen—A
Alston is industrial pack-
aging for three years o
with the top heads o
you believe you can w
experience, age, 42.

high grade develop-
ment and large brokerage trans-
action opportunity is here.
earn; commission basis.
expenses; state full expe-
rience, giving phone num-
ber. O. C. 25 Times.

MEN WANTED
EASTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN
DREY: GOOD OPENING
ED, CAPABLE MEN; D
T ALLOWED.
E & CO. INC., FURN
WEST 80TH ST.

MAN, CHOCOLATE

FAMILIAR WITH C
 COCA LINE; MUST
 MAINTAINANCE AMON
 GROCERS, BAKER S
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 IN GREATER NEW Y
 OPPORTUNITY FOR I
 MAN: COMMISSION: A
 ONLY, STATING EX
 VING REFERENCES, I
 LITE COMPANY, NEW

...local electrical firm
...aggressive sales
...will be calling on the
...canvass, leads will be
...systematic and strong
...will back you up: Econom
...Electrical. Equip
...Flushing, L. I.
...powerful personality, su
...insurance or advertising
...interesting CO-OPERA
...CHANDLING, SERVICE
...are assured lucrative
...exploited opportunities
...Write particulars to
...P.O. Suite 405, 110 West

anted, with experience. We have particularly good stock; have opening for salesmen who can account and liberal commission. Stock Exchange house, P. O. Box 822, City.

old, established job and typewriter ribbon & sales manager; come to a man with a following averaged about \$20.00 must furnish references if favorable. \$ 107

PROMINENT LADIES' N
FACTURER WANTS
MIDDLE WEST, EX
ING OR LACE MAN

Commission and Life Insurance Co., Box 20, 209 Canal St., New York City.

...just entering New York City. No objection to man or woman, but no side line; give past record on basis. 3 482 Times Square, New York City.

WITH FOLLOWING TO BE IMPORTED COUNTRY: CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP; STRICTLY U.S. ADDRESS QUALIFIED. REFERENCES IN WRITING. 1000 SQUARE, CITY.

...resters, now or recently. Sweaters, department store. Selling line: none or one. Drawing account. Men, Wear Right, 27

SALESMAN.
1115 Broadway, desire
man for Greater New York.
priced baby dresses. A
...orders.

men by well-known & sell their sign products; manufacturers of signs; wood field for firm. Apply Schmitt Bureau, Inc. 1,545 Broad

...age, side line; liberal
...for 11. Rodick & Gr
...8 Park Place.
...art concern with a pro
...weekly would like to
...to sell entire outpar
...E. T., 530 Presbyt
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...qualifications and tech
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...cially men to call on
...New York City, Brook
...Madison. 441 West 18th
...N. J.
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...kitchen specialties; your
...year own ability; com

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 French silk hosiery; c
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... well known automob
... Thine Anna.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE contains the authentic facts of history of today in *all the countries of the world*, procured from fundamental sources. It relates without bias the important events which have occurred within thirty days in all countries. It does not argue any questions pro or con, but procures the essential facts from official or fundamental sources and prints them impartially.

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stories of the world,
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 in thirty days in all
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CURRENT HISTORY
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2108A

WARNS GERMANY SHE MUST PAY OR FRANCE WILL FIGHT

Reserves Right to Act Alone if
Need Be to Enforce Agree-
ment, Poincare Says.

TAKES ISSUE WITH BRIAND

Ex-President Calls on Premier
to Obtain Larger Share of
Reparations for France.

BERGMANN AGAIN IN PARIS

Head of German Indemnity Delegation
Arrives With a Communica-
tion From the Berlin Government.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—In an article which
the Mail will publish tomorrow morn-
ing, the Nationalist leader, declares that
France must reserve the ultimate right
to take military action alone if Germany
does not meet her obligations.

Inasmuch as the Allies are about to
try to get Germany to agree to their
plan of reparation payments extending
over forty-two years, the political ef-
fect of such a doctrine is evident. It
means that, with or without the assent
of England and Italy, France would re-
serve the right to send troops into Ger-
many at any time within the time limit
of the financial arrangement, without
being considered to have committed an
act of war.

M. Poincare's pronouncement is im-
portant, because it is the first time
that he has made it clear that France
has to make further concessions to Ger-
many, which will occasion his fall.

In a three-column article M. Poincare
calls on M. Briand not only to permit
the London conference to cut any
amount from the Jan. 23 reparations plan,
but to improve it so as to increase
France's share. He says that if the
Allies, and especially France, are not
firm toward Germany, Europe will cer-
tainly have another war, because Ger-
many will take advantage of escaping
from her payments, which France will
not permit.

"It is essential," he writes, "that
penalties be stipulated at London in a
positive convention, that they shall be
applied with precision, both to disman-
tling and reparation, and that their
functioning be determined in advance
without ambiguity. M. Briand can
state that he has the unanimous opinion
of the French Parliament behind him
in making this demand."

M. Poincare then repeats M. Briand's
statement, made to the Chamber, that
France would never enforce penalties
without marching side by side with her
allies, and says:

"It is easy to understand the sentiment
of convenience which prompted the
Premier to use such language. However,
I wish to state that the treaty itself
has provided that in certain events
there can take place isolated action with
the consent of the Allies. Annex 2, Para-
graphs 17 and 18, say that when the
Commission on Germany to meet her
obligations, the measures the respective
Governments may consider necessary
ought not to be regarded as acts of war."

"It might well happen that other al-
lies would arise a case where no other al-
lies would be interested in a violation
by Germany, the Allies would prefer to
let us act alone. Anyhow, we would be
wrong in cases where we are authorized
by treaty to act with the concurrence
of our allies to abandon that France acted
alone in sending troops into Frankfurt
to force the Germans to withdraw their
troops from the Rhine neutral zone. Then
again, just before the Spa conference
last year, France notified the Allies
that Germany had failed in coal de-
liveries and France considered herself
entitled to take action, but this was
made unnecessary by the agreements
reached at Spa between the Allies and
the Germans."

Her Bergmann, head of the German
reparation experts, reached Paris from
Berlin today, bearing a communication
from the German Government.

Reports from Berlin say that the Ger-
mans suggest that France consider Ger-
many seeking in England and America
a loan guaranteed by concessions,
out of which France could receive in-
demnities, and that various concessions
from the Allies. However, no official
statement has yet been made on the
Bergmann note, and anyhow it prob-
ably contains a feeler, inasmuch as Ger-
many is not expected to make any
definite official proposals before the
opening of the London conference.

GLOOMY VIEW OF FRENCH
FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Experts See Serious Handicap in
Eviction of Taxation by Agri-
cultural Population.

Prussian State Railroads Had 238,975 Thefts in 1920

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The number of
thefts committed on the Prussian
State railways during 1920 reached a
total of 238,975. Loaded freight cars
which vanished in transit exceeded
17,000, while more than 124,000
freight consignments were stolen en-
route. Express parcels to the num-
ber of 56,000 and pieces of hand bag-
gage to the number of 7,800 were
also officially reported missing.
Railway detectives succeeded in ap-
prehending 15,000 of the thieves, who
were convicted. Of these one-half
the number were railway employees.
The number of railway officials and
minor employees discharged in the
last year because of theft, bribery
and other crooked practices reached
a total of 6,700.

DR. GUTHRIE SENDS JOBLESS TO MANNING

Director of St. Mark's Refuses
Sleeping Quarters Proffered
by Salvation Army.

USE OF CHAPEL IS REFUSED

Bishop-Elect Finds No Em-
ergency Demanding Use of
Churches by Men Out of Work.

After sending a detachment of his
"unemployed bread line" to one of the
chapels of Trinity Parish, where a
camping place was refused, because
sanitary conveniences were lacking, the
Rev. Dr. William Norman Guthrie yester-
day criticized Trinity "as lined up
with the capitalists instead of with the
house of God."

His attack was especially directed
against the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning,
Bishop-elect of the Protestant Episcopal
Diocese of New York and the rector
of Trinity Parish, who, he asserted,
was anxious to be friendly with wealthy
men, so that he could gather subscrip-
tions for the completion of the Cathedra-
l of St. John the Divine when he
assumed the duties of his new office.

Dr. Manning said that the refusal by
the men of tickets for quarters in the
Salvation Army buildings, proffered by
the vicar of the church, was an indica-
tion that the men were not interested
in the church, but were only looking
for a place to sleep.

He asserted that a special committee
of the parish had reported to him that
no public emergency demanded the use
of church rooms as quarters for such
purposes, and added:

"Of course, if the great public emergency
of the churches would all throw their doors
open wide to relieve it."

The men picked for this visit to a
Trinity parish on Dr. Guthrie's order
were those who have been staying in
the Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bow-
rie for several days, on the ground
that they had no jobs and no quarters.
Several spectacular feasts have been
proposed by men in those ranks, and one
of the most recent was the suggestion
that this "army" march in the in-
augural parade. That plan was called
off.

Dr. Guthrie picked St. Augustine's
Chapel, in Houston Street near the Bow-
rie, as the church of Trinity Parish
where this test should be carried out,
and the 300 men marched there to ser-
vice yesterday morning. They were
led by Charles L. Kruse, President of
the National Brotherhood Welfare As-
sociation.

After the service Kruse and some of
his "unemployed" made their plea for
quarters to the Rev. Lloyd Dexter
Rhodes, vicar of the chapel, who
explained that it was not advisa-
ble to use any of the church
rooms for sleeping or living quarters
because the sanitary arrangements were
not suitable. He explained also that
the rooms were unfitted in other ways
for the use of the men.

HARDING BELIEVES HARMONY IN PARTY ASSURED ON CABINET

Personnel About Fixed, but He
Says Assigning Men to
Positions Is Open.

SEES RIVALRY, NOT FRICTION

John Hays Hammond, Writes
That He Would Accept
if Appointed.

HOPE ON PEACE LEAD GIVEN

McCormick Tells President-Elect
That Europe Is Ready to
Follow America.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 13. (As-
sociated Press.)—Although several de-
cisions remain to be made in regard to
Cabinet selections, President-elect Har-
ding is confident that the problem will
be solved in a way acceptable to all el-
ements of his party.

Commenting today on reports of seri-
ous friction among Republican leaders,
the President-elect declared that he
knew of no feeling on the Cabinet
question which did not grow out of the
normal and proper activities of friends
of contending aspirants for places in
his official family. He said he was sat-
isfied with the progress made, and felt
that the whole situation was tending to
a happy solution.

Mr. Harding mentioned no names and
did not refer directly to published stories
that some Republican Senators had vic-
toriously opposed certain tentative selec-
tions. He did say, however, stories
that he was encountering more delay than
he had expected in completing his
Cabinet slate.

One of the movements which have taken
on greater proportions recently is that
for the selection of a Southern Republi-
can for the position of Secretary of the
Cabinet. The President-elect said that
he had received many petitions in sup-
port of Representative Sleep of Virginia,
and several others from Southern States,
but remarked that these were more per-
sonal than sectional in their nature.

He would, however, like to see
the right man in the right place in re-
gard to Southern representation in the
Cabinet.

Although Mr. Harding is considering
the question of diplomatic appointments
along with the Cabinet problem, it is
not expected now that he will attempt
any selections for diplomatic posts be-
fore the inauguration. Some of those
now considered for the Cabinet may
later be transferred to the ambassadorial
list, but the Cabinet personnel will be
definitely determined first.

Senator McCormick, who recently
made a trip abroad and conferred with
many of the leading European states-
men, is said to have assured the Presi-
dent-elect today that the European na-
tions stood ready to follow the lead of
the United States in the formulation
of a new basis for world peace.

Thomas W. Lamont of New York is
on the President-elect's appointment list
for tomorrow.

Drive for Hammond to Start.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 13.—A
drive for the appointment of John Hays
Hammond for Secretary of Commerce
will be started this week.

So far, inasmuch as Hammond is
not a candidate, but he has friends in
all parts of the country who have urged
his selection, first for Secretary of the
Interior and now for Secretary of Com-
merce. While he remains in the back-
ground, he has written to friends here
that he would accept a Cabinet ap-
pointment. Armed with the letter, the
Hammond backers believe they have
something tangible to work with in ap-
proaching Mr. Harding.

The President-elect thus far has given
no indication of his stand, but the ac-
tivism of Mr. Hammond is considered
likely, and the whole Cabinet situa-
tion appears to be shaping up with the
prospects of some final decisions this
week.

Mr. Harding intimated today that he
expected to make his stand, but the ac-
tivism of Mr. Hammond is considered
likely, and the whole Cabinet situa-
tion appears to be shaping up with the
prospects of some final decisions this
week.

Mingo Troopers Kill Gunman After Attack From Ambush

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Feb. 13.—
Fired on while patrolling a district
near Thacker Station, Mingo Coun-
ty, a group of four State policemen
received returned the fire and killed
one of the gunmen, according to a
report received here tonight.

The battle with the unseen enemy
occurred near the village limits
when the mounted officers apparently
rode into an ambush. At the first
volley one of the horses was shot
from under a trooper. Dismounting,
the police fired a volley in the di-
rection of the hidden gunmen and
then charged the spot.

All four of the troopers declared
they found one man dead, a rifle
clutched in his hand. They re-
turned to Thacker to make a report
to Captain Brookins, who accom-
panied them back to the scene to in-
vestigate, but the body had been re-
moved in their absence.

POLICE GET CLUES TO JERSEY SLAYERS

Men Who Held Up Whisky Truck
Described at Newark
Conference.

FAKE DRY AGENT INVOLVED

New Witnesses Tell Whitman's
Assistant That Police Auto
Grafters Aided Bootleggers.

A conference of New Jersey authori-
ties endeavoring to trace the bandits
who held up a whisky truck and killed
two men near Monmouth Junction, N. J.,
last Thursday was held yesterday in
the Police Department here. The police
said they had obtained descriptions
of the slayers.

At the same time Assistant District
Attorney James E. Smith, who is as-
sisting in the Whitman investigation of
city departments, announced that three
new witnesses had told him that the
men who held up the New York Police
group of men in the New York Police
Department had been in collusion with
auto thieves who have been protecting
bootleggers. The killing of Frank Walsh,
soon after his revelations to the authori-
ties, it was said, has frightened others
who were ready to testify.

At the New York conference, Captain
Fred David of the Middlesex County
Prosecutor's staff told of an al-
leged taxi driver who was said to have
been in the New York Police Department
and who had tried to board it between
Trenton and New Brunswick after the
killing.

Detective Sergeant Smith of the New
York Police Department, who worked on
the Eberhart liquor case on Staten Island,
attended the conference. He said he
had been sent by Captain Arthur Carey
to offer New York's aid in the hunt.
According to Captain David he located a
taxi driver in Trenton who told him
that at 6:30 o'clock Thursday night
he had been hired by a "dry agent" to
go to New Brunswick. The chauffeur
described his fare as about \$100, and
he had a full tank of gas, and was car-
rying a large overcoat, with belt in cap.
Before starting for New Brunswick,
however, the passenger asked to be
driven several times past the warehouse
of Leo Salamandra, the wealthy Trenton
wholesale liquor dealer who was slain
by the highwaymen.

Running out on the road to New
Brunswick, the chauffeur told Captain
David, he caught up with the whisky
truck and trailed it into Kingston. Out
side Kingston the chauffeur claimed and
slashed the truck several times.
Finally the taxi cab ahead into New
Brunswick and the fare offered a
\$100 bill in payment for the trip. The
chauffeur could not make change and
the passenger went into a hotel. The
taxi driver followed. He said the taxi
cab went into a telephone booth and
carried on an excited conversation.
When he came out he had obtained a \$10
bill, and the taxi driver agreed to take
him back to Trenton.

On the way back again came into
touch with the truck. The taxi pulled
up alongside and the passenger, leaning
out of the door, shouted to some one on
the motor:

"Are you there, Dan?"

The chauffeur said there came some
other reply, but that apparently the
passenger failed to hear it, for he
ordered the truck driver to try to get
ahead. The truck driver seemingly un-
derstood such a move, because he whip-
sawed from side to side, blocking the
passenger's view. The taxi cab pulled
out the rear of the truck. His effort
to climb aboard failed.

The chauffeur eventually deposited his
fare at the railroad station in Trenton,
was paid, and saw no more of his pas-
senger.

SAY AUTO GRAFTERS
AID BOOTLEGGERS

Three New Witnesses Tell Whit-
man's Assistant of Police
Collusion With Gangs.

LANDS BELIEVES TO ALLOW INQUIRY INTO HIS FACTORIES

Judge Quoted as Asking About
Pay Given to Young Girls
Employed There.

SCOFFS AT IMPEACHMENT

He Declares Bank Clerk Embez-
zler Was Only Getting About
Half Wage of a Carpenter.

DIAL WILL REPLY IN SENATE

Asserts That After Speech Today
He Will Prepare Charge and
Press for Impeachment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Judge Landis re-
turned to Chicago today from Des
Moines, Iowa, not much excited over
the threats of Senator Dial to have him
impeached and in turn defend Senator
Dial to permit an investigation of wages
and working conditions in his banks
and cotton mills in South Carolina.

In public interview, Judge Landis
was quoted as saying:

"No doubt, Senator Dial has hun-
dreds of little girls as young as
eleven years working for him. What
is he paying the fellows in his
banks and those children in his cotton
mills? He could not run a factory
without paying wages. He is an owner
of the industry in South Carolina, and
it is his duty to permit the people of
this country to know the truth about
the Federal child labor law."

"What is your impression of the im-
peachment talk?" the judge was asked.
"I don't know," he replied. "Dial and
Wells-Welby are the Congressmen from
Ohio who broke loose and demanded
that I be impeached for taking the
bank job—demonstrating that I have
positive genius in the selection of
enemies."

As for Senator Dial, I have suc-
ceeded in performing the herculean task
of dragging him from an alibi right
into the spotlight on me. He attacked
me for going slow in imposing a sen-
tence upon a \$90 a month clerk handling
thousands of dollars daily.

"Now, I'd like to turn the spotlight
on the Senator. He's a banker. I'll
wager it would be cold meat for any
body investigating Senator Dial's pay-
roll. The cotton mills of the South are
laboratories for the way they have un-
derpaid their help. I would like to know
what he pays his little girl employees."

After he saw the published interview,
Judge Landis denied that he had used
the language attributed to him. He
said he was going to the same effect
in his speech at Des Moines last night.

Bank Heads Think Boy Well Paid.

James P. Callin, President of the Na-
tional City Bank of Chicago, Ill., said
over the long-distance telephone tonight
that he had thought his 19-year-old
teller, Francis J. Carey, was pretty
well paid for a boy.

"I don't recall how many raises
we gave him, but he was advanced steadily.
Our bank pays as high as any bank in
Chicago. The boy is a good worker, and
as well as other lines of work, because
it is not hard to get help. Young men
by the hundreds are looking for jobs.
I thought we were doing well by Francis."

Mr. Callin declined to say whether he
thought the boy would be given another
raise, but he said the sentence was
fair. He also declined to discuss the
Judge's handling of the case. He said
he was a public man, and he would
not discuss the case. He said he was
not a public man, and he would not
discuss the case. He said he was not
a public man, and he would not discuss
the case.

50 PASSENGERS HURT IN LONG ISLAND RAILWAY CRASH; MOTORMAN RAN PAST A RED SIGNAL

Partial List of Injured in Long Island Wreck

DONOHUE, Miss HELEN, 30, 75 Saratoga Ave-
nue, Brooklyn, shock. Taken home.
DANN, Mrs. HENRY, 24, 204 First Avenue,
Manhattan, contusions of right thigh and
possible fracture of femur. At Beth
Moore Hospital.
DAVE, LOUISE, 27, 530 East Eighty-ninth
Street, Manhattan, shock and possible
internal injuries. At Swedish Hospital.
DAVE, Mrs. ANNA, 227 Crescent Street,
Brooklyn, injured about the body. Taken
home.
DURTEA, Mrs. WILLIAM, 1,424 Seventy-
second Street, Brooklyn, injury to right
leg. Taken home.
HEMER, HAROLD, 3, 1,096 Flatbush Ave-
nue, Brooklyn, dislocated right hip.
Taken home.

ONE TRAIN CUT IN TWO

Hempstead Express
Crashes Into Local
in Brooklyn.

MOTORMAN IS DETAINED

Official Investigation of Cause
of Wreck to Be Begun
Tomorrow.

STEEL CARS SAVED LIVES

Police Halt Wrecking Crews
From Work Till Photo-
graphs Are Taken.

Twenty-eight parasitic-carrying immi-
grants were caught at the Battery by
medical inspectors of the Health Depart-
ment yesterday, and Dr. Royal S. Cop-
eland, Health Commissioner, again wired
for help from President Wilson, saying
it was "neither safe nor decent" to
permit the filthy newcomers to get with-
in the city's lines.

With new cases of typhus reported
and no suspected ships making port, Dr.
Copeland took steps to prevent infected
persons from slipping into New York by
railroads. Finding out that nearly
5,000 passengers from four ships had
been diverted to Boston, he said he
would ask permission today from the
Pennsylvania and New York Central
Railroads to install inspection quarters
in both stations.

To avoid delay at quarantine, a wire-
less went out to the French liner La
France at sea directing Captain Maurras
to clean the vessel and delouse any of
the steerage passengers found in need
of cleansing. La France is bringing 100
first cabin passengers and 445 second class
and 538 in the steerage.

The message of the city's health chief
to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the
President, was:

"It is neither safe nor decent to ad-
mit to the United States vermin-infested
ships. Returning immigrants have been
cleaned to the last man. I cannot
understand why less is required of our
new arrivals in America. There is some-
thing defective in our methods when
unclean persons get past all authorities.
Persons are being dumped into this city
at the Federal Barge Office whom our
Health Department would not permit
to land anywhere else."

"I do not undertake to locate the de-
fect or to place the responsibility for the
uncleanliness of admitted persons, but
it seems to me to be clearly the duty of
the Government to find out at once and
if the facilities are inadequate for proper
cleaning to return to the steamship
companies 'vermin-infested passengers
and baggage.'"

No matter what may be their per-
sonal views, there is no official dissem-
ination by the Federal authorities in this
port and yesterday and today our
Health Department found 'vermin-
infested persons who had been permitted
to enter this country. We have offered
clerks and doctors to assist the Ellis
Island authorities, but they are not ac-
cepted, nor are they permitted to mu-
nicipal activities. 'Impose unnecessary
hardships on the immigrants and their
American relatives. Within two weeks
at least three cases of typhus have been
overlooked and been permitted to land,
and the passengers have given us an
absolutely unreliable 'as regards ad-
dresses.'"

Please ask the President to investi-
gate and to take steps to protect our
congested city and country at large."

In reply to questions, Dr. Copeland
said he intended to advocate better
facilities for checking up passengers after
their admission at Ellis Island. He said
conditions at present were "absolutely
deplorable." When the inspectors of
the Department of Health want to the
addresses supplied by the immigration
officials they found in the majority of
cases that the persons did not live at
the addresses given. That such laxness
checked all efforts of the department
to trace persons who might have been
exposed to contagion.

Confers With Mayor Hyman.

Dr. Copeland added that he had been
in conference with Mayor Hyman and
heads of several city departments and
that his plan to use Willard Parker
Hospital as a dispensary for infectious
diseases had been approved.

NEW FLEA TO WILSON IN TYPHUS WAR HERE

Let Vermin-Infested Aliens
Land, Says Copeland.

28 IMMIGRANTS DETAINED

Inspection Quarters to Be In-
stalled in Rail Stations Here to
Bar Introduction of Disease.

Safe Opened by United Cigar
Shop Salesmen When Supposed
Brokers Tender a \$100 Note.

GET \$807 AND ESCAPE

Two "gentlemen hold-up men," ap-
parently armed only with heavy canes,
walked out of the home-going theatre
throng and into a United Cigar store
at Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway
at 11 o'clock last night and robbed the
store of \$807 after beating the clerk into
insensibility with their heavy
sticks.

After the job had been finished the
"gentlemen robbers" rearranged their
clothing, rearranged their neckties
and mingled again with the theatre
throng. When the door opened the
view of this scenario in the cigar
store, had not seen the operation of the
newest kind of Broadway hold-up man.

About ten minutes after the men had
left the store Jacob F. Mull, the clerk
in charge, who had been locked up in a
struggle to the telephone booth and
flashed the news to the West Forty-
seventh Street Police Station. When
the detectives arrived they could find
no person in the passing crowd who had
been attracted by the commotion in the
cigar store and their only witness was
the clerk. The "gentlemen robbers"
had strolled along out of sight and
suspicion.

"They were some gentlemen burglars,"
these guys," said Mull as he told his
story to the detectives and rubbed the
bruise on his head where he had been
struck with the loaded cane. "They
came into the store swinging
their sticks—some sticks. I may care-
fully removed their gloves and asked
me if I had any Corona perfectos which,
as you know, are some smokers and cost
a lot of money."

"I thought I had a couple of gentle-
men to deal with. They were polite and
contemptuous, and I thought they were
brokers."

"I did have the Corona perfectos, and
they said they would be willing to carry
away 200 if I would make the boxes up
into a neat bundle. That was only a
short job, and meantime the 'gentle-
men' conversed about a lot of things,
but particularly about how good Corona
perfectos were."

When the bundle was all ready one
of the fellows flashed a hundred-dol-
lar note on me, and that was the trick
that opened the safe. They seemed to
know that I would have to open the
safe to get out the change, although the
bill for all these smokes was \$64, and
just as the door swung open I felt
something of my own.

"It was a nice rap on the head with
one of those sticks, and I passed out
for a minute. In my days I could see
these birds coming around the corner,
and when I started up again they rapped
me on the head with the stick and I was
out. I saw they didn't have a gun and
kept after me with their heavy canes.
They seemed anxious not to disarrange
their clothing or make any more noise
than possible. They took about \$807 from
the safe and cash register, and they
went out while I was out. I was out
what it was all about. They didn't take
the cigars they had ordered."

No customers entered the store after
the robbery, and Detectives Flis-
gerald and Dennison found Mull still
out of his senses when they arrived from the
patrol station. Mull said he and the
clerk in the store for the last three
years. He is about 30 years old and
lives at 238 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The store is on the northwest corner
of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street
and is a two-story building, the upper
part of the store is a block away, with
several large apartment houses at Fifty-
seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. It
was in the B. R. T. station under Car-
negie Hall that men recently robbed a B. R. T. ticket agent. There were no
traffic policemen on duty at Fifty-
seventh Street and Broadway at that
hour because bus traffic was relatively
light.

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Crashes Into Local
in Brooklyn.

MOTORMAN IS DETAINED

Official Investigation of Cause
of Wreck to Be Begun
Tomorrow.

STEEL CARS SAVED LIVES

Police Halt Wrecking Crews
From Work Till Photo-
graphs Are Taken.

Fifty persons were injured, fifteen of
them seriously, in a wreck on the Long
Island Railroad at Crescent Street and
Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9:35 last
night, which was marked by the remark-

NOW ON FREE VIEW
Japanese Prints
 Part II.
 The Art Collection
 of
Mr. G. T. Rockwell
 Cedar Grove, N. J.
 Rare Surimono, Hiroshige's "Koto
 Player" and the "Ten Hime Series";
 Complete sets in rare and first editions;
 Figure Prints by Kuniyama, Tawaraya
 and T. Shunsho; George's colored
 prints of Katsurao; Ukiyoe paint-
 ings. Also Hiroshige, etc.

SALE BY AUCTION
Wednesday and Thursday Evenings
February 16 and 17
 AT 5:15 O'CLOCK
WALPOLE GALLERIES
 No. 10 East 49th Street.
 Illustrated Catalogues on Application.
 Free of Charge (after the
 Sale) \$5.00.

W. S. GOOT, AUCTIONEER.

NATIONAL BANK
and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Investor's Opportunity
chance to redeem in no
foreign trade.

Reserve Act there has been
made Financing Corporation
capital of \$100,000,000 and a
pledged by an imposing com-
business men whose names
in the community, and the
are now offered not alone

investors, at par of capital
mirable piece of machinery,
in the history of American
restore and continue pros-
perity for our prosperity depends
on the power of foreign peoples
to demand. Exports make
sell our surplus products,
shop.
America need and are accus-
ed the only way that this
provide such credits is
the Financing Corporation.
It will extend credit to
lenders of other countries,
their obligations, secured if
transform into debentures
can investing public, com-

ery impulse, with
nal Bank would rate the
de Financing Corporation
We ourselves subscribe
and their purchase without
subscriptions from the

**FROM 8 A. M. TO 12 O'CLOCK P. M.
FROM 1 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT**

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Reputable firms offer to buy or sell
bonds and stocks, not listed elsewhere
through advertisements in the Open Se-
curity Market in The Analyst. Con-
sultations in freestanding and business

brokers. Published every Monday by The New York Times Company. Ten cents at news stands; \$5 a year by mail.—Adv.

plus funds,
our Bond De-
pendent and
ease of care-
e our custo-
onservative
ual needs.
requently re-
e of decided
quest a copy
commendation

COMPANY
 100
 Main Avenue Office:
 Avenue at 12nd Street

MILLS SET ABLAZE;

SINN FEIN BLAMED

Manchester and Nearby Town

Fight Fires Which Are

Started at Same Time.

SERIOUS LOSS PREVENTED

Chief Constable of Manchester Con-

vinced Fires Are Work of

"Irish Irreconcilables."

Special Cable to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 13.—Two out-

breaks of fire in business premises here

last night and attempts to create out-

breaks in two other places have led to

the belief that another Sinn Fein cam-

paign of incendiarism had been planned.

The fact that the outbreaks occurred

about the same time in the evening and

that in one case a watchman was killed

as he watched the flames, has led to the

belief that another Sinn Fein cam-

paign of incendiarism had been planned.

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CRASH NOW FACES

TOWNLEY'S LEAGUE

North Dakota State Socialism

Must Reverse Some of Its

Policies or Accept Ruin.

PUBLIC FINANCE IN MIDDLE

Terms for Help Offered by Bankers

Cause Split in Non-Par-

tisan League.

Special to The New York Times.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 13.—Arthur

C. Townley, leader of the Non-Par-

tisan League, has reached the end of its rope in North

Dakota.

The time has come when it must

sanction a complete "right about face"

in the policies of the State where it has

held full sway for four years. Financial

distaster for the State is the only alterna-

tive.

Leaders of the league, headed by

Townley, big boss of the movement,

realize that the fatal day of reckoning

has arrived. The big thing now upper-

most in their minds is to save what

they can from the wreckage. There are

several conferences going on at the

definite change of front expected will

come within the next few days, in the

opinion of those close to the situation.

The plan fact is that there is no money

in sight. Furthermore, unless there is

the right about face referred to, there

will be no money in sight.

It is now one week since Townley ad-

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DANIELS URGES LAW

FOR PROTECTION

Supports the Senate Bill Giving

the President Power to Put

on an Embargo.

AIMED AT MARIUETTES RULES

Secretary Consulted by Senator

Page Because of Navy's In-

terest in Fuel Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A letter

to Senator Page, Chairman of the Com-

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Daniel's recommendation that the President be

authorized to lay an embargo on oil exports whenever he

believes conditions warrant such action.

The recommendation of the Secretary

of the Navy has a particular application

to the problem in the British mandate

for Mesopotamia which restricts the ex-

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TRANSIT TO BE ISSUED IN THE CITY ELECTION

Democratic Leaders Willing to Make the Governor's Program Chief Factor in Campaign.

REPUBLICANS READY, TOO

Must Defeat Hylan and Gain a Majority of Estimate Board to Aid Miller Plan.

Governor Miller's letter to General Oliver B. Bridgman, outlining a comprehensive plan for rehabilitating the city's traction system, has made the transit question the dominant issue in the city election this fall, according to views expressed yesterday by both Republicans and Democratic leaders. Some of the Republicans, who have hitherto avoided endorsement of the Governor's plan, are still reluctant to believe that it would be the main issue, but they admit that the logic of the situation points to it becoming so.

For the most part the Democratic leaders are willing to accept the issue, because they believe it is the only issue upon which they are likely to win, particularly if Mayor Hylan is to be re-nominated, as seems almost certain. The Republicans were saying yesterday that solution of the traction problem should not be a political question, but that if the Democrats choose to make it, and they would accept the issue and make the fight in support of the Governor's plan.

In addition, there was a growing realization that part of the Governor's supporters would not be possible to take away the ultimate power to deal with the traction question from the Board of Estimate, even though the Governor's proposed Transit Commission should be given it. As explained in an Albany dispatch in this Times yesterday, it is true that the City Administration could override the commission in working out a plan or in the determination of the fare question, but the City Administration would have to succeed when it came to putting the plan into operation, and that the Board of Estimate, by refusing to accept title by the city, might be able to block the Governor's plan for a unified, city-owned transit system.

See the Need of Defeating Hylan. For those reasons some of the Governor's local supporters were said to realize that the defeat of Mayor Hylan and control of a majority of the Board of Estimate would be essential to give the Governor's plan a fair chance for success and to welcome an opportunity for a Mayoralty fight on this issue.

The Democratic opposition to the Governor's plan will be made evident at a mass meeting called by the New York City Democratic members of the State Senate and Assembly at City Hall at noon today. Mayor Hylan and Controller Charles L. Craig are expected to oppose to each other on many public matters, they would each oppose the Governor's plan, as revealed by the Bridgman letter. Senator James J. Walker, who will preside, will reiterate his opposition. Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, the minority leader of the Assembly, is expected to intend to try to make capital out of what they will call an attempt to unload upon the city all the surface lines, acquisition of those lines by the city being part of the Governor's plan for a unified system. This part of the Governor's program will be attacked as an effort to take upon the taxpayers a paralyzing worthless property at fictitiously high values, even though the Governor's letter calls for the transfer of these properties on a physical valuation.

The increased fare issue will also be stressed by the Democrats. It was said, but as no increase in fare is expected before election, the charge that the Governor's plan calls for the unloading of the surface lines is expected by the Democratic leaders to have almost as much popular effect.

To Be at Work Before Election. According to the Republican viewpoint, the bills embodying the Governor's proposals will have been passed and the commission will be at work long before election, so that the voters will have an opportunity to determine how the scheme will work. It was said that the serious opposition to the bills was expected from New York City Republicans. Some of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen may still remain aloof, it was said, but whether they will go to the length of voting against the bills was said to be doubtful. It has been suggested that the Republican legislators might take a cause on the traction measure and that those opposed to them might be content with recording a protest by their votes in the caucus.

Former Public Service Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, who is Chairman of a subcommittee named the Kings County Republican Executive Committee to prepare an address to the Brooklyn Republicans in support of the Governor's plan, said he believed the Brooklyn Republican organization was willing to meet Tammany on the traction issue.

Mr. Kracke approved the Governor's plan, as expressed in his letter to General Bridgman, unreservedly. "The Governor has gone into the question thoroughly almost exhaustively," he said. "It is obvious that the commission must have greater power than any Public Service Commission has had if the problem is to be solved. Dual power or control with one body such as the Board of Estimate possessing an eternal

LANDIS DEFIES DIAL TO ALLOW INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

would exert his influence to have him impeached and "driven from the bench as a man unworthy of the office."

The controversy that has waged about the head of Judge Landis since he accepted the position of baseball arbitrator at a salary of \$4,000 a year, came to a head with Senator Dial's speech on the floor yesterday in which he declared he would move to impeach the Illinois Federal Judge if the reports were true that he had released a \$500 a month bank clerk who pleaded guilty to embezzlement of \$20,000 because of the small salary paid to the clerk. Judge Landis himself confirmed the reports.

"After I make my reply," said Senator Dial, "I will perfect impeachment charges and do everything I can to drive him from the bench. He is unworthy to sit on the Bench and a disgrace to his high office. The doctrine that he has followed of releasing a prisoner convicted of embezzlement is most revolutionary."

Judge Landis attempts to divert attention from himself by attacking me. I never had any interest in the North Carolina child labor law he mentioned. It is true that I am interested in cotton mills in South Carolina, but we never had any labor troubles, and I am not at all interested in the law he refers to. This is not an issue between Judge Landis and myself. It is a matter that the country is interested in. He has lowered the standards of the Bench, and I know that many judges and United States Senators look on him with scorn. I never had any interest in the North Carolina child labor law he mentioned. It is true that I am interested in cotton mills in South Carolina, but we never had any labor troubles, and I am not at all interested in the law he refers to. This is not an issue between Judge Landis and myself. It is a matter that the country is interested in. He has lowered the standards of the Bench, and I know that many judges and United States Senators look on him with scorn.

vote power, is at the bottom of the present situation. The Governor's plan on the ground that it violates the principle of home rule will be held by the Board of Estimate. The Governor's plan on the ground that it violates the principle of home rule will be held by the Board of Estimate. The Governor's plan on the ground that it violates the principle of home rule will be held by the Board of Estimate.

CAUCUS TO DECIDE DAYLIGHT SAVING

Leaders Determined to Kill Repeal Bills and Allow Local Option.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Whether daylight saving shall be retained as a law or taken off the statute books will be determined by the Legislature this week. The Republican majority in both Senate and Assembly will caucus Tuesday on the various repeal measures now pending. Active opposition to the enactment of any of the repeal bills coming from practically every municipality in the State and led by New York City, has determined the leaders to sidetrack a direct repeal of the law.

The bill introduced by Assemblyman Marlowe, W. Booth of Oneida, which would reduce the period by two months, is expected to be thrown into the legislative discard along with the repealer.

Another subject which will be definitely settled this week is broadened powers for the Lockwood legislative housing committee. Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the committee, will make personally in the Senate his plan for power to investigate real estate and insurance companies and their housing activities. He already has conferred with Senator Lusk, President pro tem, but has received little encouragement. Twice the Assembly has denied the Senator's request, and there is no reason to believe that the Senate will not coincide with the views of the lower house in denying broadened powers.

Governor Miller's New York City transit proposals are expected to be placed definitely before the Legislature this week by the introduction of a bill designed to carry them out, and the Governor is expected to make a statement on the subject.

The Governor, after two weeks' absence from the Executive Chamber because of a slight throat affection, is scheduled to return to the Capitol on Wednesday. He will direct the fight for his transit legislation.

Included in one of the bills which compels the installation of voting machines in New York City not later than 1932.

All the various pending measures dealing with automobiles will be heard on Wednesday before the Joint Internal Affairs committee of both houses. There are four State-wide automobile operators' bills before the lawmakers. One, backed by the New York State Automobile Association and requiring uniform State-wide licensing of all operators, is expected to be passed. This would be a blow to the entire State's licensing provisions now confined to New York City.

A second bill imposes a nominal license fee of 50 cents on all operators. The New York State Automobile Association objects to this as discriminating against New York City, where the law requires an initial license fee of \$2 and an annual renewal of \$1.

VOLIVA WITH ZION ARMY WILL INVADE NEW YORK
Overseer Will Lead 400 Picked Followers—Bets \$1,000 That Earth Is Flat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Wilbur Glenn Voliva and a white-robed army of his Zion City followers are planning an invasion of "wicked New York" similar to that undertaken eighteen years ago by John Alexander Dowse, when he led 3,000 of his followers against the bright lights of Broadway. The prospect of this second punitive expedition against Manhattan came today after Helen Buhmann and Belle Schelhorn, who went to New York on a reconnoitering expedition two weeks ago, returned and reported to Voliva that the time was now ripe. New Yorkers, they say, are getting worse and worse.

It is understood that Voliva will lead 400 of his picked followers to New York, organize with the 1,000 sympathizers of the cause there, and clean Broadway from the Beggars to Hylan.

This is the psychological time to bring the blue laws issue to a head, said Theodore Forby, private counsel for Voliva. "Many of the things Zion advocated have come to pass. Our war on the movies has proved so twenty-five States, and the word 'liquor' is a historical word."

And it is not only the wicked ones against whom Voliva is going to fight, but the scientists and astronomers and college professors.

He will give \$1,000 to the first college professor, scientist or astronomer who can prove to me that the globe is round, he said today. "And don't want them to come back with the old story that a ship disappears at sea, or that you can sail around the earth. A ship doesn't disappear at sea, and you don't sail around the earth; you circle its flat surface."

The earth is like a pie pan, with the north pole in the center. Why, if the earth were round, the Australians, who are beneath us, according to all astronomers, would have to have hooks on their feet to keep from falling off. There is no such thing as gravity. Why does a balloon go up and a brick come down? The only gravity I know of is when two sweethearts are on different ends of a bench.

has furnished me with the information that I desired and I intend to carry out my decision to impeach him if possible. I hope that he will relieve the Congress of impeachment hearings by resigning from the Federal Court."

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WILSON OPPOSED DEBT CANCELLATION

Written Proof Exists to Show He Rejected Proposals Made at Paris Conference.

CHAMBERLAIN MADE OFFER

Did Not Ask That British Debt Also Be Canceled, but Suggested General Writing Off of Obligations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Not only is it untrue that President Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference promised the representatives of the allied powers that the United States would make every effort to cancel the debt owed to it by the Allies, but written proof exists that the President's position was quite to the contrary. In a responsible and thoroughly informed official quarter this positive assertion was made tonight in answer to published statements that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations knew that the President had given such assurances at Paris.

The report that the Senate committee possessed knowledge of a promise of that character by President Wilson after David F. Houston, the Secretary of the Treasury, had appeared before the Committee on Foreign Relations at his own request and informed it in confidence that J. Austen Chamberlain, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, had made a correct statement in his recent speech at Birmingham, England, to the effect that Great Britain had made overtures to the United States for the cancellation of the allied war debt to this Government.

Little of the details of Mr. Houston's disclosures to the committee have become known, but it was confirmed that he told the committee that the proposal mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain concerning which there has been so much official mystery in Washington had actually been submitted by Great Britain.

Britain Asked General Cancellation.

Additional details obtained today concerning the British advances along this line brought to light that the proposal had come directly to the Treasury Department from Mr. Chamberlain, as head of the British Financial Ministry, and not through the medium of the State Department or any diplomatic channel. The suggestion was advanced about ten months ago, but not in the form in which it has been understood to have been made. Great Britain, it was learned, had not asked that the United States cancel the British war indebtedness to this Government, but had explained to the Treasury Department that in the opinion of the British Government it would be a wise procedure for all allied Governments to cancel their foreign war debts. The proposal or suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain was that all "intergovernmental" debts be canceled. American officials were given that this met with the approval of the United States. The British Government would cancel all the debts owed to it by its allies.

Secretary Houston responded to the suggestion with a polite refusal. The position of the Treasury Department was that the United States owed no money to any of its former associates in the war, and if each of the allied Governments canceled the debts of its former allies the procedure would be unfair to the United States, which would be the only nation affected that would not be a beneficiary of the proposed clearing house arrangement. The letter of Secretary Houston was apparently regarded as conclusive by the British Government for the suggestion has not been repeated.

Concerning the statement that President Wilson had assured the representatives of the allied powers at Paris that when the Peace Treaty was ratified he would endeavor to have the United States Government cancel the allied indebtedness it was said today by the authority mentioned that such an assertion was absolutely absurd, ridiculous and contrary to the facts. The American representatives at Paris, it was explained, maintained a position directly contrary to this and that position was in accord with President Wilson's views and was sustained by him.

While the President, it was said, had agreed to discuss the several proposals which aimed at having the United States wipe out the debts due from its war associates, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$10,000,000,000, ample documentary proof of the President's opposition to these proposals was in existence according to the information given today.

Three Proposals at Paris.

A considerable number of proposals and suggestions for having the United States release the allied Governments of their obligations to the American Government were made at Paris during the period of the Peace Conference. There were three main proposals, it was stated today, substantially as follows:

1. That financial section or committees of the League of Nations should be created to adjust matters of inter-allied indebtedness. This was rejected by the American representatives.

2. That some plan should be worked out whereby the cost of the war should be portioned among the Allies on a percentage basis. This was the so-called plan to pool the allied debt, with the understanding that the United States should be considered as a participant of the world conflict from its beginning in August, 1914, and should share the expense of clearing the Central Powers for the period of two years and eight months before the United States entered the war. The attitude of the American representatives toward this was so hostile that it was dropped.

3. The proposal advocated by Keynes in behalf of Great Britain for an international bond issue.

To the Keynes proposal and, in fact, to all the suggestions made, the general response of the American representatives at Paris was that the United States had come to make peace with Germany and Austria, and that

questions affecting the financial affairs of the allied Governments had no part in a peace conference. As for financial matters, the American representatives stressed the view that the principal duty of the Governments associated in the Peace Conference was to ascertain and fix the amount that Germany could reasonably pay and should pay in reparation, and it was essential that the amount should be fixed definitely at such a figure in order to obtain the moral and financial support of the bankers of the world, which was necessary to the success of the plan to obtain reparations from Germany. If President Wilson had ever made any such promise as is now attributed to him in the gossip circulated yesterday, it was pointed out, the fact would have become known long ago.

Officials of the Government maintain that the United States has shown a very liberal attitude toward the nations that borrowed money for war purposes. Time would develop whether these nations could satisfy these obligations, it was said today. The allied debtors believed that the Allies would be able to meet them, but was willing to give ample opportunity for demonstration. Nothing known to the financial experts of the Government, it was said, indicated that the Allies would not be able to discharge their indebtedness to this country. The argument was advanced that Germany could pay the allied debtors indemnity demanded of her at the recent meeting of the Prime Ministers of the United States certainly would be able to make good the amounts they borrowed from the United States Treasury.

3 KILLED, 7 INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

W. G. Rawlings of Rockville Centre Crushed to Death When Car Overturns in Collision.

Three persons are dead and seven others injured, two probably fatally, as the result of automobile accidents in and near the city on Saturday night and yesterday.

W. G. Rawlings, 45 years old, of Maine Avenue, Rockville Centre, was almost instantly killed on the Merrick Road last night in a collision between the car he was driving and one driven by Guy Davis of Seaford, L. I. Rawlings's car turned over, pinning him to the road.

His son, L. Rawlings, 19, escaped with a shaking up, and a friend riding with them, William Duncan of Rockville Centre, was stunned, but later was able to get home. The occupants of the Davis car, including Mrs. Davis and her five-year-old daughter, Elsie, escaped with slight bruising.

Dr. John J. Burnell, 60 years old, for twenty-five years a practicing physician in Greenwich, Conn., died from injuries received when he was struck by an automobile on the Boston Post Road in Cos Cob Saturday night. Dr. Burnell had been making professional calls by trolley. He was found about 9:30 lying against the curb at Mead Avenue and Bible Street. His watch was stopped at 9:15. He was carried to the home of Dr. T. A. Rontow, where he died shortly before midnight. No witnesses to the accident were found.

Henry W. Willy, 17, of 740 Main Street, New Rochelle, was killed yesterday when riding on the running board of an automobile which struck a telephone pole. The car belonged to Christopher Russell of Hastings-on-Hudson. It had stalled at Weyman Avenue, and Willy and a companion, Raymond Fraser, 17, offered to help. While Mr. Russell was returning to garage for new batteries the boys got the car started and drove down the street. Fraser was held by the police for violation of the highway law.

George Hymer of 297 St. Paul's Avenue, Jersey City, and Michael O'Gard of 383 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, were seriously injured in an auto collision at Four Corners, Staten Island. Frederick Dunham of 250 Woodlawn Avenue, Jersey City, driver of the other car, was arrested and gave a \$200 bond for appearance today.

George Kelly, 9 years old, was struck by an automobile near his home, 577 East 19th Street, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon and his head injured. He was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

Catherine Cress, 8 years old, of 166 East Nineteenth Street, and Thomas Kievan, 34, of 305 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, were injured last night when a taxicab driven by William Shanker of 204 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, ran onto the sidewalk at Third Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street. Kievan was riding with Shanker and the child was standing on the sidewalk. Neither was seriously injured. Shanker was arrested.

Patrolman John Connolly of 330 East Nineteenth Street, attached to the Queensboro Bridge precinct, was struck by an automobile last night while directing traffic on the bridge. He was treated at Reception Hospital and sent home.

Rebecca Shapiro, 22, of 122 West 104th Street, was hit by an automobile at 116th Street. She was taken to Harlem Hospital, suffering from injuries to her body, hands and left leg.

RESTAURANT FIRE JAMS TIMES SQUARE TRAFFIC

Crowds Gather at St. Regis, but Flame in Kitchen Causes No Damage.

A fire which caused more excitement than damage occurred at 8:30 last night in the kitchen of the St. Regis Restaurant at Broadway and Forty-third Street. The fire engines going through Times Square attracted a crowd which congregated in such throngs on Broadway and Seventh Avenue that traffic was stopped for a few minutes.

The restaurant was full when a flame shot up in the exhaust pipe above the range, and a couple of waiters ran out to give the alarm. Two engine companies and the reserve from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station were soon at the scene. Some of the diners did not know the trouble until the engines drew up to the entrance of the restaurant. Few left the building because policemen assured them that there was no danger.

At the Tai-Sy Restaurant, above the St. Regis, men and women crowded to eat their shop suey or drink their tea. In spite of the excitement in the street below, and it was not until they observed that a fireman was dragging a hose up the steps that some attempted to rush out. The manager of the St. Regis said he did not know that an alarm had been sent in. The flame had been extinguished before the arrival of the firemen, he said.

Clemons

Established 1898

39TH & BROADWAY

Continuing This Morning—Our Annual Sale

Of Fine Merchant-Tailoring Fabrics Taken From Our Custom Tables and Cut Up Into

Men's and Young Men's Suits

Merchant-tailored—Ready-to-Wear

COMPLETE SIZES FROM 34 TO 44

\$48.50

FORMERLY \$75 TO \$90 TO ORDER

At this price we merely get our money out of the Cloth!

Carthago Est Delenda

Plutarch tells us that Cato never spoke on any subject without including somewhere the demand that Carthage must be blotted out.

Cato eventually prevailed and Carthage was destroyed.

Men's minds were swayed in Ancient Rome as they are swayed in America today.

Statement—re-statement, iteration and reiteration, at last the "cumulative effect" is triumphant.

National advertising is the modern way of addressing and influencing a nation.

Advertising space in the Butterick Publications is for sale through accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—Publishers

The Delineator (\$2.50 a Year)

The Designer (\$8.00 a Year)



An L. B. Sales record will help you dig up business—

There is plenty of business—somewhere! Orders are waiting right now for the sales manager who takes off his coat with a smile and lays out an aggressive sales campaign. "1921 will reward fighters."

The L. B. Sales record will help you dig up business. Any hour of any day it will give you the following facts:—

1. A classification of all customers by business.
2. What customers have not bought recently.
3. What prospects ought to be called on.
4. Amount sold by each customer by lines.
5. What lines are selling best in each territory.
6. Total business of each territory.

Right now is the time for you to decide where you are going to be on December 31. 1921 will make or break many a sales manager!

You can easily find out all about the L. B. Sales record and how it will help you. A post card or telephone call will put you in direct touch with the world's largest manufacturer of card record and filing equipment.

Library Bureau

Card and filing systems

Founded 1876

Filing cabinets wood and steel

O. H. BUCK, Manager
316 Broadway, New York

Sole sources in 49 leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France

IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Most of the restaurants are mere food stalls open to the street.

At these stalls the Turks buy their luncheon, then squat on the sidewalk and eat it.

Travelers say that the food is rather good, but the squatting spoils their appetite.

Especially after having enjoyed the comforts of the clean, attractive dining rooms at CHILDS.

Childs

BROADWAY

Saks

At 34th STREET

METROPOLITAN CLOTHES for MEN

To Begin This Monday Morning

A SALE OF

Men's Fine Suits

Formerly \$42 to \$68

At 34.00

THIS season's most successful styles at a very liberal saving in price, each tailored and finished in that manner which has created for Saks Clothes a decided preference among men who demand clothing of a strictly metropolitan character.

SMALL CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

2400 Men's Pajamas

In a Special Offering

At 1.95

In all our experience we have never before presented such a fine collection of pajamas at anything near this low price. They are made with extreme care, over liberal measurements, trimmed with large pearl buttons and silk loops or braiding. Colors:

Blue, Tan, White, Pink and Hello



1500 PAIRS OF

Men's High Shoes

Special 7.85

—expertly made of Scotch Grain Leather and Good Quality Calfskin

Shoes designed expressly for those men who lean toward footwear of the better qualities. The last are in medium and square toe effects—as pictured—smartly perforated according to the demand of the moment. Single or double soles, leather or rubber heels. All sizes.

Fifth Floor

LA RAZON

A Newspaper With a Selling Punch

Buenos Aires, city beautiful, Hub of Commerce and Shipping of South America, unequalled in commercial importance.

"LA RAZON"—the great afternoon daily of Buenos Aires, with three editions. Its advertising columns command respect and cordial response from the readers. The largest circulation of any Evening Newspaper in South America.

Write for booklet and rate card, Avenida de Mayo, 780, Buenos Aires, Argentina, or to the following Advertising Agencies: The Foreign Advertising & Service Bureau, 394 Fifth Ave., New York. Johnston Advertising Service, 217 Broadway, New York. A. R. & B. Advertising, Ltd., 65 West Broadway, New York. Morris International Agency, 449 Fourth Avenue, New York. Curtis Special Agency, 424 Fourth Avenue, New York. The Export Advertising Agency, Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill. J. Roland Kay Co., Conway Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Newspaper That Believes in Americans

STRIKERS IN ALBANY CLASH WITH POLICE

They Force Solitary Street Car
and Snow Plow to Rush
Back to the Barns.

TWO MEN ARE ARRESTED

Mob Breaks Through Police Lines
in Front of Capitol, but is
Scattered With Batons.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—(AP)—An entire force of traffic police—mounted, after a long motorcade—was mobilized this afternoon in front of the State Capitol to handle a surging, screaming crowd of several thousand persons who swarmed around a street car and snow plow operated by strike-breakers.

Shattering lines of patrolmen who sought to keep them on the sidewalks, men, women and children flocked into State Street when the trolley lost contact with the wires, stalling the car. Patrolmen and mounted men backed away strenuously with clubs before the onrush was checked.

Running from the batons of the police, hundreds fled down side streets, hoping to block the street car after it turned into Broadway. The motorcade swung the controller, wide open after leaving State Street, however, and reached the barns, more than a mile away, in safety.

The demonstration, which was the largest in number of participants since the United Traction Company started out to smash the strike of its 1,200 employees, flared up in front of the Capitol Building. It spread over several blocks before the street car and snow plow were rushed away.

Shortly after noon the strike-breakers had piloted the car and plow to the downtown district, stopping at the side of the Capitol grounds to clean snow off a switch. Increasing in size every minute, the crowd started poking fun at the strike-breakers. Observing that only three or four men wielded shovels and picks while the others stood idly by, the crowd noisily proclaimed them lazy.

The jeers grew louder and louder, but the crowd, which was well-dressed and at that time orderly, remained behind the outer wall of police inside the Capitol grounds and on near-by sidewalks. After two hours' effort the strike-breakers headed back toward the barns, patrolmen endeavoring to hold the crowd in check while mounted police surrounded the car and snow plow.

The trolley jumped the wire a moment after they turned into State Street and two snowballs were pitched at the strike-breaker who hopped out to adjust it. The crowd, yelling at the top of

their voices, broke through the police lines. Mounted men galloped for the sidewalks, leaving the street car partially exposed and scores of strikers raced toward it. The police then pushed in every direction, scattering the strikers and making two arrests. None was seriously injured.

A few blocks from the car barns State troopers, who were patrolling that district, met the car and snow plow and escorted the strike-breakers. A crowd of several hundred stood across the street from the barns, but showed no inclination to face the State troopers.

Tonight police were scattered through the city to prevent possible attempts to tear down trolley wires and otherwise damage traction property. The snow was melting from the car tracks, and it was expected that the company could run out more than one car tomorrow, which would necessitate either a lighter guard for each car or the calling of more troopers or police.

There were no disorders in Troy today, two cars leaving the barns here and clearing the snow for a distance of more than a mile without being molested.

BELIEVE "SUICIDE'S" STORY.

Detectives Think Finding of Walker's Note Near Body a Coincidence.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 12.—William F. Walker, who was brought here last night from Camden, N. J., to be questioned by the Attorney General in reference to the death of Charles Smith or Rigby, whose body was found at Brandywine Springs Pa. with a note near by from Walker threatening suicide, will not be questioned until tomorrow.

City Detectives believe that Walker knew a nothing whatever concerning the death of Smith. They are convinced that Walker intended to commit suicide, and threw a note to that effect from a trolley car, and then lost his nerve. The finding of the note at the same time that the body of Smith or Rigby was found was merely a coincidence, Walker maintains that he never saw Smith.

VETERANS AT LINCOLN RITES

Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburgh Preaches at Grace Episcopal Church.

The Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburgh, preached yesterday afternoon in Grace Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, at the annual memorial service held by the Union Society of the Civil War in memory of Abraham Lincoln. Representatives from the Veteran Corps of Artillery, the Military Society of the War of 1812, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Huguenot Society of America, the Sons of the Revolution and the Military Order of Foreign Wars attended.

Bishop Whitehead told of an address which he delivered thirteen years ago on a similar occasion. He said he then declared his belief that the world had become a better place to live in, and still held that opinion despite conditions due to the World War.

Chattanooga Builders Cut Wages. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 12.—General contractors of Chattanooga served notice today on employees that beginning April 1 wages in all lines would be reduced 20 per cent, and that a "day's work for a day's pay" would be demanded.

Celebrated Stein-Bloch Evening Clothes

Below The Sale Prices Of
Nameless, Nondescript Garments

*90 Swallowtail or
Tuxedo Suits... \$69.50

*115 Swallowtail or
Tuxedo Suits... \$89.50

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
IF NEEDED

Don't Buy One Of These Suits
Because The Price Is Low, But
Because The Quality Is High

COMPARE



Investigated.
Business Opportunities advertisements offered for insertion in The New York Times are subject to investigation before publication. Bank and business references are necessary. The New York Times offers a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of persons placing fraudulent advertisements.—Adv.

Ask Your Dealer for

SIMMONS METAL BEDS
Built for Sleep—Your choice of exquisite Period Designs, beautifully enameled in Decorative Colorings and Hardwood effects. Twin Beds, Crib and Day Beds.

SIMMONS BOX SPRINGS
Built for Sleep—Made of the finest all-tempered, double cone Spiral Springs. Conform to every contour, and hold the spine level in every sleeping position.

SIMMONS MATTRESSES
Built for Sleep—Filled with great layers of white felt, scientifically built up layer by layer. Fine heavy ticking. Roll edges.

SIMMONS COIL SPRINGS
and
FABRIC SPRINGS
Built for Sleep

The Fine Hospitality of Restful Sleep

WITH her feeling of responsibility for the welfare of her guests and children, many a woman today is replacing all the old beds in the house with *Simmons Beds—built for sleep.*

One sleeps so much better in a Simmons Bed: Firm, steady, *noiseless*—never a squeak or a rattle. Your nerves *relax* and you sink deep into restful sleep—all night, every night.

And another nice thing. Nearly every room shared by two persons is now being furnished with *Twin Beds*. One sleeper does not disturb the other or communicate colds or other infections.

The "CORONADO" is one of the many exquisite *Period Designs* exclusive with Simmons Beds. Your choice of satiny Ivory White, beautiful Decorative Colors and Hardwood effects. Note the *Square Steel Tubing*, an exclusive Simmons specialty—and the Simmons *Pressed Steel Corner Locks*: firm, four-square, noiseless.

FREE BOOKLETS ON SLEEP!

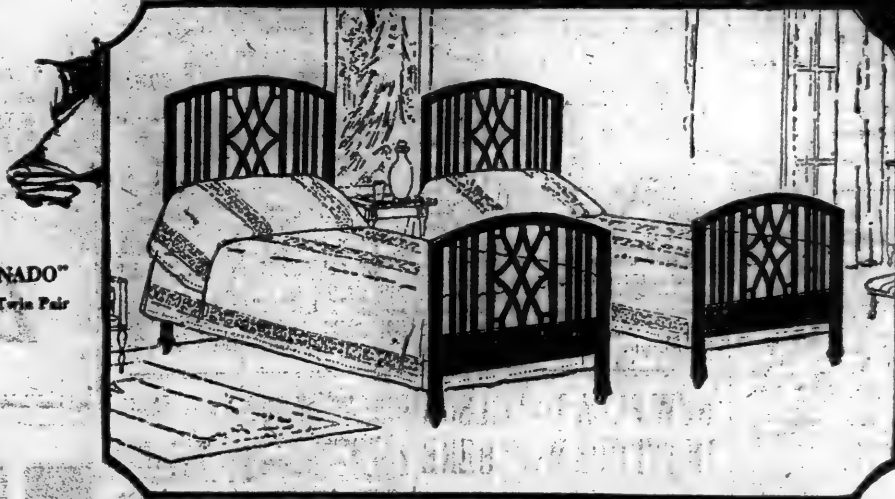
Write us for "What Leading Medical Journals and Health Magazines Say about Separate Beds and Sound Sleep," and "Yours for a Perfect Night's Rest."

SIMMONS COMPANY

NEW YORK ATLANTA CHICAGO KENOSHA
SAN FRANCISCO MONTREAL

(Executive Offices: Kenosha, Wis.)

The "CORONADO"
Design 1814—in Twin Pair



© 1921, Simmons Company

SIMMONS BEDS

Built for Sleep

ARCOLA solves country life for Tom

[DIALOGUED FROM STORIES OF ARCOLA USERS]

"Get into the country," the doctor said to Tom; "you've got to quit office work."

"So we bought ten acres and a cottage; and when winter came we understood what people suffer with stove-heated houses."

"But we can't expect city luxuries in the country," Tom remarked.

"Is keeping warm a luxury?" I demanded.

"No wonder Tom got worse. In February he was down in bed, and the rest of us had heavy colds. Then over in town I saw an ARCOLA in a dealer's window, with a cozy scene. We hadn't money for a big heating system, but this proposition exactly suited us."

"The whole job was done in a few days, with hot-

water radiators heated from the living room.

"It's like going from the North Pole to the Gulf of Mexico," said Tom. He got better fast, and we expect to stay here permanently."

The IDEAL-ARCOLA places the cottage, with or without cellar, on the heating plane of the First Mansion in the Land. Low-cost healthful warmth, through hot-water radiators, for the small home, school, or store.

The water-jacketed ARCOLA is of itself a radiator. Replaces stoves, wastes no heat up chimneys, leaks no coal gas. Each tenant may have a separate ARCOLA. If used to heat part of building, extra sections and radiators may be added later.

The ARCOLA heats all rooms on less fuel than a stove requires for one room. The complete system, installed by your local dealer, costs but little more than a stove for each room; and far less than old expense for a hot-water heating system. No fire risk; children cannot burn themselves.



IDEAL-ARCOLA
Heating Outfits

Catalog has open views of houses, flats, stores, offices, with ARCOLA. Write Dept. 21

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

104 West 42d Street, New York

Sole Dealers: Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Worcester, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Newark, Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Louisville, Athens, Birmingham, New Orleans, Mobile, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Everett, (Ore.)

TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK

At The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

A Large Collection of
OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS

BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS
Belonging to Various Estates and Private Owners
ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS H. KERRY
and his associates of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 5 E. 5th Street, New York.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Storage and Warehouse Facilities

WE offer service in Pittsburgh to receive, store and deliver your merchandise. High class warehouse, large capacity, with sprinkler system, railroad switches, truck service. Or, if you prefer, we will furnish private offices for your representative in conjunction with warehouse facilities. An unusual opportunity for manufacturers or jobbers in a city where warehouse space is almost unobtainable. Our representative will be in New York Tuesday morning. Please address by letter, G. V. Bain, care Hotel Commodore, New York.

"When Beyer" call on "Trade Best"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable - Pawnbroker
75 5th Ave near 14th St.
LUNARIAL LOANS OF
MARRIAGES, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.
ESTABLISHED 1878
Residence: 15 Duane St., New York, N.Y.
Public and Charitable Service.

COMPLETING SETS OF BOOKS
Is a volume missing from a valued set by a famous author? Send it through the Book Exchange at the Book, Review and Magazine Section of The New York Times Sunday edition. Price, 15 cents word.—Adv.

YOU WILL AGREE WITH THIS

Merely agreeing to build your building within certain limits of cost and time, is not enough.

Does your contractor's record agree with what he agrees to?

Put it up to us to put it up for you!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

IS IT A PLEASURE

To read in the evening, or do you find yourself wearily laying your book aside and dozing off to sleep?

This may be the result of too hearty a meal, but more than likely your eyes need to be examined for glasses.

"None Surpasses Macy's Glasses"

Optical Dept., Main Floor, Herald Square, N. Y. City

Macy's

Herald Square, N. Y. City



Below Foundry Co., Newark, N. J.
Walter Kildes & Co., Engineers
New York City

American Industrial Roofing Tile

For a fire-proof, weather-proof, economical flat roof, specify American Flat Tile. Erected on steel purling spaced every five feet, these tiles make a strong, light-weight, permanent roof. They are rapidly laid by our own workmen and backed by our written guaranty of satisfaction.

American Cement Tile Mfg. Co.

824 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh
50 Church St. 404 Bulletin Bldg.
New York Philadelphia
500 Brown-Max Bldg.
Birmingham

If You Bought A New Automobile Today

with a touring body and smart town body of the type 1 have, it would cost you about \$3,700. Within 34 hours your purchase would depreciate 25%. You can buy today from the owner who is leaving the city, a 1920 Cadillac Car, with touring body and separate town body, all complete, including extra tires, for \$1,000. The town body, upholstered in blue, makes a smart looking car, and is practically new, having been used only 2 months. Why pay \$3,700 for a new car when it can give you no better service than the car I have to offer? Immediate delivery, and condition guaranteed. See Mr. Charles Weiskind, 207 West 34th St. Telephone Chelsea 3600.

GILLIES Areco COFFEE

Direct from Wholesaler 24¢
to 3-lb. lots or more (less or more) from off the boat every morning. Free delivery by car or by mail. Delivered in Greater New York and vicinity. Sample Mixed Tea (1 lb. or more) 25¢. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

GILLIES COFFEE CO.
210-212 Washington Street, New York
Between Penn Place and Barclay Street.
Two blocks from Washington Market.
Phone Barclay 3877. Est. 21 Years

ORDER Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

Available through
Retailers
Everywhere

IMPROVED X-RAYS FOR CANCER WORK

Harvard Physicists to Use Deeply Penetrating Type in New Laboratory.

HOPE TO DISPLACE RADIUM

New Method, Devised by Dr. William Duane, Is Less Costly—Already Tried in Germany.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 13.—Discoveries made by Dr. William Duane, Professor of Bio-Physics at Harvard, working in collaboration with research students of physics, have made it possible, according to Harvard physicists, to secure X-rays of more penetrating quality than have ever before been obtained in this country, and these new rays are now to be used for the first time in America for the alleviation of cancer.

While it is emphatically stated by Professor Duane that neither X-rays nor radium should be considered a permanent cure for all kinds of cancer, it has long been known that radium has a marked alleviative effect upon this disease, and the Harvard physicists have reason to believe that the effect of the new highly penetrating X-rays will be equally beneficial.

The Harvard Cancer Commission is erecting a building adjoining the Collis P. Huntington Hospital in Boston, where an X-ray unit will be installed, as well as the commission's radium plant. In the belief that the life of cancer patients may be prolonged by the new treatment, life insurance companies of Boston have given more than \$30,000 toward the new building.

The advantage of X-rays over radium is that the latter is scarce and immensely expensive, costing at present over \$100,000 a gram, and can therefore only be used in small quantities. If X-rays were used it would be possible to make the rays enormously more powerful than radium, and thus to use the limited amount of radium available.

The trouble with the use of X-rays up to this time has been that they are not as penetrating as the so-called "gamma rays" of radium, and the problem of the Harvard physicists has been to secure this needed quality.

It was known that to secure penetration it was necessary to employ a high frequency of vibration. The Harvard physicists, after a great number of experiments, at length found that a physical law known as the "quantum law" applied to the X-ray spectrum and discovered that they could increase the frequency of the rays, and thus their penetration, by increasing the voltage of current used in the X-ray tube.

Professor Duane reports that the tube used in the new experiment is of more than 150,000 volts, but that a sufficiently high voltage has been secured to make the X-rays nearly as effective for certain medical purposes as the gamma rays of radium.

The German physicist, Dr. Siegfried, who made great headway recently with the use of high-frequency X-rays in alleviating cancer, but whose particular rays have not been used in America up to this time.

A vast amount of work has recently been done by Professor Duane in the detailed study of X-ray spectra. Some of this work may prove effective in increasing the medical value of X-rays, but much of it is being done simply for the scientific purpose of learning more about the mysterious rays and the laws which govern them.

VETERAN IN DEATH CHAMBER

Prisoner Who Has Seen 20 March to Chair Doesn't Know His Own Fate.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
OSHING, Feb. 13.—Angelo Giordano, who rounded out thirty-three months of "watchful waiting," as he describes it, in Sing Sing Prison's death house today, was twenty-two years old when he was sentenced to death in the electric chair which he has long faced.

Giordano recently took the record for the longest imprisonment in the death house since it was built, thirty-two years ago. He has now been there two months and was called "Patricio," the former lawyer, who was eventually pardoned.

Giordano does not yet know what his ultimate fate will be. He has changed attorneys four times and his appeal has not yet been argued before the Court of Appeals. He was convicted of murdering a man named "Patricio" in New York and sentenced by Judge Knott.

Oklahoma Has Anti-Cigarette Bill.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 13.—A bill was introduced in the Oklahoma House yesterday making the use of tobacco in any form by minors a misdemeanor and the sale, advertisement or distribution of cigarettes within the State limits a felony.

NEW PLEA TO WILSON IN TYPHUS WAR HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

steamships which had been ordered to Boston "dodge" the strict regulations in force here.

Two lines of uniformed policemen formed a lane from the Ellis Island boat landing at South Ferry to the Thirtieth Street (Brooklyn) municipal ferry house, a few hundred feet away, and all the immigrants coming through the Barge Office had to walk between the policemen to the inspection quarters in the city inspection room Dr. H. G. McAdam, director of the Division of Institutional Inspection, and Dr. Louis I. Harris, director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, were in charge.

Ellis Island Employees Inspected.
The first ferryboat from the immigration station at 1 o'clock. There were only two immigrants on board, and they were soon pronounced free of the typhus-carrying vermin. The 11 o'clock boat brought about 100 passengers. With the immigrants came three employees from the island, and these, as well as the immigrants, had to submit to inspection.

WAGERS OF \$50,000 PUT ON RIVAL STEAMSHIPS

Both Will Leave Baltimore for Golden Gate at Practically Same Time.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—In club, sporting and commercial circles here and in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Panama keen interest has been aroused in the outcome of the voyage to the California ports of the steamships Hawkeye State and Golden State, which will sail from here within an hour's time and within eight of each other Tuesday to cover the same route and make similar stops. Between \$25,000 and \$50,000 has been wagered, it is reported, as to which will be the first to enter the Golden Gate.

Rival lines operate the vessels, the Matson Navigation Company running the Hawkeye State, under Captain Peterson, while the Pacific Mail Steamship Company controls the Golden State, with Captain Yardley at the helm. The steamers are practically of the same type, built on the same general model and almost identical in details. They are 325 feet long, have a displacement of 25,000 tons and are the second largest passenger ships built in this country.

The officers and representatives of the owners of the ships say there is no intention of racing them, but both ships were naturally run their respective ships to make the best time possible with absolute safety.

DEER SLAYERS FINED \$400.

State Police Stop Four Men With Animal's Carcass in a Car.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
MOUNT KISCO, Feb. 13.—Venison brought \$2.50 a pound in Armonk, Westchester County, today, as a result of Sergeant E. W. Holloway and Trooper J. E. Tewes arresting four men charged with violating the game laws. The policemen allege that they trapped Isadore Scholler, Dr. F. E. Dismas and his brother, Nicholas Dismas, and Nicholas Giordano motoring through Armonk today with the carcass of a deer in their open car.

BARR WANTED OPEN SHOP.

Inter-Racial Council Says He Hurt Its Activities.

The Directors of the Inter-racial Council yesterday issued a statement giving the organization's interpretation of why William H. Barr resigned as President. It was explained that this statement is in reply to the announcement by Mr. Barr that his support of the open shop was made the subject of a campaign to "resign" rather than abandon his principles.

The resignation of Mr. Barr was due to the fact that his open shop activities as President of the National Founders' Association had placed the wrong construction on the work of the Inter-racial Council, said the statement. "The council is not a partisan. It was hampered in its work by the attitude of Mr. Barr."

OPEN INDUSTRIAL ART SHOW.

Society for Its Revival Will Maintain a Permanent Exhibit.

An exhibition of industrial art works was opened yesterday in the old Gerrit house, at 816 Fifth Avenue, the home of Countess Maunoir, with exhibits from thirty-five artists and crafts men. The exhibition occupies two floors and includes tapestries, lace, porcelains, woodwork, wood carving, metalwork, bookbinding, pictures and furniture. The work of Americans and foreigners.

MINISTER PITIES EDISON.

Says Inventor Misses Greatest Thing in Life for Spiritualism.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Although giving Thomas A. Edison full credit for his great achievements in invention and his vast contributions to the world, Rev. Fred W. Stacey, Pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, in a sermon today said he was sorry Edison was "missing the greatest thing in life while working to communicate with the spirits."

"I know a child who is scarcely old enough to talk and yet understands more about the Kingdom of God than does Edison, who has never been born into the spiritual realm," said the minister.

Twenty-eight sent to Willard Parker, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, seventeen were women.

Monaghan Suspends Examination.
The order to suspend the examination was given by Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Deputy Commissioner. He received a report from Ellis Island at 5:45 o'clock that no more boats would be sent over until this morning, but he kept his staff at the ferryhouse until well after 11 o'clock, so the chance that Ellis Island might change their minds.

NO TYPHUS ON BOSTON LINER.

Nieuw Amsterdam Discharges 2,100 Passengers, Sails for New York.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—No suspected cases of typhus were found on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, which arrived here today. The liner is the third to be diverted to Boston from New York.

Within six hours the 1,100 steerage passengers and some of the first and second class passengers had disembarked and the ship proceeded to New York to discharge the remaining passengers and her cargo.

Nerves Shaky?

If you're drinking coffee, quit it and try

INSTANT POSTUM

Trial tells—
"There's a Reason"

McCLURE'S

Edited by Herbert Kaufman

OWEN JOHNSON'S Greatest Novel "The Wasted Generation" In February McClure's

A tale of the World's Awakening and of a world awake. There's the surge of full life in it—the throes of souls, the deep loves of men, the clash of rivalry, the pain of sacrifice, the all-absorbing singleness of woman's devotion. A superb romance. A tremendous picture of life. Illustrated by James Montgomery Flagg.

"Gun Play" by Arthur Stringer In February McClure's

A whale of a stage story—in which a denied woman wrestles with Destiny, willing to sacrifice herself for what she believes is her daughter's good. She did not measure the force behind that law which sends Youth seeking Happiness. She did not measure the power shaping her own Destiny. We believe that this is Arthur Stringer's finest bit of short fiction. Illustrated by P. V. E. Ivory.

"Time Out for Granberry" by Samuel Merwin In February McClure's

Samuel Merwin, the kindly and keen young sage of old Concord, is turning human beings inside out and throwing the pictures of life's motive forces upon the screen of the printed page. The method is fascinating—especially when used with an artist's skill and with a philosopher's tolerance. "Time Out for Granberry" is the very human tale of a man who did not know how to be human. Illustrated by F. R. Granger.

"The Fog of Orleans" by Holworthy Hall In February McClure's

It deals with that deadly feminine combination—slumbering eyes with a soft voice. It is altogether a delightful narrative of a cynic's downfall, and of the manner in which the pieces of him were put together again. Illustrated by T. D. Skidmore.

"One or Two Women" by Fanny Heaslip Lea In February McClure's

Rosita was born to make trouble, and as a near-great lover she does her blithe-most worst in this adventure. But after all, Youth is not the match for Wisdom, and a very, very wise wife teaches Rosita that guile and gentleness are equally potent weapons of warfare. Illustrated by Charles D. Mitchell.

Buy February McClure's Today!

THE first national publication to resume its pre-war price. A better McClure's than ever—no change in size, quality or quantity of reading.

More great stories by more great writers than ever printed in the same magazine within the same year.

McClure's tremendous program for 1921 includes serials by Owen Johnson, Zane Grey and Mary Roberts Rinehart; a new series of Booth Tarkington stories; another series of Ibanez stories.

Herbert Kaufman's editorials appear in every number. McClure's is the one and only general monthly at 15 cents. Every other publication in its field is 25 and 35 cents or more.

It can be done—
It has been done.

The 15-cent magazine—the magazine that achieved the greatest literary and commercial success of all time, is back again—and back to stay.

Eighty thousand increase in newsstand sales for January and February and a bigger March edition coming.

The only 15-cent illustrated general magazine left on earth. Why pay more for less?

Smelting and Refining

IRON, copper, nickel and many other elementary metals are of little use to industry in their natural state. Converted into steel, brass, bronze and cast iron through chemical and electrical processes of hardening, annealing and purification, they become essential commodities of great commercial value. This transformation of unrefined metals in the foundries, forge shops, smelting and refining establishments, etc., of New York, is today largely dependent upon the electric furnace.

We take great pride in meeting the constantly increasing demand of this industry upon our electric power facilities throughout Manhattan with a service that gives complete satisfaction to our present numerous customers in this classification.

The United Electric Light and Power Co.
130 East 15th St., New York.

89th Street & Broadway 146th Street & Broadway

For Health Sake Drink More Milk

The liberal drinking of milk will more than pay other food give you health insurance. On this all scientists are agreed. And if you are concerned with quality you will wisely choose Borden's Grade A.

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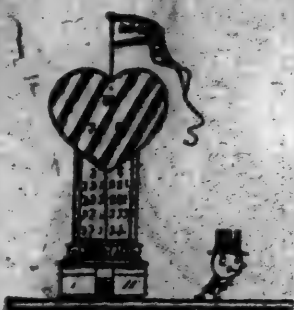
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Delightful, whimsical novel
CONRAD IN QUEST OF HIS YOUTH
In 160 pages of all modern fiction
L. V. MANTON & CO., 301 W. 4th St., N. Y.



YANKEE VANGUARD LEAVES TOMORROW

First Squad of New York Players to Begin Work at Hot Springs Thursday.

MANY GIANTS ARE SIGNED

Few Brooklyn Regulars Outside Fold. No Word Concerning Huggins Under Contract.

What's rain or shine to Valentine? His motif long will weather. The passing days—the changing ways—He still keeps hearts to gether.

What's rain or shine to Scotch Mists? Their motif, too, will weather. The sun's bright rays—or stormy days—They serve the twin to gether.

Registered trademark for our fair-weather service of British character. Reproduced.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 11th St. "Four Corners"
Broadway at 24th St. "Fifth Ave."
Broadway at Warren



COUNTRY

THE FABRICS EMPLOYED BY PINCHLEY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLOTHES FOR COUNTRY AND SPORT USAGE HAVE THE STRENGTH AND APPEARANCE SUITED TO GARMENTS OF THIS CHARACTER.

THREE-PIECE SUITS WITH KNICKERBOCKERS. ALSO FOUR-PIECE SUITS.

FIFTY DOLLARS AND MORE

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON. READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PACE

FINCHLEY
5 West 46th Street NEW YORK

FULL OF PEP

The glorious full of pep feeling that makes life so thoroughly worth living is a matter of heart, liver, kidneys and lungs functioning normally.

The McGovern Method of Physical Upbuilding reaches every organ of the body. If your conscience tells you that you need tuning up, get in touch with us at once.

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Telephone Columbia 1928.



"Morgan Line"
To New Orleans
Passenger sailings every Saturday
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HATS THAT WEAR AS GOOD AS THEY LOOK

Smart DERBIES and SOFT HATS
in the prevailing Models & Colors

OUR PRICE
\$3.95

Clearance of Genuine Values
Were \$2.00—Now \$3.95

Comment on Current Events in Sports

KENNEL

Though it may not specially influence public fancy, the victory of Midnight Seducer at the Westminster Kennel Club exhibition in Madison Square Garden Saturday, leaves the owner, the dog of the hour. This is a breed that has not previously figured prominently in the big shows, but its elevation to supremacy was a surprise it only goes to show that no one breed can be considered supreme so far as show purposes are concerned. The crowning of a dog of the show of this shaggy-haired little fellow only adds to the uncertainty which makes the exhibiting of dogs a pleasure and shows that the conditions of the individual dog is the most important factor.

No doubt the cocker spaniel will gather certain amount of popularity through the victory, but it does not mean necessarily that it will become the champion dog. The cocker spaniel is a dog of change as frequently as in most other things. Within the last few years we have had various times the reign of the Pomeranian, the Pomeranian, the show and the Pomeranian for the first time in the history of the breed.

The cocker spaniel is entitled to its turn in the limelight. They are most attractive dogs, pretty to look at, at good disposition and useful as well as ornamental. They might well supplant some of the other breeds for a time. In the meantime, there will be plenty of fanatics and owners who will stick to the Peking, Poms, chows and others.

SKATING

Joe Moore's convincing victory in the international speed skating championships at Lake Placid last week will be a pleasant surprise to New York's lovers of the ice sport. The Manhattan lad, a short time before, had not been a conspicuous figure in the national championships at Saratoga Lake and had not equaled Jewett's record in the Canada's best in the Dominion national title events. But his margin in the race for international honors was too decisive to be anything but genuinely convincing. It was Jewett's victory, as that among Moore's victims were the world's best skaters, the newly-crowned national champion, McWhorter, the Middle West speedster, and a host of other reputable contestants.

In nearly every respect the international championship events were as satisfactory as they were thrilling and exhilarating. There was an abundance of close finishes and bitter struggles, and more than one world's record was set by the boards. McWhorter, achieved a three-mile race in new figures. Charles Gorman, the Canadian, equaled the world's record for the 400-yard race, and on the same afternoon Miss Gladys Robinson of Toronto gave the spectators another world's record in the 100-yard dash this brilliant skater also upset past achievements.

Joe Moore's victory in the only event that marred an almost completely satisfactory meet, was the apparent result of a combination of factors. It was rather disquieting to read of "strikes" by several of the contestants before the start of the final race. At one period in the final day the races were held up for a considerable time, and the work was somewhat interrupted. Even the denizens of the Polo Grounds would be a trifle surprised by such apparently violent scenes, which

should be the last things expected in amateur contests such as a championship skating tournament. That the skaters were so excited without any complaints seems to be indicated by the remarks of a skater by the officers of the International Skating Union after the contestants had drawn up a summary petition and presented it to the club chairman in Madison Square Garden Saturday. The petition was to the effect that an official is not sufficient provocation for a strike, or that the skaters should be allowed to leave the part of those assembled to decide an important amateur title.

SQUASH TENNIS

The squash tennis tournament for the national championship, which was concluded Saturday with the triumph of Fillmore Van S. Hyde over Jay Gould, was not merely remarkable for the display of skill and endurance, but also, indeed, for a fitting culmination to a week of splendid play. But before this absorbing and exciting sport must find its greatest cause for gratification in the high level of excellence achieved by the players, the fact that the tournament was a fitting culmination to a week of splendid play. But before this absorbing and exciting sport must find its greatest cause for gratification in the high level of excellence achieved by the players, the fact that the tournament was a fitting culmination to a week of splendid play.

Moreover, there are more men playing who are close to the first class than ever before. The Class B matches in the Metropolitan League have seen a steady advancement, both in quality of play and in the number of players. There is every sign that the Class A portals will be more than ever besieged another year. There is a special significance, too, in the amount of popular interest with which the important matches of the season have been followed. The galleries were never so large and the spectators have never been so numerous as in this season.

As for the match that decided the championship, it was a masterpiece of skill and endurance. The two men who won the title were undoubtedly the only men in the tournament who could have defeated the champion. The match was a masterpiece of skill and endurance. The two men who won the title were undoubtedly the only men in the tournament who could have defeated the champion.

ROWING

The case of the West Shore Railroad vs. the Intercollegiate Rowing Association is fast becoming a dull and tiresome story. For in the many years the annual argument has been going on, the railroad officials announce, with a solemn display of statistics and economic data, that to provide for an observation train for the Poughkeepsie regatta is out of the question. Then comes the reply of the rowing association, which is heated, sometimes grossly reproachful, but never equal to ending the dispute. When the pot finally boils and quietly simmers away in the kitchen, the train is waiting on the west bank of the Hudson for the first of the rowing regatta to the starting line.

There is peculiar exasperation for all rowing lovers in the current altercation between the association and the railroad. It will be recalled that last season the railroad refused to allow an observation train for the regatta, and the rowing association, in protest, refused to allow a train for the regatta.

Yes, practice makes perfect.

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to prove that this argument was a success, and there was general approval when the stewards decided to hold the regatta again at Poughkeepsie. But hardly the ink was dry on the announcement of the action when the rowing association appeared to cast a gloomy shadow over the intercollegiate regatta.

In some ways the rowing regatta seems to have fallen on hard times. There are only a few of the famous old regattas, and the rowing association, which is a host of critics who, for some reason or another, oppose the intercollegiate regatta. They allege that the water is too muddy and uncertain, that the expense of transporting and training the contestants is too high, and that the regatta is a waste of money.

All of which is strangely interesting in that small group of rowing men who are quietly working for the construction of a rowing course in Pelham Bay, near the stadium, and who are now in the process of securing a grant from the city of New York for the purpose of building a rowing course in Pelham Bay.

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The deepest reductions these stores have ever made—prices below those of next Spring for equal qualities. Entire stock of Winter weights, many medium weights for year round wear and light weights. The regular stocks of these stores—nothing else—highest standards of styling, tailoring and fabrics.

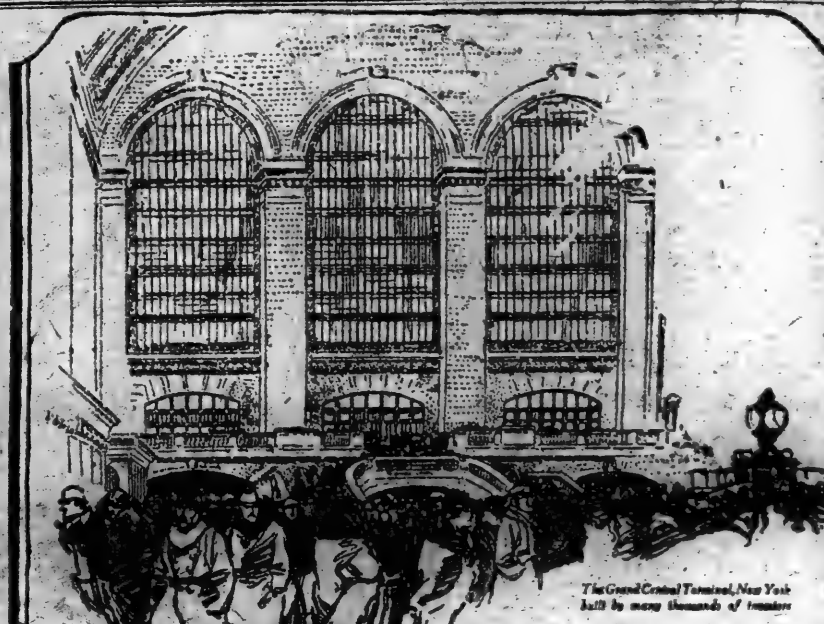
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*381 Fulton St., Borough Hall, B'klyn *800 Broad St., Newark



The Faith that Builds Railroads

MANY New York Central stockholders own only one or two shares—a savings nest-egg. But the holder of a few shares of stock has the same satisfaction as the larger investor of taking part in the development of an important public service while providing an income for himself.

In his classic study of "Lombard Street," Walter Bagshot, the brilliant English economist, asserted that a citizen of London of Queen Elizabeth's time would have thought it no use inventing railways because he would have been unable to conceive the possibility of collecting the vast sums of capital needed for their construction.

Even Bagshot, writing only fifty years ago, probably would have been amazed by the thought of attracting the capital needed for the building and development of a thirteen-thousand-mile railroad system like the New York Central.

Now nearing a century of public service, the New York Central Lines represent a property investment of \$1,720,000,000. Against this investment stocks and bonds have been issued to the amount of \$1,543,000,000—that is, the actual value of the property is greatly in excess of the outstanding securities.

Scattered throughout the United States and in many foreign countries are more than 120,000 individual investors and institutions who have become partners in this great enterprise.

The number of owners of the stock of the New York Central Railroad Company, the parent company of the system, has increased by forty per cent in the past four years.

The growth of railroad facilities, to keep pace with the ever-increasing demands of American industry, depends upon a continuance of this public faith in railroads as investments, which is so strikingly shown by the widespread ownership of New York Central securities.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY - MICHIGAN CENTRAL - BIG FURY - LAKE HURON - WESTERN KANAWHA - MICHIGAN - TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL - PITTSBURGH & ALLEGANY NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

Western Union Building
of Stage Windows.

CRITERION BROADWAY
at 416 ST.

"BLIND"

TREASURE"
with Marion Davies

A Paramount Picture
Special prologue
with Soloists, Dancers, Cri-
terion Chorus and Orchestra.
Cincinnati Mass W 11:30 P. M.

THOMAS MEIGHAN
in "THE EASY ROAD"
with Lila Lee and Gladys George
A Paramount Picture
Paramount-Sennett Comedy

CHICAGO: West to 11:30 P. M.

RIALTO **TIMES**
SQUARE

COSMOPOLITAN PRODUCTION

"The Inside of The Cup"

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

From the Novel by WHITMAN CHURCH

Continued Next to 11:20 P. M.

**MARK
STRAND**
A National Institution
5 WAY AT 4TH ST.
DINWIDDIE, VIR. PLUMMER

All Precedents Broken!!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"THE KID"
SIX REELS OF JOY
A First National Attraction
First performance at noon
Special showing nightly at
11:10.

CAPITOL BROADWAY
AT 51st ST.
World's Largest, Most Beautiful Theatre
Metro
Presents
"The Saphead"
Co-Starring Wm. H. Crane & Buster Keaton
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mats., 30-50c. Nights, 55-65c.

Morning, 8:15. Matinee, 2:15.
 B. W. GRIFFITH Presents
WAY DOWN EAST
 Symphonic Orchestra. All Seats Reserved.

BROADHURST 34th St., W. of B'way
 Twice Daily, 2:15, 8:15
WILLIAM FOX
 Presents **OVER THE HILL**

WILLIAM FOX
Presents
OVER THE HILL
By Will Carleton. Directed by Harry Mordaunt.
PLAZA MARY PICKFORD in
Mad. Ave. "THE LOVE LIGHT"
at 10th St.
PLAZA ORCHESTRA — COMEDY — NEWS

Sign Seeing Royal Blue Line
 Having New York, up town, down town, over the great bridges to Brooklyn, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Chinatown, New York After Dark, 8 P. M. - Luxurious glass roof floating automobile. Distinctive Service.
 Ask at hotel for our free map and guide.
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 Office: 314 Avenue of the Americas, New York

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Theon Today

you come to Shanley's.
 VILLE — DANCING
 A. M.
 PHOTO LUNCHEON
 music—\$1.25
 Oysters
 OVEN

Beef, fish gravy
 with turkey livers
 Broiled Oskoda sausage chop
 potatoes
 Vanilla ice cream
 Dental X-ray
 Service all day.
 Dinner and after until 1 A. M.,
 during supper.

LEY'S
3rd to 44th St.

Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
NEW YORK
SUBWAY STATION AT 86TH STREET COR.
ELEVATED STATION—2 BLOCKS—86TH ST.
Largest and Most Attractive Midtown
Hotel, Convenient to All Shops
and Theatres.

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N. Y. City hotels at reasonable rates.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST
STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

THE SUNSET
Branch 50th and Surf Avenue.
Van Gato, Northern's Point, N. Y. Harbor.

for New York, at Atlantic time \$5
35 minutes Chambers St., Municipal Subway
Special Willard Rates, American Plan
Single Room, running water.....\$2 to \$3
Double Room, running water.....\$4 to \$5
Double Room, private bath.....\$5 to \$6
Week-end guests accommodated. Spring and
Summer reservations now being made.

HOTEL WILLARD

2 Rooms and Bath, \$5 per day.
Tel. Columbia 6600.

[illegible]

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15 Year 7% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures

Due November 1, 1935
Price to Yield About 8%

An obligation of one of the largest and most efficient hydro-electric power plants in the world.

We recommend these debentures for investment.

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INCORPORATED
420 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 6020
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Exempt from Federal Income Tax

\$200,000

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One Year 6% Tax Anticipation Notes

Principal and Interest Payable in New York.

Assessed Valuation.....\$48,000,000
Total Debt.....1,100,000
Population 80,853

Price 100 and Interest

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Grand Floor, Singer Building
89 Liberty Street New York

An Attractive Utility Bond Listed on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Columbia Gas & Electric Co.

First Mfg. 5% Gold Bonds
Due January 1, 1937

Company controls entire gas and electric business in Cincinnati and suburbs and the gas, electric and street railway business of adjacent Kentucky districts, including cities of Covington, Dayton, etc. Also controls largest area of natural gas rights in the world. The gas produced from these lands is supplied to Cleveland, Louisville, Columbus and numerous other communities.

Interest earned also from.

Price to yield about 8%

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THE LONDON TOPIC

Suggestion of a Differential in Charges Not Favored by Currency Committee.

TRADE BETTER THAN TOLD

Germany's Business Revival Fills Her to Pay—Little Sympathy With Austria.

Copyright, 1931, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Controversy is continuing to rage around the question of a dear or cheap money policy. There are strenuous advocates on both sides, but well-informed opinion is cast for retention of the bank rate until undoubted signs come of really easy money in New York. It is felt that to disturb the even balance of the two markets at this juncture, might lead to the shifting of the burden of financing new international capital issues, now being undertaken in America, to this market, at present unable to consider such operations.

Suggestions are being made that an internal and external bank rate should be set up. This, however, is regarded in banking circles as absurd. It existed, in modified form, during the war, but was condemned by the Currency Committee as impracticable under normal conditions. There is reason to believe that the Treasury is considering the monetary position from the viewpoint of the hard condition of trade, but little hope is entertained that an early move will be made to reduce rates.

Supplies of money for market loan purposes have become extremely scarce. Revenue is flowing freely into the exchequer, but the Treasury is using these funds to repay advances from the Bank of England, which explains the stringency in the open market. Bankers' balances at the central institution have fallen to a low level and are likely to remain so until the bulk of the Government's revenue has been collected, which will not be until the end of March.

Continued rise in sterling at New York, which amounts in the past week to another 10 per cent., is viewed here with much satisfaction. Great Britain's trade figures for the past month go a long way toward explaining this movement, although the startling decline in imports and exports was not unexpected; and it is possible to derive satisfaction from certain aspects of the situation. Some allowance is necessary for the fact that comparison is made with the period of great activity a year ago; and the reaction, when the contrast is made with the figures for December, is less noticeable.

Returns demonstrate that we are still suffering from the effects of the recent coal strike and from the growing inability of Europe to trade with us, under present abnormal exchange conditions. Lower prices have also caused shrinkage in many items, a rather striking instance being afforded by cotton. In quantity, our imports of this article from America declined about 50 per cent. and in value approximately 75 per cent., compared with a year ago.

The Inevitable Export Balance.

The large reduction in textile exports is due mainly to the congested state of Eastern markets and the prospect of immediate improvement is not good because of continued weakness in rupee exchange. Coal exports slumped remarkably owing to the larger consumption of German coal and to some extent reduction in value and output.

The total volume of trade shows the smallest excess of imports over exports during the past year with two exceptions and, allowing for the invisible exports balance, is considerably in our favor. It is estimated that our invisible exports for 1930 totaled \$100,000,000, and deducting the excess of visible imports over exports, the balance in our favor probably exceeds \$100,000,000. No allowance is made, in these calculations, for our debt to America.

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Austrian exchange in London has recently shown a weaker tendency. The budget for 1931 reveals a deficit of 30,000,000 kronas against 12,000,000 in 1930. The public debt has reached over 100,000,000 kronas, and the national paper currency exceeds 30,000,000,000, against a gold reserve of only 4,000,000. Over a quarter of the total revenue is accounted for by pay to civil servants. With such facts as these before us, the sympathy which otherwise would be extended to Austria is being alienated.

Currency notes outstanding total 250,000,000.

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

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Week's range.....12.93 12.93 12.93 12.93 12.93 12.93

High Low High Low High Low

LIKELY TO BE SLOW

Yet, if Not Compared With War Trade, West Would Regard That of Today as Good.

GRAIN PRICES MAY DOMINATE

Factors That Enter Into the Problem Are So Complex as to Baffle Prophecy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—General business views, as expressed by leading merchants, are conservatively optimistic, but the improvement in conditions is slower than many expected six days ago. This is regarded as due to the prices of grains, being well below the cost of production, and, with the farming element constituting about 40 per cent. of the total buying power of the country, the betterment in business is gratifying.

In many quarters the future course of business is regarded as almost entirely a matter of whether grain prices advance or not. If they do the West and South will be in a position to buy freely, but with live stock, grains and cotton selling around the lowest figures since the season and for recent years, it is only natural that there is a disposition to go slow.

The entire trouble, as one of the best posted bankers sees it, is that almost every one makes comparisons at the present time with the immense volume of trade passing during the war conditions. As compared with pre-war days, the business of today would be regarded as very good.

Producers Overtake Consumers.

For the time being, the productive capacity has overtaken consumption, with the result that the market is in a few quarters. The same is true as to the amount of traffic handled by the railroads. Refusal of the United States Railroad Labor Board to arbitrate the national working agreement, as requested by the railroads, will tend to hamper the movement of goods, and, with the individual unions bargaining with the individual unions by the various roads and will take longer to reach final

Ohio Power Company

First and Refunding Mortgage Series "A" 7% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

DUE JANUARY 1, 1951

A direct mortgage lien on property appraised at over \$15,000,000. Company's net income equal to twice interest charges.

Sinking Fund 1 1/2% of outstanding bonds from January 1, 1924 to 1936, and 2% thereafter to maturity.

Price 95 1/4 and Interest to yield 7.40%

Circular on request

Kelley, Drayton & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Lord's Court Building
40 Exchange Place - New York City
Telephone Broad 6291

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Amer. Tobacco Scrip

Sears Roebuck Scrip

Tobacco Products Scrip

Willys Scrip

Times Sq. Scrip

Porto-Rican Am. Tobacco Scrip.

SPECIALISTS IN RIGHTS AND SCRIPS

McDONNELL & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
110 Broadway, Tel. Rector 7100
Direct Private Wire to San Francisco

An Income of \$80 a Year is obtainable from an Investment of \$995

The company is the largest manufacturer in this country of a very widely used and well-known product.

Net earnings for past five years have averaged more than seven times interest charges on this security. Diversity of interests make for strength, stability and steadiness of earnings.

Send for Special Letter "A"

P. W. Chapman & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
115 Broadway, New York
Telephone: Rector 2100
112 South La Salle Street, Chicago

Danish Consolidated Municipal Loan

25-Year 8% Sinking Fund External Gold Bonds

Unconditionally Guaranteed by the Kingdom of Denmark

As to principal, interest and sinking fund by endorsement on each bond.

DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1950

Sinking Fund sufficient to redeem entire issue at or before maturity. Redeemable only at 107 1/2%. Denmark's total debt Dec. 31, 1920, was \$285,827,000. Per capita debt \$90—one of the lowest of European nations. Country's wealth officially estimated at \$2,680,000,000 in 1913.

Price 98 and Interest to Yield About 8.25% to Maturity

Ask for Detailed Circular T-57

ROBERT S. ROSS INCORPORATED
58 Pine St., New York
Telephone John 6115

REGISTER YOUR SECURITIES

We have available for distribution a booklet which will enable the security owner to keep his securities posted as to dividends, interest dates, and maturities. This booklet is free of charge. A copy will be mailed to you upon request.

H. M. JACOBY & Co.
High Grade Bonds
111 B'way, N. Y. Tel. BR 6373

PITTSBURGH MILLS

High Production Costs Stand in the Way of Reductions All Customers Await

NO NEW ORDERS ON BOOKS

In the Effort to Get Business Independently May Make Further Concessions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15.—Production of steel ingots in January was at the rate of about 29,000 gross tons a year, comparing with a rate of about 42,000,000 tons during the first nine months of last year. The January rate was only about 7 per cent. under the December. There was a wide disparity between the United States Steel Corporation and the independent mills. The rates in January—on the basis of full capacity—being about 90 per cent. and 30 per cent., respectively. The divergence is decreasing this month, as the corporation's operations are falling off. Some manufacturing consumers of steel have yet to try the experiment of putting selling prices down to the lowest possible level consistent with the prices they must pay for their raw materials. Nuts and bolts are conspicuous as having been reduced to prices that are in keeping with industrial Board prices for rolled steel.

It is understood that at least one mill is ready to sell merchant steel bars at \$2 per 100 pounds, while sales have already been reported at \$2.10 and \$2.20, the industrial Board price being \$2.35.

On shapes it is stated that \$2.35 has been quoted on 2,500 tons without securing an order. The industrial Board price is \$2.45. Plates, which for several weeks have been available at \$3 a ton under the industrial Board price of \$2.95 per 100 pounds, have lately sold at a \$1 concession, and still lower prices could doubtless be done now.

Concessions of \$5 a ton on blue annealed black and galvanized sheets are mentioned, but deeper cuts are expected. One producer is understood to be offering wire nails at \$8.10, while all other producers adhere to the old price of \$3.25.

Anxious to Reduce Costs.

The whole steel industry is anxious to reduce costs by the greatest possible amount. To develop a demand at all compasses with the present production capacity—fully 50 per cent. greater than the capacity at the beginning of 1915 and more than 25 per cent. in excess of last year—steel must be offered at very attractive prices.

Foundry pig iron has dropped \$1 a ton to \$28, value on the appearance of inquiry for 2,000 tons. Bessemer and basic have not developed definite prices since the old quotations of \$32 and \$30, respectively, became nominal.

The trade seems to have no doubt that the prices could be shaded by \$2 a ton on an actual purchase of a few thousand tons. In the last week, Consett's furnace coke on contracts to July 1 has become available at \$5, the regular quotation previously having been \$6. In foundry coke a good brand is to be had at \$4.50, and that may be regarded as setting the pace.

Two events of keen interest to the iron and steel scrap market have occurred lately. The first is the cessation of buying of heavy melting steel scrap by the Carnegie Steel Company, after making purchases at prices ranging up to \$17. The Carnegie concern frequently withdraws from the market and enters it again after a short interval, but the company's operations are decreasing now. The second development is that a break in finished steel prices has begun. While the dealers would not bid as high prices as formerly, holders of scrap have not in most cases revised their views.

As an illustration, there is low phosphorus, on which a producing interest this week quoted \$25.50, but low phosphorus is really available at \$10 to \$11, a drop of \$15 from last week. Re-rolling rails have sold at between \$17 and \$18, but wrought scrap does not seem to show either offers or bids. There is a market for cast borings at

at \$22.50, a dollar or so above last week's figure. Dealers are looking higher for heavy breakable cast iron, their yards something to do.

A more determined effort is being made by some of the independents to secure orders, and as a natural result further concessions from the industrial Board prices have become possible on plates. There had been sales at 2.50c, but now on any desirable lengths 2.40c or less can be done, but even this week a sale was noted of thirty tons at 2.60c, the price of several large interests.

On the basis of 2.10c, Pittsburgh, and rumors are that as low as 2.00c has been mentioned. The market now quoted at 2.25c to 2.35c. No sales at 2.35c are reported.

Mills Slowing Down.

There is no improvement in the market demand for sheets. The independent sheet mills are barely able to maintain their former rate of operation, about 30 per cent., while the operations of the leading interest are also declining from its 95 per cent. rate for a couple of months. In the last week the rate has dropped to 80 per cent. Prices are steady, because mill costs are high and because the leading interest is indisposed to reduce prices. The sheet market is quoted at 3.55c for blue annealed, 4.35c for black and 5.70c for galvanized.

Operations of the independent tin-plate mills reached the 30 per cent. mark this week, and there is no trend toward a higher operating rate. The leading interest continues to operate at 80 per cent. of its mills, but it is assumed that plate is being made to hold in price as far as can be ascertained. Not a producer has yet for the purpose of securing business.

Stocks of tinplate, originally made for export and of the hands of export houses, are still hanging over the market at cut prices, but the volume has been materially reduced. This tinplate finds very poor sale, as is evidenced by the fact that the recent purchases by the American Can Company of 25,000 boxes was at a trifle over \$5. The rates are such that in nearly every case the buyer would have to cut the plate down, thus losing some material and at the same time incurring considerable expense. The market can be said to be firm at \$7 for plates to be made in the semi-qualified steel market the quotations remain nominal at \$45 for billets and \$47 for sheet bars. The average buyer shows very little interest in the market, while the sheet and tin-plate mills are busy with orders for possession of stocks, as a general rule. There are some unfilled tonnages of export tinplate, but it looks as if adjustments would have to be made on them before shipments can be made.

It is the common view that the Steel Corporation's prices have been \$43.50 and \$47, this view is not taken by their officials, who point out that they have no open market prices at all.

Coal Down to \$3.50.

The Pittsburgh coal market seems to be steady, and, although there is no improvement in demand for spot coal, there has been an increase in the cost needed to be moved to save domestic. Most of this comes from the West Virginia fields, some of which have been sold at below \$2.70.

The Pittsburgh district on the whole is now operating at about 60 per cent. of rated capacity, but an increase will come when the lake season opens. The spot market is quotable at \$2.50 for steam mine run and \$2.75 to \$3 for by-product and 1/4-inch gas coal.

Government Employees in Germany.

From the reply of the German Government to the Brussels Conference, regarding public expenses, Berlin correspondents have unearthed the fact that the increase in railway officials in Germany since 1913 amounts to 40 per cent. and of post office and telegraph officials to 18 per cent. The number of regular officials in 1913 was 130,000 to 135,000, although the main cause for this increase is stated to be the transfer of State railway officials to the Federal service. But the total number of railway employees has risen from 740,000 in 1913 to 1,044,000 in the present year.

Austrian Paper Money Down.

By a decree of the Austrian Federal Finance Department the amount to be paid in bank notes for import duties is fixed until further notice at fifty times the amount required by the provisions of the tariff act to be paid in gold. According to the last decree (Nov. 24, 1922), the rate was forty times.

The International Mercantile Marine Company announces that the new freighters under construction will be added to the company's fleet in the next few months. They are intended for the Leyland Line service between New York and Boston and Liverpool. The first one, the *Bakarian*, will be delivered this month and the second, the *Norwegian*, will be ready for service next month and the remainder at intervals through the year.

The mammoth liner *Bismarck*, which has just been purchased at Hamburg by the International Mercantile Marine Company, will be towed over to the Harlan & Wolff shipyard in Belfast as soon as there is room for her. It is expected she will be ready to enter the New York-Cherbourg-Southampton service in April, 1923.

COURSE OF THE MARKETS.

CALL MONEY.

High. Low. Date.

Last week 100.00 Feb. 1 100.00 Feb. 8

Same week 100.00 Feb. 2 100.00 Feb. 9

Year to date 100.00 Feb. 3 100.00 Feb. 10

Last yr. to date 100.00 Feb. 4 100.00 Feb. 11

TIME MONEY.

High. Low. Date.

Last week 100.00 Feb. 1 100.00 Feb. 8

Same week 100.00 Feb. 2 100.00 Feb. 9

Year to date 100.00 Feb. 3 100.00 Feb. 10

Last yr. to date 100.00 Feb. 4 100.00 Feb. 11

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

High. Low. Date.

Last week 100.00 Feb. 1 100.00 Feb. 8

Same week 100.00 Feb. 2 100.00 Feb. 9

Year to date 100.00 Feb. 3 100.00 Feb. 10

Last yr. to date 100.00 Feb. 4 100.00 Feb. 11

LONDON MARKET RATES.

High. Low. Date.

Last week 100.00 Feb. 1 100.00 Feb. 8

Same week 100.00 Feb. 2 100.00 Feb. 9

Year to date 100.00 Feb. 3 100.00 Feb. 10

Last yr. to date 100.00 Feb. 4 100.00 Feb. 11

PARIS MARKET RATES.

High. Low. Date.

Last week 100.00 Feb. 1 100.00 Feb. 8

Same week 100.00 Feb. 2 100.00 Feb. 9

Year to date 100.00 Feb. 3 100.00 Feb. 10

Last yr. to date 100.00 Feb. 4 100.00 Feb. 11

Open Market Discount Rates.

High. Low. Date.

Last week 100.00 Feb. 1 100.00 Feb. 8

Same week 100.00 Feb. 2 100.00 Feb. 9

Year to date 100.00 Feb. 3 100.00 Feb. 10

Last yr. to date 100.00 Feb. 4 100.00 Feb. 11

DISCOUNT RATES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

High. Low. Date.

Last week 100.00 Feb. 1 100.00 Feb. 8

Same week 100.00 Feb. 2 100.00 Feb. 9

Year to date 100.00 Feb. 3 100.00 Feb. 10

Last yr. to date 100.00 Feb. 4 100.00 Feb. 11

Bankers' Acceptance Paper.

High. Low. Date.

Last week 100.00 Feb. 1 100.00 Feb. 8

Same week 100.00 Feb. 2 100.00 Feb. 9

Year to date 100.00 Feb. 3 100.00 Feb. 10

Last yr. to date 100.00 Feb. 4 100.00 Feb. 11

Rate on paper secured by War Finance Corporation bonds 1 per cent. higher than the rate on commercial paper.

Rate on paper secured by 5 1/2% certificates and 5% on paper secured by 5 1/2% and 5% certificates. (Discount rate corresponds with interest rate borne by certificates pledged as collateral with minimum of 5% in case of Philadelphia, Atlanta, Kansas City, and 5 1/2% in the case of San Francisco.)

CANADIAN RATES.

High. Low. Date.

Last week 100.00 Feb. 1 100.00 Feb. 8

Same week 100.00 Feb. 2 100.00 Feb. 9

Year to date 100.00 Feb. 3 100.00 Feb. 10

Last yr. to date 100.00 Feb. 4 100.00 Feb. 11

\$8,000,000

Pennsylvania Power & Light Company

First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series A, 7% Due February 1, 1951

To be dated February 1, 1921. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, registrable as to principal; \$500 Bonds exchangeable for \$1,000 Bonds aggregating like principal amounts; fully registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500; coupon and fully registered Bonds interchangeable. Principal and interest payable in New York City. Interest payable February 1 and August 1, without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax up to 3%.

Redeemable at the option of the Company, as a whole or in part, on any interest date on 30 days' published notice at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, together with a premium of 7 1/2% less 1/4 of 1% for each full year of elapsed time.

Payable without deduction of the Pennsylvania Four Mill Tax

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee

A letter from Mr. P. B. Sawyer, Vice-President of the Company, copies of which will be supplied upon request, is summarized as follows:

BUSINESS.

Pennsylvania Power & Light Company owns and operates electric power, light and gas properties in an extensive territory in Eastern Pennsylvania, with a population estimated at 800,000, including the industrially important and prosperous Allentown-Bethlehem-Northampton-Stirling section.

TERRITORY SERVED.

The territory served extends through the heart of a coal district estimated to produce more than 60% of all the anthracite mined in the world. Other important lines of industrial activity are iron and steel works, silk mills and cement plants.

The Electric Bond & Share Company, which supervises the management of the property, considers that this Company has one of the greatest opportunities in the United States for large additional power development.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE.

The proceeds of these Series A Bonds will be used in part for the retirement of current indebtedness heretofore incurred for capital expenditures and will provide funds available for additional construction.

SECURITY.

The Bonds are to be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a first mortgage upon a portion of the property of the Company and by a direct mortgage upon the remainder, subject to an aggregate of \$12,329,600 divisional bonds outstanding in the hands of the public (mortgages to be closed).

This lien will be protected by the provisions of the Mortgage, which will also limit the issuance of additional Bonds as described in the Vice-President's letter.

FRANCHISES.

All important franchises are, in the opinion of counsel, without time limit and free from burdensome restrictions.

EARNINGS.

Gross earnings increased from \$5,420,422 for the calendar year 1918 to \$8,344,932 for the calendar year 1920.

For 1920, net earnings amounted to more than twice the annual interest charges on all underlying bonds and on these Series A Bonds.

92 and interest, to yield about 7.68%

We offer these Bonds, when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of counsel and subject to the approval of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania of the sale of certain properties to the Company. Assurances as to time and form of delivery will be made on or about February 15, 1921. The Company's title and franchises will be passed upon by Mr. T. J. Perkins of Allentown, Pa. All other local details pertaining to this issue will be passed upon by Messrs. Stinson, Jennings & Russell, of New York, for the Bankers, and by Messrs. Stinson, Thacher & Bartlett of New York, for the Company.

Guaranty Company of New York

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

We do not guarantee the statements and figures contained herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be reliable.

Harris, Forbes & Company

Brown Brothers & Co.

Spitzer, Rorick & Company

Announce the retirement of Mr. A. L. Spitzer and the admission to the firm of the following new members:

Albert V. Foster Arthur C. Dyer
James R. Easton Marvin H. Rorick

as of date of the February 1st, 1921.

Spitzer, Rorick & Company

Established 1871

New York Toledo Chicago Topeka

MUNICIPAL BONDS

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

*State of Maryland Cpn. 4 1/2% 1932-35 4.90%

*Dayton, Ohio Cpn. 5 1/2% 1931 5.10%

*Akron, Ohio, S/D Cpn. 5 1/2% 1935 5.30%

*Knoxville, Tenn. Cpn. 5 1/2% 1930 5.35%

*Roanoke, Va. Cpn. 4 1/2% 1950 5.375%

*Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks.

FIELD, RICHARDS & Co.

52 BROADWAY

Cleveland New York Cincinnati

Copper Securities

AND

Conditions which underlie the copper industry.

Carefully reviewed in a special circular also containing brief analysis of leading copper stocks.

Send free upon request.

E. W. Wagner & Co.

Established 1888

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade

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200 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

14 East 44th St.

Branches: Mad. Av. & 42d St.

26 Court St., B'klyn

Send free upon request.

STACY & BRAUN

5 Nassau Street

New York

Chicago Cincinnati Toledo

Bond Prices

The above chart graphically illustrates, from the year 1905 to the present time, the course of the average price of a number of high grade bonds chosen as representing the trend of investment rates of interest.

Shortly before the lowest point reached in 1920 the prices of basic commodities had started to fall. As the decline in commodity prices continued and other signals of deflation appeared bond prices turned for the better and have since shown, with the reactions usually accompanying an advance, a broad trend toward higher levels.

We have entered a period of greater business and industrial conservatism. The desirability of securities bearing a fixed high rate of interest is becoming more and more obvious. We recommend the purchase of investment bonds at this time.

We shall be glad to send to investors a copy of our February Investment Bond Circular describing over two hundred issues of investment bonds which we offer with our recommendation. We suggest you ask for Circular A-11.

Harris, Forbes & Company

Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Branch, Forbes & Company Incorporated

Branch, Trust and Savings Bank

Branch, Department

Chicago

REGISTER YOUR SECURITIES

We have available for distribution a booklet which will enable the security owner to keep his securities posted as to dividends, interest dates, and maturities. This booklet is free of charge. A copy will be mailed to you upon request.

H. M. JACOBY & Co.

High Grade Bonds

111 B'way, N. Y. Tel. BR 6373

Specialists in Canadian Public Utilities

Cedar Rapids M. & P. 5s, '33
Electrical Development 5s, '35
Laurentide Power 5s, 1946
Mont. L. H. & P. 4 1/2s, '32
Mont. L. H. & P. Lach. 5s
Montreal Tramway 5s, 1941
Nova Scotia T. & P. 5s, 1946
Shawinigan W. & P. 5s, 1934
Shawinigan W. & P. 5 1/2s, '30
Toronto Power 5s, 1934

PYNCHON & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway New York
Telephone Rector 970
LONDON LIVERPOOL PARIS
PRIVATE WIRES
to principal cities of United
States and Canada

Louisville & Nashville

Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.

General 4 1/2s, due 1945

Price to net 5.70%

BOND DEPARTMENT.

Prince & Whittely

Established 1878
Members New York Stock Exchange
52 Broadway Tel. Broad 6323

Exempt from all Federal
Income Taxes

\$25,000

City of

Cincinnati, Ohio

Coupon 6's

Maturing Aug. 1928

\$30,000

City of

Canton, Ohio

Coupon 6's

Maturing Sept. 1928

Legal investments for Savings Banks
and Trust Funds in New York State

Price to Yield 5.50%

Descriptive Circular upon Request

BARR & SCHMELTZER

Members New York Stock Exchange
14 WALL ST. NEW YORK

STANDARD

OIL

STOCKS

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Private Wires to MONTREAL
BARTFORD CHICAGO

JENKINS & CO.

TELEPHONE 7474
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Berdell Brothers

Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, New York

We Have Orders in

Durham Coal & Iron Co.

1-4-fd 5% due 1936

Phone Rector 9000-5, 9753-7, 9820-8
Private Phone to Philadelphia & Boston

Lehigh Valley Transit

6%—1923

GE. A. HORN & SONS

Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway, N.Y. Tel. Rector 3340
140 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

William R. Compton & Co.

Investment Bonds
14 Wall Street, New York
(Chicago)
New Orleans

INCOME TAX TANGLES STRAIGHTENED OUT

Revenue Board Issues Guiding
Statement, Explaining Family
Exemptions.

1920 WIDOWS ARE "SINGLE"

They Will Only Be Allowed \$1,000
Deduction, Unless the Heads
of Families.

Births, deaths and marriages have a material effect on income taxes, says the Bureau of Internal Revenue in a statement issued yesterday for the guidance of taxpayers, in which family exemptions are explained.

"Millions of babies were added to family circles," the bureau says, "each of whom brings an exemption of \$500 in the parent's income return. Boys and girls who have become self-supporting, and whose parents allow them the use of their earnings with restriction, form a new class of taxpayers. Each must file a return and pay a tax on his or her net income if such income was in excess of \$1,000. Widows and widowers who lost their husbands or wives during the year 1920 are especially affected. They are single for the purposes of the income-tax law and are granted only an exemption of \$1,000, unless the head of a family. Persons who were divorced or separated by mutual agreement during the year also must consider themselves as single persons.

"The status of a taxpayer on Dec. 31, 1920, determines the amount of the exemption. It also determines his right to the exemption of \$5,000 as the head of a family. If on that date a single person was supporting in his household one or more relatives, he is entitled to the exemption. If he support of such relatives ceased during the year he is entitled only to the \$1,000 exemption.

"The bureau also explains the meaning of 'ordinary and necessary expenses,' a question that has puzzled many taxpayers, as applied to several particular cases.

"Numerous inquiries have been received from automobile owners regarding purchases and upkeep of such vehicles and allowable deductions therefor. The purchase price of an automobile, although the car is used wholly or partly in the business of the taxpayer, is not a deductible item, because it represents a capital investment. If an automobile, such as a motor truck, is used exclusively for business purposes, the cost of gasoline, repairs and operations may be taken as a necessary expense.

"If an automobile is used one-half of the time or one-third of the time for business purposes, the same fractional part of the cost of repairs, gasoline and upkeep may be taken as a necessary expense. No deduction may be made, however, if the automobile is used solely for the pleasure or convenience of the taxpayer or his family.

"I employ a man to assist me in operating my farm and a woman to assist about the house and write for me. Is the compensation paid to each allowable as a deduction?"

"Indoubtedly as to the amount paid the man, but a line must be drawn as to the amount paid the woman. If she is employed to assist in caring for the farmer's own household, no deduction can be claimed. This being a personal or living expense. But if she is employed taking care of milk produced for sale, or feeding the laborers, the deduction may be claimed."

SPANISH CAPITAL DIVERTED.

Madrid Paper Deplores That Much
of It Is Tied Up Abroad.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—(By Debate.) In an editorial today denouncing the custom of Spaniards investing their money abroad, declares that hundreds of thousands now find themselves in a difficult position as a consequence of France and other nations refusing to allow investors in Government bonds to sell them for realization purposes unless the sellers intend to reinvest in the same country.

"Thus, the editorial says, Spaniards are deprived of the fruits of their own funds, and this would not occur, if Spanish investors acted patriotically by investing in the development of their own country's industries."

MADRID PAPERS FACE LOSS.

Agreement on Prices and Size of
Issues Falls to Hold.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The newspapers of Madrid have apparently broken an agreement made yesterday relative to the prices and the number of pages published. Several owners have decided to return to pre-war prices, while others are increasing the size of their newspapers.

"A number of newspapers are in a critical financial position owing to lack of advertising, decreased circulation and high prices of materials. It is rumored that several will suspend publication shortly."

Prices of Stocks in Berlin.

On January 5, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the calculated average price of the 25 selected stocks and 10 bonds was 17.018, the highest ever reached. This compared with 10.125 on Dec. 31 and 6.97 on Jan. 2, 1920.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—(By Debate.)

WHEAT, High, Low, High, Low

Feb. 13, 1921, 1.24 1/2, 1.24, 1.24 1/2, 1.24

Feb. 12, 1.24 1/2, 1.24, 1.24 1/2, 1.24

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Feb. 8, 1.24 1/2, 1.24, 1.24 1/2, 1.24

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Dec. 21, 1.24 1/2, 1.24, 1.24 1/2, 1.24

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 12, 1921.									
Total sales					Last Week				
Same period a year ago					Year to Date				
\$49,711,550					\$399,865,660				
\$66,069,900					\$20,215,400				
Average price 40 bonds					Year to Date				
70.84					Same period a year ago				
70.81					70.81				
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The standing securities of the transit companies as acquired may be exchanged for new securities based on the valuation of physical properties of the transit lines to which would be the commission's preliminary assessment. The valuation of the properties, as filed by the commission, would be final and be the basis for all allowances to the companies. The jurisdiction is so broad enough to enable it to make provisions involving lines operating beyond

MOON HELD IN JERSEY RUM BANDIT TRAP

Eight Newark Whisky Resorts
Raided in Effort to Arrest
Dealer's Slayings.

CITIZENS LEND THEIR AUTOS

Convict Indicted in Staten Is-
land for Murder of Fred-
erick P. Eckert.

TWO OTHERS ALSO ACCUSED

Warrants Used to Search Garages
for \$25,000 Liquor Stolen
From Jersey Truck.

Thirty-seven detectives of the Newark Detective Bureau last night raided eight whisky resorts in Newark frequented by bootleggers and took nearly 100 persons to Police Headquarters, to be placed in a "line-up" for inspection by witnesses to the hold-up and killings near New Brunswick on Thursday night of Leo Salamandra, wealthy liquor dealer, and Frank Walsh, leader of the bandits. The raids were conducted by Lieutenant John Harris. Citizens lent their automobiles to take the prisoners to the station. The raids were decided on late in the afternoon at a conference in Newark Police Headquarters attended by Detective Bert David, attached to the office of the Prosecutor of Middlesex County, in which the hold-up took place, and Detective Charles Totten, representing the Prosecutor of Somerset County.

After the conference Lieutenant Harris communicated with Captain James J. Hendon, who is in charge of the Newark Police, and arranged for patrol wagons and privately owned automobiles to accompany the raiding squads of detectives to the different resorts.

Would Identify Bandits.

Fifty of the suspects were brought into headquarters from three resorts before midnight, and patrol wagons and automobiles were reported to be on the way with fifty more. The first group of suspects were taken to the station for identification by witnesses. The first group of suspects were taken to the station for identification by witnesses. The first group of suspects were taken to the station for identification by witnesses.

In the first group of men brought to Police Headquarters were William Kelly, proprietor of the resort at 215 Halsey Street, and "Matt" Kelly, his brother. The latter said that on Jan. 14 he sold Walsh a car, which was the car in which Walsh's body was found, but that of papers had been filed with the county authorities revealing the fact that the car was sold to Walsh. The two were found with ten others in the resort, and after they had been questioned by Lieutenant Harris and other detectives they were held as material witnesses in the Salamandra and Walsh cases. The other men gathered in the first round-up were charged with the Salamandra and Walsh cases. The other men gathered in the first round-up were charged with the Salamandra and Walsh cases.

Hopes to Break Up Traffic.

It was said by the police that the raids on the Newark resorts would prove to be the largest round-up of bootleggers and whisky bandits attempted in this country since the Volstead act went into effect. Lieutenant Harris said he believed that the rounding up of the various groups of men would break up the illicit traffic in liquor in New Jersey. Felix Arnold and John Smith, residents of New Brunswick, N. J., were held in \$5,000 bail each, with a condition that they appear in court before Justice of the Peace Seidman in New Brunswick on Saturday morning. The other men gathered in the first round-up were charged with the Salamandra and Walsh cases. The other men gathered in the first round-up were charged with the Salamandra and Walsh cases.

TWODIE OF TYPHUS; GET DETENTION SHIP

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Two to this port is disgraceful. One of two things must be done. Either an embargo must be placed upon immigration from infected ports, or immediate facilities must be provided to clean up the aliens before they are permitted to land. The Commissioner of Health said that the health department would return to steamship companies any persons found infected with typhus, and will not permit admission to this city of typhus carriers.

Continuation of the death of the Halligan boy, Dr. Copeland said that the first symptoms of the disease were vague. He recalled that the boy had been several cases of Brill's disease, a mild manifestation of typhus, in the city since 1912, but that when the patient was admitted to St. Mary's Hospital on Jan. 10, the evidence of typhus was unmistakable. He reported that the boy had a temperature of 104 degrees and a pulse of 140 and that he was delirious when admitted.

The Commissioner said that his staff had immediately canvassed the neighborhood of the boy's home and had found no evidence of communication of the disease. He discovered that the boy was an American-born child, the son of an American-born mother, and that his home surroundings precluded the presence of lice, the typhus carrier. Scars on the boy's body, however, indicated that he had been exposed to the parasites at some time, before he became ill. The investigation, he continued, appeared to establish that contagion had come through the boy's contact with a typhus carrier who was in the same room and that members of the Halligan family had been permitted to visit the boy.

At the hospital, Dr. Marie Bido, house physician in charge of the case, said there had been no mistake in diagnosing the case as typhus, or the epidemic form of the disease. He said he had been reported by those of two experts from the State of New York, Dr. J. H. Henshaw, and Dr. J. H. Henshaw, who had denied that another patient had been confined in the same room and that members of the Halligan family had been permitted to visit the boy.

Wahs was placed in the touring car owned by him, and while three of his companions were in the car, he was seized by the hold-up men. They carried him to New Brunswick, where they obtained the car, owned by Arnold and Smith.

CONVICT IS INDICTED IN RUM MURDER CASE

Russell Brice and Two Others
Charged With Killing Fred-
erick P. Eckert.

Russell Brice, hold-up man, now serving a term of ten to twenty years in Sing Sing, yesterday was indicted by the Richmond County Grand Jury for the murder of Frederick P. Eckert, chief of a band of bootleggers, on Aug. 21 last. Two others were indicted by the grand jury with him, they said, and they obtained the car, owned by Arnold and Smith.

Brice was sentenced to Sing Sing by Justice Crosey in Brooklyn, who lives on the Old Town Road near Port Washington. The body of the slain bootlegger was found in the car on the Old Town Road near Port Washington. The body of the slain bootlegger was found in the car on the Old Town Road near Port Washington.

It developed that Brice was a fugitive from justice. He was arrested in Newark on Thursday night of Leo Salamandra, wealthy liquor dealer, and Frank Walsh, leader of the bandits. The raids were conducted by Lieutenant John Harris. Citizens lent their automobiles to take the prisoners to the station. The raids were decided on late in the afternoon at a conference in Newark Police Headquarters attended by Detective Bert David, attached to the office of the Prosecutor of Middlesex County, in which the hold-up took place, and Detective Charles Totten, representing the Prosecutor of Somerset County.

LINKS AUTO THIEVES WITH RUM DEALERS

Prisoner, After Alleged Confes-
sion, Takes Whitman Aid on
Tour of Garages.

Thomas O'Brien, said to be an "ace" of automobile thieves with more than forty stolen machines to his credit, is asserted to have made a voluminous confession yesterday to ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman and Frederick J. Grocki.

He is reported to have named policemen who handled cars after he had stolen them, and to have supplied evidence linking automobile thieves and bootleggers. O'Brien was arrested after leaving an alleged stolen automobile at a garage at 1835 Street and Avenue in New Brunswick. He was charged with the theft of a car, which was the car in which Walsh's body was found, but that of papers had been filed with the county authorities revealing the fact that the car was sold to Walsh.

He was arrested yesterday morning in Washington Heights Court on the charge of bringing stolen property into New York State, and Magistrate McGeehan, at the request of the District Attorney, ordered him to be held for tomorrow morning. Bail was fixed at \$10,000. The Magistrate also ordered that no person be accepted for bail without the approval of the District Attorney. O'Brien maintained a stubborn silence. He trotted nervously from office to office at the Criminal Courts Building. He trotted nervously from office to office at the Criminal Courts Building.

Following up information from O'Brien, Mr. Grocki last night caused a Grand Jury subpoena to be served on the proprietor of two garages in Washington Heights and one in the Bronx, requiring him to appear at the Criminal Courts Building at 10 o'clock this morning.

Judge Thomas C. T. Crain of General Sessions yesterday ordered that the trials of Policemen Cornelius J. Flor and Robert A. O'Brien for murder in the first degree should begin on Jan. 23. The two policemen, who are accused of shooting James Connelley, 15 years old, on July 14, 1918, demanded an immediate trial yesterday through the aid of their attorneys. The trial was set for Jan. 23, but the trial might follow immediately after the trial of the other two men, who are charged with the same crime. The trial was set for Jan. 23, but the trial might follow immediately after the trial of the other two men, who are charged with the same crime.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who has obtained evidence against the two men, said that the two men had acted as accomplices in the crime. He said that the two men had acted as accomplices in the crime. He said that the two men had acted as accomplices in the crime. He said that the two men had acted as accomplices in the crime.

Reports that municipal and State health officers were denied by Dr. Copeland that the boy was absolutely without foundation. The Battery inspection station of the Health Department again functioned yesterday. Thirty immigrants arriving from Ellis Island were re-examined and four were found to be infected with typhus. The four were taken to the detention hospital to have the vermin taken off them. Commissioner Copeland reported that the Health Department was ordered to go to Ellis Island to talk to the officials when the doctor was ordered off the barge carrying persons over there.

The case of the steamship Mount Clay, arriving from Hamburg, gave the vermin problem a new twist. Dr. Copeland said that thirty immigrants carried at random had shown all of them clean. The vessel stopped at Boston on the trip and a general overhauling of the stevedores took place. The case of the steamship Mount Clay, arriving from Hamburg, gave the vermin problem a new twist. Dr. Copeland said that thirty immigrants carried at random had shown all of them clean. The vessel stopped at Boston on the trip and a general overhauling of the stevedores took place.

TIGHTEN BOSTON MEASURES.

Health Service Orders Stricter Quarantine Regulations.

TRAPPED AND KILLED IN GAMBLERS' FEUD

Four Men Escape After Ascher
Bloom is Shot in Harlem
Cigar Store.

FOUGHT OVER RUM DEAL
Murderer Thought to Be Man Who
Visited Victim's Wife With
a Decoy Message.

Ascher Bloom, 24 years old, known in the underworld of gamblers in the vicinity of Lenox Avenue and 118th Street as "Jack" Gordon, was decapitated to the rear room of the cigar store at 1189 Lenox Avenue shortly after 5 o'clock last evening and shot and killed by one of four men believed to have been awaiting him. Detectives learned that Bloom had been visiting the room at 134 West 118th Street with his wife, Estelle, had had a dispute at the time of the shooting. The man who was shot was believed to be the man who visited Bloom's wife with a decoy message.

Shortly before Bloom was shot, an unidentified man, with the lower part of his face hidden by a dark muffler and with a hat pulled down over his forehead, called on Mrs. Bloom, Bloom's wife, and said he wanted to see her husband. The man who was shot was believed to be the man who visited Bloom's wife with a decoy message.

Jack Levine, brother of the proprietor of the cigar store in which the shooting took place, told the detectives that about 6:30 o'clock he was standing behind the counter when Bloom entered and walked into the rear room. Levine declared there were four men in the rear room, but he denied they were gamblers and declared they were strangers to him. "Just as Bloom reached the rear room I heard two shots and then the four other men who were in the rear room ran out through the front door to the street and disappeared," he said. "They ran so fast and I was so excited that I didn't notice how any of them were dressed."

Detectives think that the man who called on Mrs. Bloom was the assassin, and that he had been hired to do the killing. No information was gained in the case. Detectives think that the man who called on Mrs. Bloom was the assassin, and that he had been hired to do the killing. No information was gained in the case.

QUICK POLICE ACTION FOLLOWS AUTO KILLING

Driver Who Ran Down Patrolman
Sheridan Held in Hotel After
Five Hours' Hunt.

Five hours after Patrolman John G. Sheridan had been run down and killed by an automobile about 2 A. M. yesterday, the driver of the car was found and held in a hotel. The driver was a man named Paul Eckert, who was charged with the murder of the patrolman. The driver was a man named Paul Eckert, who was charged with the murder of the patrolman.

The machine bore a District of Columbia license plate, and the detectives found a card bearing the name of "Paul Eckert, Hotel Maryland," at the hotel. Eckert explained that he had been in the car when it was running. According to his story, he saw a man in a Crosey Avenue, and thought he was in the line of business. He put on speed. He felt his car strike something, but did not know that it was a policeman on a bicycle. He collected when he was compelled to look at Sheridan's body in the Bath Beach Police Station. The driver was a man named Paul Eckert, who was charged with the murder of the patrolman.

Within an hour the police of the Fort Hamilton Station reported that they had picked up the abandoned car at Sixth Avenue and Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn. The police found the car in a state of disrepair. The driver was a man named Paul Eckert, who was charged with the murder of the patrolman.

The machine bore a District of Columbia license plate, and the detectives found a card bearing the name of "Paul Eckert, Hotel Maryland," at the hotel. Eckert explained that he had been in the car when it was running. According to his story, he saw a man in a Crosey Avenue, and thought he was in the line of business. He put on speed. He felt his car strike something, but did not know that it was a policeman on a bicycle. He collected when he was compelled to look at Sheridan's body in the Bath Beach Police Station. The driver was a man named Paul Eckert, who was charged with the murder of the patrolman.

DANZIG REPORTED LAX IN HEALTH INSPECTION

Breakdown Follows Conflict of
Authority and Congestion, Says
Dr. Rupert Blue.

PARIS, Feb. 14 (By Associated Press).—The Immigration Inspection Service at Danzig, the largest European port of departure for American immigration, had completely broken down, the United States Public Health Service refusing to certify any one now leaving there for America, Dr. Rupert Blue, Assistant Surgeon General, informed The Associated Press today.

He has received messages from Dr. J. G. Blue, Chief Inspector of the United States Public Health Service at Danzig, reporting that the Police and officials of Danzig are engaged in a controversy over the question of authority, which has resulted in extreme lack of inspection. The situation has been growing worse for two weeks, culminating today in the service of notice on the Police and Danzig authorities that the inspection must immediately be resumed. The American authorities have notified, so that immigrants to America from Danzig can be subjected to rigorous examination. Dr. Blue reported that the congestion was so great at Danzig that 1,000 persons were inspected in two days, while the maximum should have been 500.

It is impossible to prevent the arrival of a certain number of cases of smallpox and typhus at American ports and the present European law, said Dr. Blue, commenting on the immigration situation at New York. "The only possible way to prevent such cases would be to quarantine all third-class passengers at the port of embarkation in Europe for the period of possible incubation—fourteen days for smallpox and twenty-one days for typhus. At present, the laws prevent detention for more than a few days, and there are no facilities for caring for these persons."

"There have been many cases of immigrants leaving ports absolutely clean and arriving at New York infected with typhus, which may be due to overcrowding

LAYS CRIME PAVE TO LAX DRY ENFORCEMENT

Chicago Commission Reports
This as Chief of Ten Causes
of Law Breaking.

Speaking to The New York Times,
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—In a report made public today by Professor Robert H. Gault, psychologist at Northwestern University and Chairman of the Chicago Crime Commission's Committee on the Origin of Crime, he enumerates ten major causes of crime, and classifies improper enforcement of the prohibition amendment as the chief incentive.

The chief permanent underlying cause of crime, Professor Gault declares, is lack of moral training. Lack of respect for constituted authority. Commercialized recreation. Social or economic injustice. Immigration of riff-raff from Europe. Maladministration of justice. Improper enforcement of prohibition. Lack of respect for constituted authority. The chief permanent underlying cause of crime, Professor Gault declares, is lack of moral training.

An enormous number of otherwise law-abiding citizens in Chicago and elsewhere are violators of either the letter or the spirit of the law, he says. It is an infringement of their constitutional rights, despite the upholding of its constitutionality in the highest courts of the land. "A great many citizens violate it whenever and wherever opportunity presents itself. It was estimated recently by one authority that the manufacture of home-brewed liquor and other alcoholic beverages is going on in two out of every five homes in the country."

After preparing to protect themselves with a revolver found in the apartment of Dr. W. C. Montgomery, Dr. W. C. Montgomery, a member of the Chicago Crime Commission, was shot and killed by a man named Paul Eckert, who was charged with the murder of the patrolman. The driver was a man named Paul Eckert, who was charged with the murder of the patrolman.

BURGLARS STEAL SAFE FROM DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Armed With Dr. W. C. Montgomery's
Pistol They Prepare
Against Possible Surprise.

The safe, with a neat hole cut out of the bottom, was found at 144th Street and the Harlem River by Patrolman Selfert of the West 120th Street Station. The thieves apparently had carried it there in an automobile.

Dr. Montgomery is an officer in the Medical Corps of the National Guard and served on the Mexican border with the Twelfth and Seventy-fourth Infantry commands. He is an expert pistol shot. The safe, with a neat hole cut out of the bottom, was found at 144th Street and the Harlem River by Patrolman Selfert of the West 120th Street Station. The thieves apparently had carried it there in an automobile.

Several other burglaries were reported with losses around \$1,000 each. Some of these were Bohack & Co., 6103 Third Avenue, where \$2,000 worth of jewelry was stolen. The thieves apparently had carried it there in an automobile.

BEAUX ARTS WAITER FREED IN RUM CASE

After being out less than twenty-five minutes, a jury before Judge English in the Federal Court yesterday acquitted Alfred Baranelli, head waiter of the Beaux Arts Restaurant, Fortieth Street and Conny Island, of violating the Volstead act.

Baranelli was arrested in the restaurant by the Federal agents, who testified that he held a half pint of whisky to one of them for "E. B." a policeman on a bicycle. He collected when he was compelled to look at Sheridan's body in the Bath Beach Police Station. The driver was a man named Paul Eckert, who was charged with the murder of the patrolman.

GOVERNMENT PLANS CONTROL

Will Take Over Quarantine Station,
Federal Says Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Federal medical authorities will probably assume charge of anti-typhus work in New York by Wednesday, Edwin L. Rapoport, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of public health, announced tonight. Transfer of the station to the Government, he said, is expected within the next twenty-four hours.

Additional facilities will be provided for detecting typhus cases among incoming passengers. Mr. Rapoport said and the present medical staff would be increased by public health officials from Washington. With the acquisition of the New York authorities were of the opinion that every arriving ship should be quarantined against the entry of typhus would have been taken. The Boston authorities have been asked to take control of the station to relieve the congestion in New York.

By requiring passengers leaving European ports to comply with American quarantine regulations before clean bills of health were given vessels on which they traveled, Mr. Rapoport declared the service would be improved. Typhus carriers could reach this country by reporting to the Police and health officials abroad and in this country. Mr. Rapoport said there is no danger of a typhus epidemic.

WALLIS DEPLORES METHODS.
Commissioner Says Health Inspection
Should Begin Overseas.

Commissioner of Immigration Frederick A. Wallis last night issued a statement defining the attitude of Ellis Island toward the sanitary regulations of the port. Declaring that immigrants should be selected and examined overseas, he said that "it is nothing less than criminal to bring these hundreds of thousands of immigrants to this port, to subject them to the process of separating the clean from the crooked, and then to subject them to the process of separating the clean from the crooked."

CARRIES ON FIRE ON PERILOUS LEDGE

Policeman Takes Two Children
and Woman Along Copping
as Smoke Fills Halls.

YOUNGSTER ENJOYED TRIP
Slight Damage in Cellar Blaze
Which Routed Occupants of
Apartment House.

It was just fashionable dinner time, 8 o'clock, when tenants in the four-story apartment house at 715 Lexington Avenue first smelled smoke last night. By the time that they had satisfied themselves that there was a fire the hallways had become almost impassable.

Mrs. Frederick Kelly, who lives on the third floor, opened her door and looked out into the hall. She saw a policeman taking two children and a woman along. She saw a policeman taking two children and a woman along. She saw a policeman taking two children and a woman along.

The fire was caused by a gas stove. The fire was caused by a gas stove. The fire was caused by a gas stove. The fire was caused by a gas stove. The fire was caused by a gas stove.

TALKING ILLNESS DUE TO SPINAL INJURY?

Dr. Berger's Explanation of Wan-
hagan Child's Case—She
Takes Another Nap.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Suggestion ranging from a bout with the flu to providing an orchestra to play at her bedside were received today by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rubin of Waukegan, Ill., as the child of their daughter, Miriam, which has caused their eight-year-old daughter, Miriam, to talk constantly for 24 hours a day for three exceedingly brief periods of sleep.

Miriam's condition was considerably improved this afternoon, according to her father and Dr. Paul Berger, the Chicago physician who has been in charge of the case. The child's condition was considerably improved this afternoon, according to her father and Dr. Paul Berger, the Chicago physician who has been in charge of the case.

This morning she suddenly remembered she had forgotten to send valentines to her teachers, Misses Doran and a score of schoolmates, and repeated to her mother the names of all to whom she wanted the valentines sent. Dr. Berger today said that the partial remission of the two extreme conditions probably due to falls received in early childhood, which did not manifest themselves until Miriam started talking less in interpretative dancing, which made it necessary for her to throw her head back vigorously, increasing the pressure upon her spinal nerves.

Her temperature has dropped to 100 and she is now sleeping practically throughout the day. W. E. D. Stokes, who has been using his wife, Helen Edwood Stokes, for divorce for some years, started habeas corpus proceedings yesterday to get possession of his children, James and Helen Miriam Stokes, when he got an order from Judge Supreme Court directing his wife to produce the children in court. The order was served on Mrs. Stokes by a police officer at the Hotel Gotham and she will answer it by taking the children to her mother, Mrs. Stokes' mother, in Denver.

thoroughly examined from head to foot, mentally and physically. The child was examined from head to foot, mentally and physically. The child was examined from head to foot, mentally and physically.

6% Prudence-Bonds

You do not have to save up to buy 6% Prudence-Bonds, you can buy them to save up.

\$100 PRUDENCE-BONDS
You do not have to save up to buy 6% Prudence-Bonds, you can buy them to save up.

\$100 will buy your first bond, and you can even buy it on the installment plan if that will help you. Write us now about it so we can write you about it.

Ask for Booklet F-132
Ready Associates
Investment Corporation
31 William St., New York
Minimum \$100, \$500, and \$1000

6% Prudence-Bonds
New York Agency
now Open
In the next few days we shall award exclusive selling rights for New York City and vicinity for Randall Envelope Dealer.

Write in full to Room 2,
15 West Street, New York, N. Y.

Oliver A. Olson COMMISSIONER

Broadway at 79th Street
Admission Free

A STORE conveniently located, where you will find the same quality and style at prices as low or lower than downtown prices.

34 departments, widely varied and filled with attractive things for the smartly dressed woman.

Luncheon Sets
Sterilized Sanitary Economy
Sets of 13 pieces.
1.25, value 1.95

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

Welch's

Give the children two small glasses of Welch's Grape Juice each day. It promotes their health as well as their happiness. And they love its tart-sweet taste.

As the fruit course for breakfast, this pure grape juice is deliciously refreshing, and wholesome.

Welch's is sold by grocers, druggists and confectioners. 93c quart; 50c pint; 18c jumbo.

WELCH—Watfield, New York

Keep Your Valentine with Knickerbocker Ice

If your Valentine is the sweetest of all—an old-fashioned bouquet—keep it fresh and fragrant by putting bits of Knickerbocker Ice into the vase daily. If it be luscious strawberries or hot-house peaches your Knickerbocker filled ice chest will keep them fresh—best of all, preserve their delicious flavor until you're ready to serve them.

Pure, crystal-clear Knickerbocker Ice—made from purest water—by preserving freshness, fragrance and flavor makes Knickerbocker Ice the ideal of ice.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

February Clearing Sales

Remarkable Values in Mid-Winter Apparel
Groups limited, sizes broken.

Gowns and Dresses
Formerly \$195 to \$350 at \$75, \$95, \$125, \$145
Street, afternoon, dance and evening styles.

Day and Evening Gowns
Formerly \$195 at \$50

Fur-Trimmed Evening Wraps
Formerly \$275 to \$2,350 at \$125, \$195, \$245, \$975

Velvet, satin and metallic brocade; with fox, beaver, mole, seal, kolinsky, ermine and chinchilla.

Day Coats and Wraps
Formerly \$195 to \$550 at \$95, \$125, \$195, \$295

Choicest materials of the season; enriched with luxurious furs.

Oliver A. Olson COMMISSIONER

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Formerly \$195 to \$550 at \$95, \$125, \$195, \$295

Choicest materials of the season; enriched with luxurious furs.



We are proudest of this statement—from an old client: "The Kidde organization has always done everything it promised it would do." That is our way.

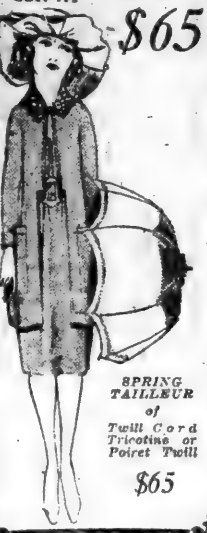
We go anywhere to talk or do business.

Walter Kidde & Company
Engineers and Constructors
540 Cedar Street, New York

RUSSEKS

Sixty-five Dollars Instead of \$150

IT ISN'T THE LOW PRICE OR OUR ABILITY TO CREATE SUCH HIGH TYPE TAILORS—THE IMPORTANCE IS IN THE \$150 CUSTOM TAILOR VALUE OF THE "D FEERENT" KIND OF SUITS WE ARE PRESENTING THIS SEASON AT



SPRING TAILLEUR
of
Tutti Cord
Turtleneck or
Pierrot Turt
\$65

The Standard of quality for sixty years past. When you purchase an article upon which so much of your comfort will depend for so many years, it is not wise to be protected by a name that guarantees service and will command to guarantee it for years to come?



FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Bells and Bells
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CATERPILLAR TRACTORS

provide the most modern, efficient and in many cases the only means of

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For military work the exclusive choice of the United States and Allied Governments.

Booklet "Caterpillar" Performance on Request

The Holt Manufacturing Co.

59 Church Street, New York City
Factories: Puerto, Ill.; Stockton, Cal.
There is only one "CATERPILLAR"—HOLT builds it.

Dr. Grant

During Lent will speak on WEDNESDAYS AT 5 P. M.

ON "WHAT SOME GREAT MODERN THINKERS SAY ABOUT GOD"

ON SUNDAYS AT 11 A. M.

ON "WHAT IS RELIGION, ITS ORIGIN AND METHODS"

At Church of the Ascension
1th Ave. and 12th Street

SAYS HETRICK USED HIGH JURIST'S NAME

Quoted Chief Justice White on Legality of Code, Charles Armstrong Tells Court.

BROTHER ACCUSES UNION

Threats Forced Him to Join Combination—Bids Raised and Suppressed, Say Witnesses.

John T. Hetrick maintained that Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court had pronounced Hetrick's Code of Practice legal, according to the testimony of Charles Armstrong, a contractor, at the trial of Hetrick, which was continued yesterday before Supreme Court Justice McAvoy and a jury. Hetrick, with William H. Chapman and William L. Doran, business agent and President of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, and Herbert Smith, a master plumber, are being tried on a charge of coercion. James Armstrong, brother and business partner of the witness, swore that Chapman and Doran suggested that he join Hetrick's Code of Practice. He did not see why he should join the combination, and they told him he had "better get in, as he couldn't tell when he might get into trouble." He didn't think it was a "square" scheme, but joined it because of the union men's threats. He said he thought Hetrick's plan might stop the "peddling" of bids and other practices objectionable to plumbing contractors. Under direct examination by Colonel Henry M. Stimson and Kenneth M. Spence, for the prosecution, Charles Armstrong said he informed Hetrick that "he was distinguished as a Code of Practice" because it would put our business into another man's hands. Hetrick replied he said that had been working for some time and that was performing as a contractor. He stated on knowing how the work would be split up among the contractor members, and Hetrick, he said, accused him of "showing lack of confidence." Hetrick assured him, the witness continued, that when he took a witness he agreed to fight any court case that might arise. Armstrong also said that the defendants Smith told him to join the code, as it was a good thing and would give the plumbers a legitimate chance to do business. When the union men spoke to him, said the witness, he accused them of "doing mist" work for the houses, and they replied they were "on the right track, and they were out to help the employers get more money. Then they added that if he did not join some day you will find me running for you." When Armstrong protested at the words and said they sounded like a threat, Chapman declared: "We'll make it in the shape of a threat if you want that. If you want to go to the Swan we'll go there, we've been there before." On cross-examination by William J. Fallon, counsel for Chapman, Armstrong said there was no question of the suppression of bids. He admitted that Doran and Chapman spoke of the possible beneficial effect of the Code of Practice on the journeymen plumbers they represented. They said "if the business got more money, the work would round the men up here." John McMillen, President of J. McMillen, Inc., plumbing contractor, testified to raising a bid to the Cough-Bourne Corporation, general contractors, on the Columbia Trust Company Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, from \$45,000 to \$49,500. When Hetrick, from the phone, ordered him to raise his bid, said McMillen, he protested indignantly, and hurried down to the lawyer's office, where he told Hetrick he did not think it right or fair to interfere with his bid. Hetrick again ordered him to raise the bid. He demurred, but finally acceded to the order. The Cough-Bourne Corporation asked McMillen to cut his price to \$49,000. He refused, and a member of the firm remarked: "This is more of this down-town stuff." He was asked how he could take the contract, as the company wanted him to do it. McMillen suggested the cost plus plan, and he was awarded the contract. Law Friday Hetrick's clerk, J. C. Alsenbrey, testified that Laessle & Murphy increased their bid on the same job from \$44,450 to \$50,450 at the suggestion of Hetrick. On cross-examination, McMillen declared emphatically that his real purpose in entering the Code of Practice was to help cure the evils he said other plumbers had suffered for years by the "peddling" of bids on the part of the general contractors. John Finerty, another plumbing contractor, asked Hetrick what would prevent an office boy from informing his firm's competitors, what his bid was. Hetrick replied: "You wouldn't attack my integrity would you? I think everything will be all right." Finerty joined soon afterward. The trial will continue at 10 A. M. today.

LITTLE REVIEW IN COURT.

Article Alleged to Be Indecent by Anti-Vice Society.

Hundreds of "Greenwich Villagers," men and women, marched into Special Sessions yesterday and marched out again without getting a legal ruling on the question whether Margaret C. Anderson and Jane Heap, editor and publisher, respectively, of *The Little Review*, violated the law by printing an article entitled *Ulysses*. As interpreted by the complainant, John S. Summer, Secretary of the New York Society for the Prevention of Vice, the alleged publication was in the class of an "indecent book."

ASTRONOMER IS STRICKEN.

Dr. Brooks Has Nervous Collapse From Vigils for Comets.

Special to The New York Times.
GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 14.—William S. Brooks, Professor of Astronomy at Hobart College and internationally known as the discoverer of many comets, is seriously ill here. Professor Brooks suffered a nervous collapse as a result of long night vigils in the Harvard College Observatory searching the skies for new comets following the day's class work. He is 77 years old. Dr. Brooks holds many degrees and medals from institutions in this country and Europe.

FIX TERMS DOOMING DAKOTA SOCIALISM

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

satisfy the financial interests that in coming to the rescue of the people of North Dakota, they are not promoting the interests of the socialistic machine that had the State in its grip for four years.

One relic only of the State ownership program will remain, it is expected. The State mill and elevator at Grand Forks are partly built, and they will be completed, opening for a time at least as State enterprises.

Bankers to Supply Cash.

The financing of the North Dakota situation is to be undertaken by some of the Twin City banks, with help from Chicago, calls for the purchase of \$6,000,000 of the \$17,000,000 in State bonds that have been authorized by the Industrial Commission. The only bonds issued are \$2,000,000 of the Bank of North Dakota series. These have been hypothecated. The bankers are to buy these bonds, which will supply cash within a few days to meet the bank's obligations, but will not obviate the liquidation through receivership. In addition, the bankers are to take \$5,000,000 of the mill and elevator series, and \$1,000,000 of farm loan bonds authorized but not issued as yet. The issuance and sale of these bonds will take some time. Now legislation will safeguard the use of these funds. It is understood, the consent of the House majority, which is anti-League, will be necessary.

The contemplated surrender by the Non-Partisan League is a bitter pill for its leaders. They have balked for weeks at accepting it, but events of the last few days have driven them to it. Among the things that have made the surrender appear a welcome relief to the Townley organization are these:

The Bank of North Dakota, depository of State and local public funds, is unable to get cash to supply current government expenses. Most of its funds are "frozen" in long time credits. Still more of the money is tied up in banks, where the State bank cannot get it, because the State in turn owes commercial banks and school districts. Bank conditions have been growing worse daily, rapidly bringing on the time when the Bank of North Dakota, no longer a commercial bank in any sense, will be absolutely "broke" and the State will stop payments entirely.

Legislative investigation of the bank has forced public attention to its financial methods, involving all the heads of the Townley organization in blame for the conditions.

Disunion Factions League.

Popular indignation has brought on a demand for a recall election, which in all probability would end the league officials from power. Disunion has come into the league organization and an open revolt has been threatening. Counties are setting for their tax collections by sending checks on the Bank of North Dakota to the State Treasurer, thus cleaning their own accounts, but giving the State no relief. Taxpayers have been refusing to pay the taxes, which become delinquent. March 1. Schools in many cases are unable to get funds to pay for the coming year. Some estimates predicting the closing of 80 per cent. of the schools of North Dakota by April 1. State warrants have been discounted as high as 20 per cent., with no assurance as to whether they will be paid in the next year.

Financial men were not eager to assume the burden of North Dakota's finances. They were reluctant to make any terms with the Non-Partisan League, though ready to help and protect all banks in North Dakota that have been well operated and are solvent. Business of every character in North Dakota, however, is hampered by the crisis in the State finances, and the bankers, sitting in the conference today, felt that it was advisable to help the State bank to normal conditions in the best way possible.

Taxpayers to Assume Losses.

No financial settlement can avoid losses of State funds which the taxpayers must assume later. It is also expected that a number of small banks will be forced to liquidate in the next few weeks, involving losses to stockholders.

The Scandinavian-American Bank in Fargo had only \$38,456 of net indebtedness of the State Bank, all in redemptory of public funds. Loans to this Fargo bank figure prominently in the list of "past due" loans held by the Bank of North Dakota, which totaled \$1,455,443 on Dec. 3. When this bank was closed by order of the State Banking Board in September, the Non-Partisan League majority in the State Supreme Court set aside the action and it was reopened under control of the State Bank Examiner. At a spectacular mass meeting in Fargo A. C. Townley pleaded with farmers to come to the rescue of the bank, and league members and friends in other States were solicited to send funds for deposit in the bank. Many of them responded, but most of these deposits have since been withdrawn. Farmers and labor union organizations have also been urged to deposit funds in the Bank of North Dakota.

32D DAKOTA BANK CLOSES.

The Scandinavian-American Could Not Meet Debts to State Bank.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 14.—Inability to satisfy its liabilities to the Bank of North Dakota caused the closing today of the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo. It was announced by C. E. Loftus, State Bank Examiner.

Mr. Loftus said that he believed the Scandinavian-American Bank would liquidate and pay obligations on a 100 per cent. basis without resorting to the State liability stockholders. He said he considered the bank to be "in good condition, except that it has few liquid assets." It is the thirty-second State bank to close in the last few months. Two of the banks have opened again. The State Industrial Commission last Thursday ordered that collectors be sent out to collect from private banks all obligations due from these banks to the Bank of North Dakota. The State bank has outstanding \$1,250,000 in past-due loans. This order, State officials declared, might cause the temporary suspension of from 150 to 200 banks in the State. The Scandinavian-American Bank is the first to feel the pressure of this order.

Under the Bank of North Dakota law, as in effect previous to Dec. 2 last, deposits in that bank of all public money was compulsory. On that date, however, an amendment became effective giving political subdivisions the privilege of depositing their funds in banks of their own selection. This amendment, passed in the November election, had the effect of cutting down deposits in the State bank, which had repossessed most of its funds in smaller banks throughout the State.

The loans made by the Bank of North Dakota are secured by collection of approximately one and a half to twice the amount of the loans. F. W. Cattho, Director General of the bank, testified last night before the State Senate committee investigating the audit of the State Industrial Commission. The loans are secured by the best security of the borrowing banks, he testified, while the deposits of the Bank of North Dakota are guaranteed by a State law by the double liability of stockholders at the assets of the bank. Mr. Cattho told the committee that only 16 per cent. of the bills payable in the thirty-two suspended banks in the State were owed to the Bank of North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 14.—Loans and deposits in the local bank by the Bank of North Dakota amounted to \$425,000. E. J. Headland, President of the Scandinavian-American Bank, announced yesterday the exact condition of the State bank in the Lower House of the Legislature in Bismarck caused heavy withdrawals Thursday. Friday of last week, Mr. Headland also said, and it was decided on Saturday that it would be best to close the bank.

The audit of the Bank of North Dakota, according to figures announced by leaders of the Independent faction in the Legislature, showed that the Scandinavian-American Bank, with a capital and surplus of \$50,000, had \$444,127 in deposits and loans from the State bank, while the eight other Fargo banks with combined capital and surplus of \$1,002,000 had \$110,512 in deposits and loans.

Before the House committee investigating the recent audit of the Bank of North Dakota, and other State-owned industries, J. W. Brinkman, formerly private secretary to A. C. Townley, President of the Non-Partisan League, charged that certain league leaders controlled the Scandinavian-American Bank.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

PEARLS JEWELRY SILVERWARE



Women's Tweeds

Custom Made

\$36.75

Our usual price \$59.75

Mannish suits of hand-loomed Donegal Tweeds, Irish Honespuns, Herringbones and two-tone Tweeds. Silk-lined coats, and leather buttons.

Faultlessly tailored and entirely

Cravenetted

Suitable for general town and country wear. Especially welcome in the wardrobe of business and professional women.

Sizes 34 to 44.

Macy—Third Floor, 34th St., East.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

J. M. Gidding & Co.
NEW YORK

ANNOUNCE
SPECIAL SHOWINGS
OF
TAILOR SUITS AND TROCKS
FOR
EARLY SPRING

NOW BEING REDUCED
AND CREATED BY OUR
OWN DESIGNERS IN OUR
CUSTOM TAILORING AND
DRESSMAKING SALONS
ALSO ARRANGED FOR
IMMEDIATE SELECTION

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SAYS:

"Liberty is not giving much, but giving wisely."

WHY A CORPORATE EXECUTOR?

VIII. Losses to estates running into many thousands of dollars often appear in the court records as the result of having poorly qualified executors. Under the law an executor may be held responsible for mismanagement but frequently the individual executor has not enough financial responsibility to make good.

This Bank with its large capital and surplus is permanent and responsible.

This Bank having more at stake must be more careful than the individual.



THE BANK OF AMERICA
ESTABLISHED 1822
MANHATTAN & BROOKLYN

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

An Innovation for Misses

SHADOW OVER-PLAID POLO CLOTH COATS

58.00 and 68.00.

Over-plaid in Contrasting Colors Adds a Touch of Novelty to the Smart Tan of Natural Camel's Hair Coats Custom Tailored in Our Own Fifth Avenue Workroom



That particularly fine quality of genuine imported camel's hair coats the custom tailor depends on, that particularly mannish swing from the shoulders that depends on the custom tailor—all silk lined.

THREE-QUARTER OR SEVEN-EIGHTH LENGTH

Sizes 14 to 20 years

MISSSES' WRAP SHOP—Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

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FIFTH AVENUE—37th and 38th Streets

Women's PARFAIT SILK STOCKINGS IN SHADES OF SMART SHOES

Today as Every Other Day—Values That Can Not Be Duplicated

1.65



POLO GRAY, castor, silver, pewter gray, taupe, beaver—the shades of footwear that toes the mark of fashion—as well as the always desirable African brown, cordovan, white or black, in extra quality pure thread silk stockings with lisle soles and garter top.

FEMININE HOSIERY SHOP—Street Floor

CANNOT BURN OR EXPLODE

CARBONA
Cleans Upholstery
Boiled Materials
25c, 50c, 60c & \$1.00 Bottles All Druggists

Kensico
The Beautiful
Burial Park

Every Business Opportunity advertisement offered in The New York Times is subject to right inquiry and business conditions of advertisers are investigated. Value publications—Advt.

NOTES \$17,000,000 BONUS TO WORKERS

Senate Gives \$240 Extra to
Each Mechanic in Navy
Yards and Arsenals.

"GOING WILD," SAYS SMOOT

Then Senators Add Employees in
Labor Department's Women's
Bureau to Bonus Beneficiaries.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—That the Senate of the United States is "going wild" in its handling of the great financial problems facing the country was the charge made this afternoon by Senator Smoot of Utah, one of the ranking Republican members of the Committee on Appropriations. Senator Smoot subsequently, in conversation with The New York Times correspondent, expressed himself as "thoroughly disgusted" with the situation in the Senate, adding that the deficit facing the Treasury was daily becoming more serious and that he was entirely at sea as to how it would be possible to raise the billions the Government would need during the fiscal year that begins July 1 next. Senator Smoot made his charge that the Senate is "going wild" during the debate on Senator Calder's amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill to give a bonus of \$240 to each mechanic employed in the navy yards and arsenals, the item adding another \$17,000,000 to the 1921-22 payroll of the Government. He asserted that these men, who now get a bonus of \$240 a year, are already receiving a wage of 92 cents an hour and that their wages exceeded, without the bonus, wages paid men similarly employed in shipyards and by the Shipping Board, even when the bonus was added to the pay of the workers not on arsenal and navy yard payrolls.

It also was charged that labor union lobbyists had been active in supporting this legislation. Senator Smoot was supported in urging the defeat of the amendment by Senator Warren, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee; Senator Overman, the ranking Democratic member; Senator Thomas, Senator Curtis of Kansas and others. Senators Lodge and Underwood, the floor leaders, voted for the bonus. Senator Wadsworth of New York voted against it. Despite the pleas of the members of the Appropriations Committee, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 42 to 29.

How Senators Voted.

Those who voted to pay the \$17,000,000 bonus to navy yard and arsenal workers were:

Republicans—Borah, Calder, Capper, Colt, Edger, Fernald, France, Hale, Johnson, Keyes, La Follette, Leavitt, Lodge, Jones, New and Spencer—18. Democrats—Ashurst, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Hollis, Henderson, Kirby, McKellar, Phelan, Pittman, Randall, Reed, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith (S. C.), Stanley, Swanson, Tamm, Underwood, Walsh (Mass.), Walsh (Mont.) and Wolcott—20.

Those who voted against the bonus were:

Republicans—Ball, Brandegee, Curtis, Ellingham, Fretwell, Gooding, Gurnea, Jones (Wash.), Kelllogg, Kenyon, McCumber, Nelson, Norris, Phillips, Wheeler, Smoot, Steiwer, Thurmond, Vardaman, Warren and Willis—21. Democrats—Beckham, Dill, Hitchcock, Overman, Smith (Ariz.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Ind.) and Thomas—8.

Immediately after this additional \$17,000,000 was voted against the bonus, Senator Harrison of Mississippi offered an amendment to put various women employees of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor on the bonus list.

SAVED DAYLIGHT IN 1643.

Hartford Records Show Bell Ringers
Awakened Citizens Before Dawn.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14.—Daylight saving was in operation in Hartford in 1643, seven years after its settlement, according to an old record uncovered today by Corporation Counsel Walter S. Schuch, who was looking up data for a map of the official boundary of a certain section of this city. Mr. Perry Close of the City Engineering Department, who is an advocate of daylight saving, and who is doing the map for Mr. Schuch, points out that Page 35 of copy No. 1 of the Hartford town record reveals that a general town meeting in Hartford Oct. 23, 1643, voted that there should be a bell rung by the watch every morning an hour before daylight, and that they who are appointed by the constable for that purpose shall begin at the bridge and so ring the bell all the way forth and back to the town. (The bell was rung by John Pette, and that they shall be in every house one up and some lights within one-quarter of an hour after the end of the bell ringing, if they can, or else then to be up with lights before daylight, and for default herein to forfeit one shilling and sixpence to be to him that finds him faulty and disobeys to the town.)

SEEKS TO RENEW HIS YOUTH

Chicago Chief Asks for Gland From
Next Man Hanged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Pursuit of youth's phantom spirit may take Otto Trobach, chief at the Parkway Hotel, to the gallows, but he is ready for the ordeal. Trobach approached Sheriff Charles W. Peters to ask that he be given a gland from the body of the next man to be hanged in Cook County. Transferring the gland to his own body, he hopes to renew his youth. He was refused a similar plea when Eddie Brisbane was hanged last week.

"I had begun to enjoy youth when it was stolen from me by an accident," he told the Sheriff. "That made me old before my time, but a specialist said, 'Transplantation might erase the trouble. I am poor, but I am willing to pay \$100 to the doctor who will perform the operation if the County will grant the request.' Sheriff Peters took the plea under advisement."

SHONTS KEPT HOUSE,

WIFE EXTRAVAGANT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Mr. Shonts' idea of having their oldest daughter, Theodore, marry the Duc de Chalmers, and that "his family life had been a smash."

Mrs. McClurg was Mr. Shonts' secretary in Chicago, and is expected to testify that she was familiar with his family affairs, because she was required to do the work of a social secretary for Mr. Shonts. She will be asked to testify that these activities were the source of continuous quarrels between the two. Some of Mrs. Shonts' waste of time and money in that direction, but that she insisted on doing as she pleased.

Next Ford is expected to tell of an occasion in 1907 when Mrs. Shonts returned from abroad and smuggled a quantity of dutiable articles to her residence at 123 East Thirty-fifth Street, where there was a raid and a search.

House officials on Jan. 30, 1908, also expected to say that Mrs. Shonts believed there would be a raid and introduced her to take a number of boxes containing opera gowns and other apparel to her home, where she kept them.

When Mrs. Shonts went for the articles, she learned the truth. It is alleged the expected witness complained that she had been duped by Mrs. Shonts and used as a tool to help defraud the Government.

Surrogate Coburn will hear argument today on the application for the commutation of the sentence.

INDICT TWO FOR FRAUD ON COAL MERCHANTS

Gibbs L. Baker and C. L. Allen
Charged With Getting \$21,500
to 'Fix' Palmer's Aid.

The Federal Grand Jury indicted Gibbs L. Baker, a lawyer of this city and Washington, D. C., and Charles L. Allen, yesterday on a charge of using the mails to defraud coal merchants by promising to protect them from threatened indictments for violations of the Lever act for payments of money. Both defendants are accused of having defrauded, or of attempting to defraud, by the pretense of being able to influence officials of the Department of Justice, these persons, all of whom are dealers in coal.

William F. Coale, Clarence W. Williams, Bernard J. Lynch, H. F. Wood, Lloyd C. McGowan, W. E. Bradford & Co., the Dixie Transportation Company, the Shawnee Fuel Company and others.

It is alleged that Baker pretended to be particularly well acquainted with William McMurrie Speer, a special assistant to the United States Attorney General, and other officials of the United States Department of Justice, and that he had informed his victims that Mr. Speer had them listed for indictment and prosecution for violating the Lever act. He said he could fix it so that no indictments would be found.

The two defendants, according to allegations in the indictment, assured their victims that if any of them were prosecuted and convicted they could have the sentence suspended or cut down to a small fine.

TO CHOOSE TRINITY RECTOR.

Committee Formed to Find Successor to Dr. Manning.

The vestry of Trinity Church yesterday named a committee of five "to consider candidates for the rectorship" to be vacant when Dr. William T. Manning is consecrated as Bishop of New York.

The committee consists of Colonel William Barclay Parsons, Richard D. Field, Nicholas F. Palmer, S. Edward Nash and George F. Crane. Colonel Parsons was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Crane was made Secretary.

No names of clergymen were mentioned at the meeting, but gossip is busy with several. Of Trinity's own vicars, two are much talked of. One is the Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 15th Street, and the Rev. Dr. William W. Bellinger, vicar of St. Agnes' Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street.

Another clergyman mentioned is the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity, Boston, although he is 50 years old, and another is the Rev. Dr. George Craig Stewart of Boston.

A minute was adopted at yesterday's meeting setting forth that the Vestry greatly appreciated the honor conferred upon Dr. Manning, and recorded its regret at losing him as rector.

Manning will remain at Trinity until his consecration.

COOLIDGE ENDS VACATION.

Vice President-Elect Leaves Asheville for His Massachusetts Home.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 14.—Vice President-elect Coolidge brought his vacation to a close today, and with Mrs. Coolidge and their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Stearns, left for his home in Northampton, Mass.

The Vice President-elect spent two weeks here. It was the first real rest he said, he had been able to obtain since he received the Republican nomination last June. During his stay here Mr. Coolidge made only one public appearance, spending the rest of the time reading, writing, walking and resting.

ARREST WASHINGTON JUROR.

He Is Accused of Offering to Accept \$5,000 Bribe in Davis Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—M. S. Johnson, a juror in the case of David W. Sullivan, a local broker, against John F. Davis of West Virginia for \$300,000 damages for the alleged alienation of Mrs. Sullivan's affections, was arrested in the District Supreme Court today on a charge of having offered to accept a bribe to influence his vote in the case.

The court declared a mistrial of the damage suit, and Johnson, who is a local tailor, was taken before a United States Commissioner and held in \$3,000 bail for a hearing on Feb. 23. Bail was furnished.

According to the charge lodged with the court, Johnson sent for a detective in the employ of Davis and offered to vote for a verdict for the defendant upon payment to him of \$5,000.

UNITED REPAIR CANDY STORES
"Happiness in Every Box"

Recognition
TODAY you hear it everywhere—
"They have wonderful candy." "Their candy is good." "How can they make it for so little" etc., etc.

It's because so many more people are finding it out each week through the Happiness Candy Club offers.

Featuring today:
Chocolate
Peppermints 50c
—lb.

You know they are good at the first taste, and the price is small because the economies of direct handling are large.

16 New York Stores

Happiness
Candy

THE TAILORED WOMAN
A Shop of Tailor-made

622 Fifth Avenue

of unusually heavy crepe-de-chine in tan, grey, brown, navy blue or black.

Specially priced
\$68.00

Special to The New York Times.

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RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE

Between 34th and 35th Streets



A Hand Made
CREPE
DRESS
with elaborate
Fagoting.

\$89.50

Genius

THE PRICELESS GENIUS OF THE MANY
COUTOURIERS WHOSE STYLING TALENT
IS THE FOUNDATION OF THE RUSSEK
PRES-TIGE - IS ONE SOUND REASON FOR THE
SUCCESS OF OUR SPRING TROCKS—AND THE
OTHER IS THEIR MODERATE PRICE.

Springtime Dresses

of
CREPE, TAFFETA & TRICOTINE

\$49.50 to \$250

Special to The New York Times.

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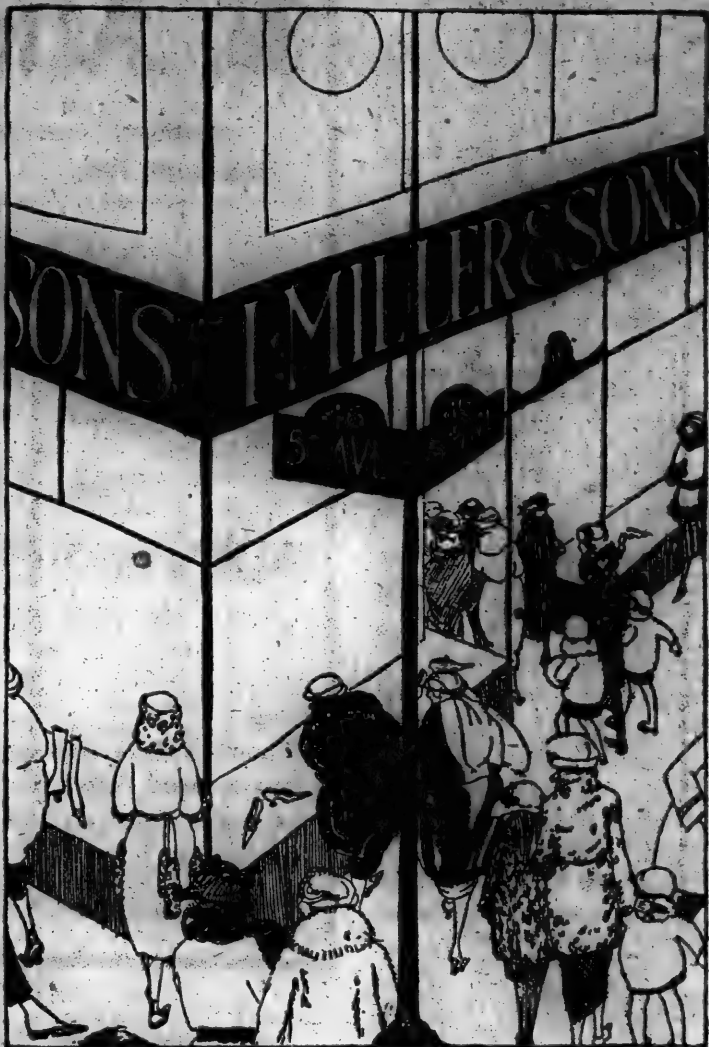
Special to The New York Times.

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Novelty Styles of Excellent Taste



Announcing the establishment
of I. Miller on Fifth Avenue at
Forty Sixth Street, occupying four
floors of the Miller Building with
distinguished presentations of
women's and children's footwear
and exquisite offerings of hosiery.

Other New York Shoe Shops:

15 West 42nd Street 1554 Broadway 50 Church Street

Open Evenings

In Chicago at State and Monroe Streets

Footwear designed and made by I. Miller is sold at leading shops
throughout the United States

Importers Since 1860

McGibbon & Co.

1 AND 3 WEST 37TH ST.

ONE DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE

LACE CURTAINS

Now showing an
interesting variety
of Imported, Plain
and Figured Gren-
adines, Muslins,
Filet Nets, Fancy
Nets—Also Do-
mestic Nets and
marquisette, 35c
to \$5.00 yd.

CURTAINS MADE IN OUR OWN WORK-
ROOMS from above materials—with Lace
Edge, Fringe and Ruffles, \$2.25 pair up.

Imported Long and Sash Curtains, in
russels, Lacet Arabe and Cluny in 2½, 3,
3½ and 4 yard lengths, from \$15.00 up.

Panel and Bed Spreads in Great Variety,
\$9.00 up.

SPECIAL NOTE

A large assortment of Linen Cluny
Edges and Insertions—also Squares
and Motifs at Pre-War Prices.

REMNANTS—An interesting lot of Short
lengths ranging from 1 yard to 4 yards
long at less than HALF PRICE.

STORE OPEN 9 A. M. TO 5:30 P. M.

McGibbon for Quality

Extraordinary Sale

Discontinued Models of

"Sta-Sharp" Pencils

All that are left of an exceptional
purchase.

\$1.74 Each

Tax 10c additional

Formerly 2.79, 3.74, 4.19, 4.69, and 5.64

The last word in pencil convenience.

Leads that write sharp and clear to the
last eighth of an inch without sharpening.

A variety of engine-turned designs,
sterling silver and gold filled. Also plain
models. Long or short pencils,—the
latter for chain or pocket, the former
with clips.

ALWAYS SHARP NEVER BLUNTED

McGibbon & Co. Inc. 1554 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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SOLDIERS TO REMAIN FOR MATEWAN TRIAL

War Department Reverses Decision on Request of Judge Bailey and Counsel.

FIGHT DESCRIBED TO COURT

Detective and Girl Tell of Shootings Last May and of Threat to Kill Detectives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Orders were issued by the War Department late today to stop preparations for withdrawal of Federal troops from the Western West Virginia coal fields. Senator Sutherland of that State announced after having presented to the department a request that the troops be retained there during the present trial of mine workers and others at Williamsburg.

Senator Sutherland said he would confer with Secretary Baker and other War Department officials tomorrow, when a final decision as to withdrawal of the troops would be decided on.

Brief Map of Scene of Battle.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., Feb. 14.—A huge relief map of Matewan, where Baldwin-Felts detectives and citizens battled last May, was introduced at the trial today of the nineteen men charged with taking part in the fight. The defense fought hard to have the map excluded, and insisted on the jury being taken to Matewan. Judge R. D. Bailey ruled, however, that the map could be kept in the courtroom for the information of the jury, after the engineers who had prepared it had testified concerning its accuracy.

Mrs. Chambers, daughter of Reese Chambers, a telephone operator, was questioned Saturday, was recalled to the witness stand after the relief map had been identified. She is a telephone operator and was at the Matewan exchange the day of the battle.

Mrs. Chambers testified she had heard May Chaffin, also a telephone operator, call Anne Hatfield, a hotel proprietor, to tell him of a telephone conversation she overheard between Sid Hatfield, one of the defendants, and Tony Webb, at the time Chief Deputy to former Sheriff Blankenship of Mingo County.

Mrs. Chambers testified that she was in the present trial but was shot and killed while sitting on the porch of his hotel last August.

John McDowell, one of the Baldwin-Felts detectives who on Saturday testified that he had some part in the fight, was recalled to the stand after the noon recess. He pointed out on the map the principal places named in his previous testimony when he said, he had fired at Reese Chambers during the fighting before he escaped across Tug River into Kentucky.

Attorney Confir. for the defense, took up the cross-examination of McDowell, and elicited the information that McDowell did not see Reese Chambers firing at Albert Felts, but rather he was firing at Baldwin men grouped in another part of the street.

Mrs. May Chaffin, a niece of Reese Chambers, was the next witness recalled. She testified on Saturday that she was one of the telephone operators in the Matewan exchange she had overheard the conversation between Sid Hatfield and Deputy Sheriff Webb concerning the warrants for the Baldwin-Felts men then in Matewan.

"Did you call up any one after hearing this conversation between Hatfield and Webb?" Captain Ayer, for the State asked.

"I did," called Anne Hatfield.

"Then what did you do?"

"I started home."

Mrs. Chaffin then related how she had seen men running down the street, carrying rifles and shotguns, and declared emphatically, she saw only one man do any shooting, and he was a detective.

Mrs. Chaffin continuing, said that she saw Sid Hatfield and "Lee Felts" as it lay on the ground. Efforts to bring out further details were fruitless, and the witness was turned over to the defense for cross-examination.

CURB TICKET SPECULATORS.

Bill Barring Them Passes Assembly and Goes to Governor.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Ticket speculators in New York City will be practically driven out of business if Governor Miller approves action taken by the Assembly tonight. The Lower House concurred in Senate action on the Walton bill, which makes it misdemeanor to conduct a theatre ticket "scalping" business either on the street or in a place of business.

This is the first of several measures pending in Albany aimed at driving the ticket speculators out of business, and the bill if signed by the Governor, will become effective at once.

Two Auburn Convicts Escape.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Richard Gallagher and John Riddell, convicts from New York City, escaped from Auburn Prison last night by going over the wall with the aid of a rope made of old clothes and cord. Gallagher was serving twenty years to life for murder and Riddell was serving six years for robbery. Charles Riley, a convict who escaped last fall and was recaptured, was also taken into custody in connection with the escape.

The two men were taken into custody in that place committed outside when she learned he was an escaped convict.

INDICTED WHITE SOX DEMAND PARTICULARS

Accused Ball Players Ask Court for Details of 'Game Throwing' Charges Against Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Three indicted White Sox ball players, "Buck" Weaver, Joe Jackson and Claude Williams, petitioned Judge Dever today for a bill of particulars setting forth in detail the charges on which they are to be tried.

Brief arguments in opposition were made by Assistant State's Attorney George J. Crane and Charles C. Roe, and Judge Dever continued the motion until Wednesday morning. He said he wanted time to read the petition.

The courtroom was crowded with spectators, and Weaver, noting the number of persons standing, said to a fellow player, "They ought to build bleachers and charge admission."

The two prosecutors contended that a bill of particulars should be issued "only where the indictment is inadequate to apprise the defendants of the nature of the charges, and that the present indictments were complete enough to offer any information the defense wanted."

In their petitions Williams and Jackson asserted that they did not make any admission of "game throwing," as they were said to have made before the Grand Jury. They also said that Charles K. Nims, named in the indictments as having lost \$250 because of alleged baseball conspiracy, was unknown to them.

Prosecutors Roe and Crane are preparing to block any effort by the indicted players to repudiate confessions alleged to have been made in the "fiver heel" of the scandal.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Feb. 14.—Joe Jackson, former Chicago White Sox outfielder, may have to pay more than \$1,000 in income tax and penalty on the \$2,000 he is said to have received during the world series of 1919, according to a statement today by James H. Price, a local attorney, who has been retained as counsel by Jackson. Efforts were started by Treasury Department officials to collect the income tax on the \$2,000 soon after Jackson was alleged to have made his confession, Mr. Price said.

Jackson failed to include the \$2,000 in making out his tax return, taking the view, it was said, that it was received as a gift.

Price, who will appear as associate counsel for Jackson in the hearing at Chicago next month, has been engaged in the income tax case, and has presented Jackson's claim to the Treasury Department. It is expected a decision will be given soon by Treasury officials.

BRITISH ADMIRAL ARRIVES.

Sir Lewis Bayly Met by Sims and Leaves for Capital.

Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly of the British Navy, who was commander-in-chief of the forces off the Irish coast during the war and worked in close co-operation with the United States fleet under Admiral Sims, arrived here yesterday from Panama and Havana on the United Fruit steamship Tolosa. He was accompanied by his niece, Miss Violet Voyer.

The Admiral was welcomed at Quarantine by a group of naval officers, accompanied by five sailplanes and a balloon sent to escort him up the harbor. Admiral Sims met him at the pier. Admiral Bayly said that he was on a private visit, the first he had made here in twenty years, since he was Naval Attaché in Washington. He had been on a tour through the Suez Canal from England to Australia and New Zealand, returning via the Panama Canal, which he described as one of the modern wonders of the world. He left for Washington with Admiral Sims, where he is to be the guest of the Navy Department, and will return here in time for a dinner to be given in his honor by the naval officials next Saturday. He also will visit Annapolis, Newport and other naval bases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly of the British Navy, who commanded the allied naval forces off the Irish Coast during the war, arrived here tonight as the guest of naval officers. He will visit Secretary Daniels tomorrow morning and then go to the Naval Academy at Annapolis to visit until Wednesday. He will be the guest of Secretary Daniels at dinner Wednesday night and will leave Thursday for New York, where he will be the guest of the Queensboro Society, composed of American officers who were under his command, at dinner Friday night.

In commenting on the honor of his visit Secretary Daniels recalled Admiral Bayly's tribute to American naval forces under his command during the war, and the arrival of American destroyers at Queenstown, when he said: "To command you is an honor to work with you is a pleasure, and to know you is to know the best traits of the Anglo-Saxon race."

STAND BY HIGH HEELS.

Massachusetts Shoe Men Oppose Law Banning Them.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Shoe manufacturers and dealers who appeared before a Legislative committee at the State House today in opposition to the bill designed to prevent the wearing of high heels by women, offered by the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, characterized it as "a freak and foolish measure." They asserted that the problem was an educational one and not legislative. One dealer asserted that 80 per cent. of women now wear shoes that would come within the proposed law, which would prevent the manufacture and sale of shoes the heels of which are more than an inch and a half in height. A shoe fitter assured the committee that her experience showed that more women who have worn low heels have foot trouble than those whose fancy runs to the high heel.

Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, President of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, proclaimed the high heel the worst epidemic any country has ever known, as a result of which we are slowly dying physically. He quoted from physicians in support of a statement that 81 per cent. of women's ill come from wearing high heels, and that maternity is thus affected.

The committee reported leave to withdraw on the bill at the conclusion of the hearing.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

An Important Shirt Sale
for to-day (Tuesday) and Wednesday
on the First Floor, will offer
Two Hundred Dozen
MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
(soft-cuff models; full-cut and well made)

at \$2.45 each
These Shirts are variously made of fine madras or mercerized fabrics showing woven-in colored stripes; of plain color oxfords and poplins; and of all-white materials.

The low price quoted represents extraordinary value



Charming Frocks of CANTON CREPE

\$38.00 to \$64.00

The latest tendencies of fashion in the most widely accepted fabric of the season. Models to suit every taste and type.

Embodying lines of simple elegance, with embroidery, ruffles or ribbon trimming. Wide girdles in contrasting colors add beauty.

THE VALUES ARE MOST UNUSUAL

Betty Wales Dress Shop

394 Fifth Ave. at 36th Street



METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
60 WALL STREET 716 FIFTH AVENUE

FOR LATER INVESTMENT

FUNDS which you collect from maturing securities and which you are holding for some specific investment should not be left idle.

Such funds will earn interest if deposited here.

We invite you to consult our officers, as to the form of deposit best suited to your requirements.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd St. (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West 43rd St.

A Recent Special Purchase enables us to commence To-day (Tuesday)

An IMPORTANT SALE of
Men's Spring Topcoats
\$28.50

ACQUIRED from the Kirschbaum Shops at an extraordinarily low price we now offer this fine assortment on a similar low price basis.

Herringbones, Knit Fabrics, Heather Mixtures, Camels Hair Cloths, Raglans, Box Back, Fitted Coats and other smart models—some with full belt or half belt.

Replacement is impossible at the price made us, therefore this Sale price will continue just so long as the present assortment lasts.

Slight Charge for Alterations.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT - - - - - THIRD FLOOR

NEVER BEFORE!—NEVER AGAIN!

Once in a lifetime you are able to secure values like this

SALE EXTRAORDINARY OF BELBER NEVERBREAK INDESTRUCTIBLE WARDROBE TRUNKS

OUR PRICES ARE GUARANTEED TO BE LOWER THAN ANYWHERE IN THE CITY



Belber Dress Trunk
(Sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches). Of finest hard vulcanized fibre, moth-proof lined, reinforced centre bands, indestructible brass locks, value \$31.50. Extra Special.....

\$14.50



Full Size Belber Wardrobe Trunk
Of the strongest possible construction of hard vulcanized fibre, moth-proof lined, reinforced centre bands, indestructible brass locks, value \$79. Sacrifice Price.....

\$24.50



Genuine Cowhide Travelling Bags
18 and 20 inches; hand sewn reinforced corners—values like this were never before offered, even before the war. Actual Value \$25; Sale.....

\$10.50

NOTE—Mail orders promptly filled when accompanied by money order.

Everything guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfied.

We are the largest trunk and luggage shop in the world.

BARGAIN LUGGAGE SHOP

506 SIXTH AVE. BETWEEN 30th & 31st STS. One Block From Gimbel's

"A NOTABLE SALE"

THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK

Continuing Every Afternoon This Week at Same Hour

At The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

The Extensive and Very Valuable

ARTISTIC ANTIQUE PROPERTY

BELONGING TO THE WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR

LUIGI ORSELLI

FORMERLY AT NO. 15 EAST 47th STREET

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY

and Mr. WILLIAM H. OTTO BERNY and Mr. H. H. PARKER

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANHATTAN

Madison Sq. South, Eastman Bldg. 2nd Street, New York

EYE SAVING DAYLIGHT



GREEN GLASS

EMERALITE

The National Desk Lamp

For the Accountant

Daylight is best for the eyes because Nature made it perfect in quality and distribution. You can have electric daylight on every desk with Emeraldite and the new

Daylight Attachment

Better light means better eye-work. Emeraldite adds tone and increases the efficiency of any office.

Write for booklet showing 36 patterns. Sold by office supply and electrical dealers.

H. G. McFadden & Co.
34 Warren Street, New York City
makers of lighting devices since 1871.

GOMPERS ASSAILS LABOR OPPONENTS

Sees Danger of Bolshevism If Unions Are Disorganized, Leaving Men Free.

DID NOT UPHOLD BRINDELL

But Tells Civic Federation Guilty Workers Go to Prison and the Wealthy Are Freed.

The specter of Bolshevism was held up yesterday by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, as a warning of what might be expected to happen in this country should the efforts of the forces "opposed to organized labor" be successful. Mr. Gompers issued this warning in the course of an address at the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Civic Federation in the Hotel Astor, but he added that it was almost impossible for him to believe that such a situation could arise. Mr. Gompers again denied charges by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee, that the American Federation of Labor had "sifted its duty" in failing to check the activities of Robert P. Brindecote. His references to Brindecote were made in describing an interview with a newspaper man soon after the charges against the federation had been made by Mr. Untermyer.

The federation had no power in the matter, he said. "Mr. Untermyer was mistaken. I said that, so far as Brindecote was concerned, I regarded him as a man who was wrong, for I knew him in other days when I believed him to be thoroughly honest."

He has been convicted as a grafter and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. No doubt he deserves it. If it were done, so do the people who have profited upon the city of New York, and I protest that the man who means to please a guilty of having committed a crime is left off with a fine and the laboring man is sent to prison."

"And yet, for what I said, I was criticized by the New York Times and the price of the paper, which made it appear that I had tried to put a wreath on Brindecote's head. Further, some of the publishers of these papers felt hurt by what I said. It is not, it may be that some of them ought to be behind bars."

Among the forces which Mr. Gompers said were offering organized opposition to the labor movement he named the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Gompers said that he had heard a great deal recently about labor breaking its agreements, but charged that more employers had broken their agreements than labor.

"In the last four or five months," he added, "there has been wholesale contract breaking on the part of employers and corporations, without one provoking word of thought or act on the part of the workers."

"Let us suppose," he continued, "that all the elements of opposition succeeded and that the labor unions were driven out of the United States. Then what? Every man would be accountable to himself, with his capital in his pocket. Can we imagine to what lengths he would go? Have we not evidence in Russia, where private ownership is practically abolished and labor is practically enslaved?"

Discussing the problems confronting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he said that the greatest problem was the difficulty of being understood. "Before the war, and for some years, it was generally recognized that railway workers were not receiving as high wages as workmen in other undertakings," he said. "There were reasons for that which I need not go into. But some of the wages now in effect probably will have to be readjusted downward. I don't think that the time has come yet."

Joseph H. Choate Jr. discussed the importance of fostering the new dye industry of America, and predicted that the next war would be won by the nation with the most highly developed dye industry.

FOUR BETHLEHEM YARDS CUT WAGES 10 PER CENT.

Plants Affected on Atlantic Coast—Other Shipyards to Follow Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—A 10 per cent. wage reduction, effective immediately, in four Atlantic Coast yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation for hourly and piece work, was announced here today by Clarence King, Secretary of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association. The yards affected are the Fore River plant, Quincy, Mass.; the Moore plant, Elizabeth, N. J.; the Harlan plant, Wilmington, Del.; and the plant at Sparrows Point, Pa.

Mr. King also announced that similar wage reductions were planned by other shipbuilding companies, effective on March 1, but added that prior to that date referendums would be held by the following: New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.; Merchant Shipbuilding Company, Chester, Pa.; and Jones yard, Wilmington, Del. and Gloucester, N. J.; Mobile Shipbuilding Company, Mobile, Ala.; Pascagoula Shipbuilding Company, Pascagoula, Miss.; Downer Shipbuilding Corporation, Easton, N. Y.; Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Mobile, Ala.; George A. Fuller Company, Wilmington, N. C.; and the Douglas & Williams Shipbuilding Company, at New Orleans, La.

CUT STUYVESANT FISH'S TAX

But Jury Distinguishes Between Farming for Gain and Otherwise.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The distinction between being a farmer for profit and conducting a farm for other than pecuniary gain was drawn by a jury in the United States District Court here today. Stuyvesant Fish, banker and railway official, was found to be entitled to deduct his expenses on the Continental Village Farm, which he owns. No deduction, however, was allowed him for expenses of his Glen Cliff Farm, as the jury found that he was not conducting that property as a business.

Mr. Fish used internal Revenue Collector Roscoe Irwin for \$1,000 on account of taxes paid "under protest and duress." Right questions were involved and the jury found in favor of the deduction on account. The claim for a rate because of expenses of the large Glen Cliff property was the one not allowed.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Pax Company, Inc., manufacturers of Japanese letter copying, has moved to its new office and laboratory to 353 Grand Street. For the last eight years the company was located at 115 West Forty-second Street.

'OPEN SHOP' IN METAL TRADE

Employees to Reopen 100 Factories After Two Months' Inactivity.

After labor troubles at more than two months, more than 100 factories of the Allied Building Metal Industries will resume operations this morning at "open shops," and officials of the employers' organization believe that they will have sufficient men to take the places of all union men who object to the open-shop plan. About 1,000 men worked in this industry during normal times of building.

The shops of all members of the Allied Building Metal Industries will reopen for work, said an advertisement of the organization which gave the names and addresses of all the plants. "Forty-eight working hours per week, no reduction in wages."

Eastern Paper Abandons Lower Pricing

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The Evening Record, which for months has been a force in the paper industry, announced today a return to the former price. The increase will be effective tomorrow. Falling off in the volume of advertising, due to abnormal business conditions, and the newspaper situation are given in the announcement as the reasons for the return to the two-cent price.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required. The New York Times requests readers to supply information of irregularities in Business Opportunities advertisements.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

CASH ADVANCES.

to manufacturers and others on accounts receivable at the time shipment is made; you collect the account and we pay the advance. CREDIT TRUST. 423 Fourth Ave. Phone Madison 8199.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF CASH? We discount your accounts receivable, advance money on merchandise buy notes and trade acceptances. National Finance Co., 200 Nassau St.

HAVE \$25,000 TO INVEST on quick turnover to 4 months; no speculation; reasonable interest; strictly confidential; state particulars. 15 N. Y. Times Bldg.

MONEY loaned on merchandise, machinery, warehouse receipts. John A. Curcio, 118 Broadway.

WILL purchase good-paying proposition or partnership in wholesale line; will invest considerable amount. V 1210 Times Bldg.

ACTIVE young man will invest \$1,000 and service in legitimate business. H 1253 Times Bldg.

WILL INVEST \$1,000 and service with jobbing or manufacturing business. G 232 Times Bldg.

EXECUTIVE 35 will invest \$1,500 with service. H 1210 Times Bldg.

CAPITAL WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP WITH PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER. Desires to expand business. Clean-cut, going business. Has had many years' inside experience. Can invest up to \$5,000. Proposition must be clear. No speculation. Principals essential. E. 117 Times Bldg.

WELL established, elegant shoe shop. In most exclusive business and residential section of New York. Selling permanent and growing market clientele. Cannot keep pace with the demand for its ready-made and made-to-order shoes. It must therefore augment its service and facilities immediately. This expansion requires capital—about \$25,000. To suitable, active investor will be granted half partnership, or will make highly profitable offer to one who will advance loan on account of character and sincere motive must dominate negotiations. V 880 Times Downtown.

WANTED to open branch stores in every town in Eastern States. Also New York distributor for retail dealers selling cushion tubes. They eliminate purchases, blowouts, rim cuts and all the trouble. This cushion can be reduced to 10 per cent per year for 10 years. Our Patent Distributor sold 2,000 sets last year at a profit of \$60,000. New York distributor should double this amount. Cushion tubes now used by many national concerns such as Ford Motor Co., General Motors, etc. See Mr. William Black Co., Dodge Bros., and Marshall Field.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS in machinery, hardware, iron and steel products requires additional capital for extending its operations; investor must be actively engaged in the conduct of the business; will bear the strictest investigation; principals will bear the strictest investigation; principals will bear the strictest investigation.

WANTED, a young live-wire business man to invest \$25,000 and take charge of New York office for countrywide new company manufacturing a staple quality product. A market exists; been references made; if you can qualify, investigate at once, as this is a real investment opportunity. X 147 Times Bldg.

YOUNG MAN having recent office experience, knowing New York and confident ability to establish New York office for established firm, good connections, giving full information. O. E. 643 Times Downtown.

PARTNER wanted with \$25,000 by a man who thoroughly understands commission business handling raw materials used by iron and steel manufacturers; investigation invited; large profits can be proved. G 232 Times Bldg.

WELL rated merchant desires to engage in wholesale dry goods business with party having experience and capital to invest. Principals only. W 814 Times Bldg.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for parties having \$15,000 to \$20,000 to invest in advancement of wholesale organization of warranted merit. V 1001 Times Bldg.

PARTY who can invest \$25,000 or more for cotton converting business, particularly in rubber, cotton and textile fabrics. Write V. P. 1000 Frosterman Building.

\$25,000 NEEDED for six months to finance a commission business; splendid opportunity to invest capital to make large profits. G 232 Times Bldg.

GERMAN connections made in all lines. M. Klein, World Bldg. Brooklyn 4132.

RAILING shortly for England, France, Italy. What can I do for you. G 232 Times Bldg.

AUTHORS.

ESTATES SALE TODAY AT 2 P. M.

Tomorrow Thursday Friday 2 P. M.
FEB. 16TH FEB. 17TH FEB. 18TH EACH DAY

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

FURS, ART OBJECTS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ENGLISH, AND ENGRAVINGS.

Belonging to the Estate of ANNE L. BETHLEHEM, deceased, and MARY L. BETHLEHEM, deceased.

TODAY'S SALE WILL INCLUDE

Furniture and Furnishings, Furs, Art Objects, China and Glassware.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer

118-119 W. 42nd St.

CATALOGUE MAILED ON REQUEST. PERSONS WISHING TO SEE

AUTO MEN TO FIGHT FEES.

Trade Organizations Join to Defeat Proposed Bills.

Automobile interests in this city took the first step yesterday to combat the proposed legislation at Albany increasing motor car fees. The announcement from Albany last week that a bill might be introduced to impose a registration fee of \$500 on motor trucks of five tons capacity and \$100 additional for every extra ton weight has thoroughly aroused the commercial car interests throughout the State. Passenger car owners also are affected by the statement that their annual tax rate is likely to be materially increased.

Representatives from a number of trade organizations, including the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Dealers Association and the Motor Truck Association of America, met at the Cafe Boulevard to discuss plans for opposing the proposed bills. The fee received by the Secretary of State last year from automobile license fees was about \$2,000,000, while the entire amount spent for highway maintenance and reconstruction was virtually \$7,000,000.

Unions Seek Lynn Mayor's Recall.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 14.—A petition with 4,000 signatures for the recall of Mayor Walter H. Creamer was filed with the City Clerk today by representatives of local labor interests. It arranged the mayor for his attitude during a strike at the Tuttle-Jones shoe factory, and asserted that his conduct was autocratic and that he had belittled the City Council. Under the law 3,250 signatures are required for a recall petition. After the names are verified the petition will go before the City Council for action.

WANTED—A responsible broker, either in New York or New England, to handle an issue of stock in a well founded producing oil company. Must be able to handle business standing. This company owns approximately 2,000 acres of land, 1,000 of which have been proven by drilling, not by reports. Already thirty wells have been drilled without dry holes. Have a large line of equipment, tanks, pumps and other gear for output. Have developed field of 100 acres some. Want capital for developing the remainder of proven field. This is a chance for a man who will invest with any sort of investigation. In fact, has named all requirements of the most successful man in the country. Unless you can meet same test, your time is wasted. Write to Mr. H. W. T. at 117 Times Bldg. is a chance of making a great amount in the connection. V 454 Times Bldg.

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VERDICT AGAINST MORAL.

Trust Company Gets Judgment for \$175,000 on \$4,000,000 Note.

The Equitable Trust Company obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court yesterday against Charles W. Morse for \$175,000. The note was made by the Minneapolis Mortgage Company to the order of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, both Morse company, and endorsed by Morse to the trust company. The defense was that sufficient funds had been deposited with the trust company to meet the note and that the trust company had agreed with the maker "to postpone his right to enforce payment."

Collars, an Identified Article.

The collar manufacturers are inclined to view the present outcry against their prices as unjustified by the facts of the situation. Even with the reduced price of cotton, the latter is still much higher than pre-war. Labor rates, they explain further, are considerably higher than they were before the war. "But the outstanding fact is," said one representative, "that collars before the war were the greater value of anything a man wore. They were identified as selling at 15¢ each, or two for a quarter. That was when we specialized on the stiff collar. The wholesale price of collars now is less than double what it was, despite increased costs that range higher. In comparing the present and former value of a collar, the retailer has lots of way off his price. He can show a reduction from \$1 to \$1.50 and satisfy the customer, although the same shirt sold before the war at \$1. There is no disputing the value of a collar. It is the same article sold before the war for 15¢ each."

Wholesale Only

MILTEX

COATS & SUITS

SEE OUR 16 STYLES OF SUITS TO RETAIL AT POPULAR PRICES

Youthful models, superbly tailored in the following fabrics: Poiret, Gabardine, Velour, Check, Yalama, Tricotines, Serges and English Tweeds.

22-26 W. 32nd St. NEW YORK N.Y.

Wholesale Only

F. J. Models

SUITS, COATS & TAILORED DRESSES for Stout Women

Garments so temptingly different in style, so obviously high in quality, so notably low in price, that their salability is sure.

MODES FOR STREET, DRESS, AND SPORT WEAR.

BERNSTEIN, BAUM DaCOSTA CO., 38 WEST 32D ST., N. Y. 14th Floor.

Wholesale Only

SLATER AND SLATER, Inc.

244 Fifth Ave. Near 28th Street

See the Country Club BLOUSE Still the Talk of the Town

A COMPLETE SHOWING OF Canton-Crepes GEORGETTES, CREPE DE CHINES and MINUETTES

Max Mayer, Inc. 352 Fourth Ave. at 25th St.

Wholesale Only

Girls' Hats

Baby Caps

Write for Our Circulars

Max Mayer, Inc. 352 Fourth Ave. at 25th St.

Wholesale Only

Quick Deliveries High-Grade Overblouses

At Astonishingly Low Prices "Best Sellers Only."

Bronner Mfg. Co., 251 FIFTH AVE., Corner 28th St.

Wholesale Only

SUITS TAILOR MADE

SPORT SUITS

OF THE BETTER MAKE MODERATELY PRICED IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

BERNARD BLOOM 40-42 WEST 27TH ST.

Wholesale Only

Horowitz & Dornfest

SUITS & WRAPS ON HAND NOW LOCATED AT 116-118 West 29th St. Tel. Watkins 4245.

Wholesale Only

Whittemore, Morris & Mitchell

Auctioneers, 410 Broadway, Friday, Feb. 18.

Important Partnership Auction Sale of MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

Inventory Value \$70,000. Consisting of 2,500 Boys' Suits, 6,000 pairs Trousers, 1,000 Boys' Suits, 3,000 Machines, 100 Overcoats and about 50 Miscellaneous Goods.

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Inventory Value \$70,000. Consisting of 2,500 Boys' Suits, 6,000 pairs Trousers, 1,000 Boys' Suits, 3,000 Machines, 100 Overcoats and about 50 Miscellaneous Goods.

Wholesale Only

Whittemore, Morris & Mitchell

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See the Country Club BLOUSE Still the Talk of the Town

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Girls' Hats

Baby Caps

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Max Mayer, Inc. 352 Fourth Ave. at 25th St.

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OF THE BETTER MAKE MODERATELY PRICED IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

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Horowitz & Dornfest

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

MR. PAUL COSTA, MILWAUKEE—(Hirsch) Brothers; May 1 / SPRINGVILLE

SPRINGVILLE, N. Y.—Stamen Bros., C. Stamen, women's coats, suits; Pennsylvania.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Leonard's; L. Ginsberg, valises, dresses; 66 E. 23d.

ST. LOUIS—B. Magent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss M. Nicks, muslin underwear; Miss H. Nicks, casual wear, colored dresses; Miss D. A. Haplin, children's dresses, petticoats, home dresses, aprons (basement); Miss M. Borman, slacks, pillow cases; 1332 Broadway (Affiliated Stores Corp.).

ST. LOUIS—Pamerson & Barr Co.; O. D. Erdin, domestics, basements; 37 W. 26th (El. Boatman).

ST. LOUIS—King-Strimmede Mill, Co.; A. Quintan, hats; 623 Pkwy. Room 226.

ST. LOUIS—Gibbs, J. Kase, Spring suits, Fall wraps; 14 E. 1st.

ST. LOUIS—Griz, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Freund, L. McAllister, cotton goods, basements; Miss A. Corrick, muslin underwear; M. Jelenka, leather goods, jewelry, silverware; J. Halpern, toys, house furnishings; I. Holenstein, hosiery, underwear, pants, furnishings; basement; J. R. Walface, silk, dress goods;atings; 1307 Pkwy. 8th floor.

ST. LOUIS—Kings-Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; T. J. Bassettford, dress goods, silks; 12 Levee, Room 6th.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vanderover-Barker; Miss M. McCarthy, jewelry; Miss G. Bricehart, skirts; Miss S. Lewis, gowns; Miss C. Kaushenheimer, suits; 225 9th Ave. (Research Bldg.).

ST. LOUIS—Furstenweber-Hall Co.; O. F. Hall, leather goods; Furniture Store.

ST. PAUL—The Golden Tail; M. A. Schwartz, tops; 3 W. 7th.

ST. PAUL—Minn.—Marshallizer Best; C. A. Rollins, shoes; 260 6th Ave. (W. Pioneer).

SUNBURY, Pa.—Orbach's Stores Co.; M. Orbach, suits, dresses, Fall wraps; 14 E. 1st.

STRACUSE, N. Y.—Maestri Cloak Co.; E. B. Givon, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Furstore.

STRACUSE—Syranus Hosiery and Underwear Co.; J. Ryan, hosiery, underwear, sweaters knit goods, place goods; McAlpin.

STRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & 17th; Inc. H. R. Hall, notions, tops; 71 Leonard, Room 41.

STRACUSE, N. Y.—Kois Dept. Store; L. C. Katz, coats, dresses, skirts, blouses; Herald Square.

TERRER HAUTE—Root D. G. Co.; W. May, men's furnishing; A. L. Weigmann, hosiery, knit underwear, men's furnishings, umbrellas, parasols; Miss J. Ordan, ribbons, gloves; Mrs. M. J. Rogers, dresses, wall papers; 25 E. 2nd (W. C. Knott).

TERRER HAUTE, Erie—E. G. G. Co.; W. Maybeck, knit underwear, clothing, furnishings; 25 E. 2nd (W. C. Knott).

TOLLEDO—Lain D. G.; C. P. E. Asher, F. Parker, clothing; 26 E. 2nd (W. C. Knott).

TOLLEDO—Nathanson; C. P. E. Asher, F. Parker, underwear; 2 W. 2nd.

TURKEY—Karl—Hollis; Harry Chai, silk, fur, evening, robes, art novelties; Miss M. Wilson, gloves, neckwear, jewelry; 4 E. 13th W. 33rd (A. Fass).

TROY, W. Y.—R. A. Newman & Co.; R. Newman, general mfg.; Continental.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. C. Huber & Co.; J. Schrempf, corsets, drapes, etc.; Brauns Washington, C.—Kaplanitz Bros.; H. Kaplanitz, silk hosiery, gloves; 377 E. 4th, Room 2nd.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; C. G. Allen, extra-size ready-to-wear; Miss C. Thorton, infants' wear; J. C. Hahn, women's coats; 334 4th Ave.

WASHINGTON—S. Kamm Sons Co.; Miss K. Haas, suits; 63 4th Ave.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Orbach's Stores Co.; Fred, suits, trousers, Fall wraps; 1307 Pkwy. 8th floor.

WESTCHESTER—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; Miss A. Lashier, ready-to-wear; J. Van Wyk, corsets, infants', misses' wear; E. 12th, W. C. Knott.

WILLIAMSBURG, Pa.—Orbach's Stores Co.; O. Bremer, spring suits, dresses; Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Tophia Bros. Co.; Tophia, mfg. dept.; 360 Pkwy. Room 1.

WINFIELD, Kan.—M. Kahn & Co.; M. Kahn, suits; 360 Pkwy. Room 1.

WORDSWORTH, Mass.—Dunham & McKelvey; J. A. Rose, men's furnishings; Rafferty, upholstery, curtains; 240 Main.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Burnard, Burman, Norman D. G. Co.; J. Morrah, Eckert, garments, infants' wear; Miss Dorsey, gloves; 404 4th Ave.

WORCESTER, Mass.—E. Elias; Miss women's ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

YORK, Pa.—J. MacLean & Son; J. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Miss C. Manfellot; Miss Reider, millinery; Miss Taylor, representing; 423 4th Ave. (V. Union).

YOUNGSTOWN, Pa.—Simon, military, furniture.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Purdy Co.; J. A. Connelly, linens, domestic series, blankets, art goods; 404 4th Ave.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—O. M. McCloy & Mr. Griffin, mfg. ngr., bargain basement; 100 State (State Building).

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Abrams-Hirschfeld Co.; Miss M. B. Bett, bdkfs., neckties, ribbons; 1152 E. 2nd, Park Av.

Between B'way and 6th Ave.

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KNITTED WRAPS
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NOW ON SALE

4000 Pieces SILK STRIPE POPLIN
IN FIVE DESIGNS

Full line of colors in each design
at less than cost of replacement.

LOST AND FOUND.

PAW BOOK No. 1000 of the Foughnagood Savings Bank is missing, and payment stopped. Any person finding a claim on it is hereby required to present the book at said bank within twenty days, or said book will be deemed canceled, and a new duplicate book issued to the depositor named therein, or money paid.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. 10000 for 10 shares in the name of "Sloop & Sons." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. **Edward J. Mendel & Co., 14 Wall St., New York, N. Y.**

LOST—Left in Black and White or Black and Brown taxicab at 254 and Broadway, between bag and portfolio containing letters, reward, no questions asked. Return to Mr. E. J. Mendel & Co., 14 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

LOST—Leather brief case, Feb. 2, 7th Ave. subway train, between 42nd and 103rd Sts. containing check book and legal papers; reward, no questions asked. **103rd St. Downtown.**

LOST—American Express register book containing with No. 123456; lost on Feb. 12 between 3:30 and 5 P. M., on Broadway subway, belonging to Lish Bros., 714 Broadway.

LOST—Parker Library Bonds and War Savings Stamps; on 10th Ave. bus, 44th St. numbers registered. Reward. **McCallister, 207 West 17th St., New York 11.**

LOST—Large black patent leather suit case, Saturday afternoon, 5-6, on route from 42nd to 125th St. (erry). **Thomas Plaza 2607.**

LOST—Brown and Feb. 12 between 42nd and 103rd Sts., patent leather suit case containing mail, suit, gloves, etc.; reward. **Thomas Plaza 2607.**

LOST—Brown bag containing \$10 bill, commutation ticket, Fort Washington, Long Island, and silver fountain pen; reward. **Franklin, Circle 2622.**

LOST—Saturday evening, black silk purse, about 2:30 and 3:30, on Broadway bus, from 125th St. to Broadway; reward. **Prospect Ave. 2622.**

LOST—Handbag, Varsity Wamamaker's, containing bank book, sum of money; reward. **Prospect Ave. 2622.**

LOST—Pocketbook containing \$25 and other articles in subway Friday, Feb. 12. Return to Mr. E. J. Mendel & Co., 14 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

LOST—Lady's handbag, Broadway car, Saturday afternoon, name in purse; reward. **May 12, 12 West 44th.**

LOST—Black hat case containing papers, Friday, downtown; reward. **Lesch, 17 East 26th St., New York 11.**

LOST—Black bag, noon Monday, purse containing money. Liberal reward. **Hanover 1128.**

LOST—Glasses, tortoise shell, in case, on Lenox Av. Outlier, 1341 Broadway, Audubon 8110.

LOST—Small black purse, money, railroad tickets; reward. **Governor, Lenox 2405.**

LOST—From office of "The Evening Post" Corporation, New York, N. Y., between Jan. 1 and Jan. 2, 1921, certificate No. 124220 for four shares of the preferred capital stock of United States Rubber Co., issued Sept. 13, 1911, to Rebecca W. Conway. If found, notify **Walter N. Macdonald, Box 278, Rochester, N. Y.**

Jewelry.

LOST—\$50 reward for handkerchief containing lavalliere with three small diamonds and \$20 in cash; lost on Long Beach Sunday, Feb. 13. L. Therman, 1238 Burt Av., Coney Island.

LOST—On 50th St., near Plaza, Saturday evening at 7:30, diamond pin containing nine diamonds. Finder will be amply rewarded by returning to Mrs. H. Goddard, 881 Madison Av., or phoning Buchanan 4618.

LOST—Safe de Paris, Saturday night, platinum top bar pin having marquis diamond in center, one diamond on each side, surrounded by about sixteen smaller diamonds; large reward. **Carr, Hotel Pennsylvania.**

LOST—Ring, 1 large diamond center surrounded by smaller diamonds; platinum setting. Friday evening. Return to Room 213, Plaza Hotel. **Liberal reward.**

LOST—Bracelet, diamond and platinum, with diamond heart pendant and two jade pendants attached; suitable reward. **W. J. Warburton, 64 East 88th St., Phone Lenox 4751.**

LOST—Beta Theta Pi Fraternity pin last Friday; name on back. Return for reward to **Near East Hotel, 1 Madison Av., New York City.**

LOST—Gentleman's wrist watch, Lexington Av. subway, or between 23d St. station and 26th St. and Broadway; reward. **Room 230, 1130 Broadway.**

LOST—Cameo pin, between Madison Square Hotel and 60th St. and Madison Av. Reward. **Mrs. Phelps Thompson, Madison Square Hotel.**

LOST—Picture frame lock, surrounded by diamonds and sapphires; bedroom; vicinity 10th St. and Broadway and Drive. **Academy 1277.**

LOST—String of pearls, Monday, between Manhattan Theatre and Hotel. If returned to **Lost and Found Dept., Hotel McAlpin.**

LOST—Carved white soapstone pendant, blue cord, Madison Av. car vicinity Vanderbilt Hotel; reward. **Phone 8450 Schuyler.**

LOST—Silver mesh purse, 42d St. and 5th Av., 12:30 P. M. Monday. Reward. **Librarian, 263 West 115th.**

LOST—Saturday diamond pendant, working girl, reward. **Sonne, 106 Northern Av., 4th.**

LOST—Bracelet, platinum and pearl chain, with two small pendants; reward. **Tolson, Madison Square 9010.**

LOST—Heavy diamond platinum ring; reward. **Audubon 6087. Mayer, 531 River Drive.**

LOST—Wrist watch, Monday morning, Lexington Av. downtown subway. **Phone Madison 1188.**

LOST—Golden locket with chain, between Franklin Square and Grand Central Station; reward. **Liberal.**

LOST—Lady's silver mesh bag in New Rochelle on Sunday afternoon; reward. **G. Meyer, Tel. Hightstown 8640.**

LOST—Gold sterling silver mesh bag, ladies' room, Hotel Majestic; reward. **Mrs. Anna Kaufman, Apt. 10, The Riverside Drive.**

LOST—String pearls, diamond, turquoise, clasp; reward. **Vanderbilt 1170. Wheeler.**

LOST—Wrist watch, downtown; reward. **A. J. Walsh, 37 Chambers St.**

LOST—Diamond heart, Riverside Park; liberal reward. **300 Central Park West, 4th.**

REWARD—No questions asked for return of following jewelry evidently lost: Feb. 8 on train arriving Pennsylvania Station 11:30; proportionate reward for any articles returned: Platinum chain, 3 small diamonds; platinum rings, each containing 1 diamond about 7 carats; gold vanity case, initialed M. D. C.; after-dinner cigar case and 12 small diamonds; ring with 24-carat diamond, 6 small sapphires on shank; flexible platinum bracelet, 80 diamonds, weight about 6 carats; platinum lavalliere, 1 diamond weighing 6 carats and 30 small diamonds; round gold brooch set with diamonds and pearls; gold mesh bag with sapphires and diamonds in frame initialed M. D. C. **Albert R. Lee & Co., Inc., 16 William St.**

REWARD—For this large sapphire surrounded with small diamonds, platinum setting, gold band; lost Wednesday afternoon, taxi, McCutcheon St. to Hotel Gotham; no questions; return to **Black Star and Food 214 Av. and 48th.**

REWARD—For return of platinum scarf pin containing one star ruby and 11 small diamonds; lost Jan. 28, between 42nd and 98th Sts. L. H. and R. W. Winters, 85 5th Av.

REWARD—For button pearl, about half inch in diameter, lost from evening Feb. 12, between 34th St. and 42nd St. **Waldorf, 4115-Chalmers Co., 50 Church St.**

REWARD—For diamond and pearl, platinum circle brooch, lost Feb. 11, vicinity West 34th St. between 8th and 9th Av. **Tiffany & Co., 515 Av. and 57th St.**

REWARD—For return of black enameled vanity case, diamond necklace and diamonds in frame initialed M. D. C. **lost Feb. 12. Chalmers & Co., 634 5th Av.**

Wearing Apparel.

LOST—Braver suit at performance of "The Millionaire" at the Grand Theatre, matinee Feb. 12; reward. **C. L. Newman, Columbia Trust Co.**

LOST—Gent's brown silk scarf (Rialto Theatre), Sunday; reward. **Murray Hill 1188.**

LOST—Squirrel scarf, Saturday night, 50th to 60th Sts., Broadway; label John Klein, Los Angeles. **Edward, Bookman 8200.**

LOST—Brown fur suit, 7th Av. subway, Wednesday evening; reward. **Dexter 1247V.**

Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small cat, brown, Feb. 8, 6 months old, lost on Riverside Av. near 233d St.; reward. **Liberal.**

LOST—Brown Pomeranian dog, Monday, 181st St. Tel. 5054 Wadsworth, Apt. 32.

Found.

FOUND—Military trimmings, 8th Av., "L." Feb. 8; write description. **8 523 Times.**

FOUND—Wedding ring, T. P. to T. R. H. K. Murray, 8 East 13th St.

PERSONAL.

ADDRESS—ANY ONE WHO SAW LADY fall down stairs at Keith's 8th St., Det. Blackmar, 110 West 62 St.

Reference Required.

Great care is taken in the scrutiny of Business Opportunities advertisements offered for publication in The New York Times. Reputable references are required, and the Times will pay attention of \$200 on the arrest and recovery of persons involving fraudulent offers.—J.B.T.

4 INQUIRIES BEGUN IN BROOKLYN WRECK

All Indicate Motorman Ran Past Red Light, Causing Injury to Three Score.

ORDERS COSTELLO'S ARREST

Prosecutor Acts After Hearing Witnesses—Prisoner Held in \$5,000 for Felonious Assault.

Three official investigations were started yesterday to learn the cause of the Long Island Railroad wreck Sunday night, when an express train crashed into a local near Coney Island, killing three score persons, ten of them seriously. In addition, officials of the railroad conducted a private inquiry. Reuben Wilson, Assistant District Attorney, and the police examined many witnesses, passengers and railroad employees, while Public Service Commissioner Barrett, after receiving reports from Deputy Commissioner Morgan Donnelly and engineers of the commission, announced that he would hold a public hearing this morning.

Mr. Wilson ordered the arrest of Edward Costello of 4,900 Atlantic Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., motorman of the local train, whom the authorities as well as the railroad officials blame for the wreck. Costello was arraigned before Magistrate Walsh in the New Jersey Avenue court and held in \$5,000 bail for examination on Monday on a charge of felonious assault. Bail was furnished by George Nanner, Superintendent of Railroad Police.

The investigations made at the scene of the wreck by Deputy Public Service Commissioner Donnelly, the police and railroad representatives, all indicated that Costello had run past a danger light.

Semaphore Signals Locked.

"The local had stopped at Autumn Avenue, a short distance from where the locals pass on to the express tracks," Commissioner Donnelly said. "The signal at the station was green, which meant it was safe to proceed. Apparently, the motorman, after seeing the 'go ahead' signal, did not look again. Three cars of the local had passed the crossover when the express, traveling in the same direction at fifty-five miles an hour, took the crossover and crashed into it. The express struck the third car of the local and carried it, I should judge, almost half a block."

Engineers of the commission said they found both semaphore signals locked, showing that the express train had the right of way. Both semaphore signals showed red.

Charles Small, the towerman, who lives at 48 Grove Street, Brooklyn, said Costello ran past the red signal. Small was corroborated by E. J. Shaw, maintenance man at the tower, who said he had noticed the red light set against the local. Thomas Moore, motorman of the express, testified that he did not realize he was about to crash into the local until his train was fifty feet from it. Then he applied the emergency brakes and jumped. He said he saw the green light giving him the right of way.

Costello said he was positive he had the signal to proceed. He added that occasionally signal lights flash when a train was directly under the tower. He called such a procedure "throwing the light in your face." He refused to say whether he believed this might have been done.

Superintendent Issues Statement.

The railroad's investigation was conducted in the general offices of the company at Jamaica, N. Y. R. Carr, Superintendent of Operations, was in charge. Late in the afternoon U. R. Savage, General Superintendent of the railroad, issued a statement saying that while the inquiry had not been finished the testimony indicated that Costello caused the accident.

"Motorman Costello, who was arrested charged with the responsibility for the accident, was an experienced man, having entered the service of the Long Island Railroad on May 22, 1906, as a fireman and being promoted to engineer on May 6, 1912," the statement said, adding in conclusion: "The management deeply regrets the serious injuries sustained by passengers, as well as the delay occasioned to its patrons, both last night and this morning. The accident was one which could not be foreseen."

It was not until 8:35 yesterday morning that the wreckage was removed, repairs made to the tracks and through service to Brooklyn resumed. There was much confusion among commuters at the Jamaica station, where passengers transferred to New York or Brooklyn. Four hundred men worked during the night and morning straightening out the tangle. Normal service was not resumed until 10 A. M.

LAY CLAIM TO OHIO CITY.

Seattle Families Say They Are Heirs to Chillicothe and Half Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Feb. 14.—Five thousand acres of land in Ohio, comprising the entire City of Chillicothe, and 600 acres more in Philadelphia, including the site of the present City Hall—this is the tremendous legacy to which two Seattle families have just learned they have fallen heirs.

The legacy, it is said, constitutes land granted by the Government in recognition of his service in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 to Colonel Jacob Baker. The land has been under ninety-nine-year lease, it is declared, but the lease expired a few weeks ago and legal action has already been started to distribute the estate.

Just the land reaches an almost fabulous figure. But, in addition to this, it is the understanding of the local heirs that the rentals for the land have been accumulating for all these years and that this, in actual cash, is now in Eastern banks, waiting only a court order.

The value of the land is estimated from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000. There are 300 heirs living. More than a million dollars each is anticipated.

Judge Atwood of Chicago is preparing to make formal demand of the claims of his Seattle clients.

REAL TRAGEDY IN 'HAMLET.'

Actor Playing the Ghost Fatally Stricken on Dresden Stage.

Overnight, 1921, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—A performance of "Hamlet" at Dresden last night was interrupted by a real tragedy.

Hans Wulle, the actor playing the Ghost of Hamlet's Father duly appeared on the stage, but failed to respond to his cue. After a pause which lasted a minute and held the audience breathless the player broke into a torrent of words having no connection with the role.

Then he collapsed on the stage and was removed to a hospital. He died in the course of the night.

Wulle was a brother of the well-known Reichstag Nationalist deputy.



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Here alone you get the real fruit juice—condensed and sealed in glass. There's a bottle in each package.

Jiffy Dessert Co., Waukegan, Wis.

Today it costs no more than old-style quick desserts, with flavors in dry form.

We supply dessert molds to users. Also other useful things. Write for catalog of gifts. Tell us which you want.

10 Flavors—2 Pkgs. for 25c

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Main Office and Works, Canton, Ohio

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[MITCHELL KENNERLEY, PRESIDENT]

PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK

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About two years ago preferred stocks reached great popularity and consequently high prices. Today the market for preferred stocks is depressed and prices are very low.

We suggest the preferred stock (listed on the New York Stock Exchange) of a strongly entrenched corporation, at a price which yields about 9.50%.

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Incorporated
25 Nassau Street, New York

E. H. Rollins & Sons

43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Philadelphia Albany
Buffalo Chicago San Francisco

A long term bond to yield about 8%

Is a State whose population has tripled; wealth increased eight times; farm products, three times; manufactures, fifteen times in twenty years; the increasing demand for electrical power to keep the wheels of industry in motion is self-evident.

We offer the long-term bonds of the Company which serves two of the richest and most thickly settled sections in this State at prices to yield

about 8% for 20 years

Complete details as to this offering will be sent upon request for Circular T-158.

UNITED STATES BONDS

LIBERTY ISSUES
VICTORY NOTES
OLD ISSUES
2%-3% AND 4%

U.S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES

C.F. Childs & Co.

The Oldest House in America
Specializing Exclusively in
Government Bonds

Investment Securities

We prepare special lists of offerings suitable for

Private Investors
Trustees
Institutions

Complete lists of offerings suitable for

Private Investors
Trustees
Institutions

Complete lists of offerings suitable for

Two favorable influences, each with a bearing on the general situation, made their appearance over the double holiday and were reflected in yesterday's financial markets. One was the stronger position shown by the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the Reserve system as a whole; the other was an advance in sterling exchange on the European market while New York kept holiday.

Neither caused any particular response in the money markets, which both here and at London, began the present week much as they closed on Friday; the rate for call loans in Wall Street continuing at 7 per cent. in the Stock Exchange with transactions at 8 outside.

They were not immediately reflected in the stock market, where the day's business was again entirely dominated by the restless shifting of position by professional speculators. Some stocks, both industrial and railway, were weak at the opening under sales from that quarter, but the attitude of the speculators was reversed by afternoon, with some sharp consequent recoveries in the more speculative stocks. An attempt was made to stimulate the market through reports, which were nothing but conjecture, that the byproducts hold- ings of cotton and sugar would be financed by sale of debentures to the public after the plan of last week's copper trade operation. Nobody took the stories seriously; there is no analogy whatever between the position in these trades and in the copper industry, except that a large unmet supply has in all three cases been overhanging.

In the case of copper, a group of strong producing corporations guarantee the new securities. In the case of cotton, there are only the farmers and their banks; a situation which, even with the plan formulated in 1914 for relief of the cotton trade with cotton at 8 cents in the war panic, resulted under the prescribed conditions in the actual lending of only \$28,000 out of \$185,000,000 conditionally pledged. Cotton will find its own way out of the present trade dilemma, as it did after 1914. Yesterday's Census Bureau figures on the January consumption indicated how that may happen; for while exports decreased substantially from the December total, the purchases by home spinners increased 31,400 bales, the first interruption since last June to contraction in the home demand.

Both sterling and French exchange had advanced in the London market above Friday's New York closings before yesterday's Wall Street exchange market reopened. A further rise during the week carried sterling to 143.95, the highest previous rate in 1921 was 143.95 of Jan. 27, and yesterday's quotation had not been reached by the market for exchange on London since the 18th of last July, when the Reparations Conference was in session at Spa. The long decade which followed had other causes than the failure of the European premier to fix a workable plan for the German payment, and the present recovery has other causes than expectation of a practicable settlement in the coming London conference.

Nevertheless, in the background the chances for or against that settlement are always the permanent consideration of the international market. On the whole, the weekly Federal Reserve statements indicate definite progress in the direction of easier money. The change is very gradual, however. Last week's increase of 1-1/2 per cent. in the reserve percentage of the New York Federal Bank is a considerable gain; it brings the ratio, for the first time in 1921, above that of a year ago; but the 1921 per cent. reported is still below the best January percentage, which was 40%. More unmistakable as a reflection of the general trend for the further rise of the average reserve ratio for the entire system. At the end of last week it stood at 44% per cent., the highest in sixteen months, comparing with 49.1-2% a week before and 45% at the end of December. Every successive week since Dec. 29 has advanced this percentage, whereas it declined continuously after the middle of January, 1920. Last week's reduction in total reserves marks a total reduction of \$431,000,000 since Nov. 5, while a further curtailment of outstanding note circulation brings that portion of our currency \$14,000,000 below the high mark of Christmas week, the corresponding period a year ago, the reduction was only \$98,000,000.

MONEY.
MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1921.
Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange at 7 per cent. all day. At this rate demand funds were obtainable at the low and ruling rate of last week. Some 6 per cent. money was loaned in the "outside" market. Money for fixed periods dropped 1/2 of 1 per cent. over last week's closing, the range on mixed collateral, all dates, being 6 1/2 per cent., and on all industrial 7 per cent. Market continues quiet and rates nominal. No change in prime commercial paper, in either choice mass commercial paper, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent., or prime eligible acceptance, at 6 1/2 per cent. over the final quotations of last week.

Call Loans.
Reversal. High, Low, Last, Friday's Last.
Time Issues.
Mixed collateral, 60 to 90 days, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2
4 1/2 and 6 months, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2
All industrial collateral, 60-90 days, 7 1/2
4 1/2 and 6 months, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2

Commercial Paper.
Best issues, 4 to 6 months, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Other issues, 4 to 6 months, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2
Discount Rates, Federal Reserve Bank, 60 days, 10 days, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2
Liberty bonds, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 10 days, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2

Open Market Sales.
Prime eligible securities, on call, 6 1/2
Bills for 60 to 90 days, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Bank, 60 to 90 days, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Non-member and private lenders, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2

London Market.
Money in the London market was unchanged at 8 1/2 per cent.; short bills up to 4 1/2 per cent.; and three months' bills unchanged at 6 1/2 per cent. Gold bullion on London market was unchanged at 105 1/2 per 100 fine ounce. Mint price, 85.

Cleaning House Exchange.
Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, \$78,023,914; balances, \$9,000,000; Federal Reserve Bank's credit balance, \$2,000,000; changes this day a year ago, \$54,000,000.

Dividend rates as given in the above table are the annual cash payments based on latest corporate or railway declarations. Unless otherwise noted, extra or special dividends are not included.

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.
INTERESTED RANGE
High, Low, Last, Close, 1921.
25 Railroads, 11.94 11.82 11.87 11.91
25 Industrials, 11.71 11.59 11.67 11.71
25 Stocks, 10.88 10.80 10.77 10.81
DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.
High, Low, Last, Close, 1921.
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OIL OUTPUT GROWS, PRICES STILL DROP

Increase of 15,000 Barrels in
Week Ended Feb. 5, Though
Demand Slackens.

MOST FIELDS SHOW A GAIN

Production Expands Steadily but
Slowly, With Reduction at
a Few Wells.

The daily average production of crude oil in the United States continues to increase in spite of the reduced demand and declining prices. Statistics compiled by the American Petroleum Institute show that in the week of Feb. 5 the average daily output amounted to 1,292,615 barrels, which compares with a total of 1,277,416 barrels the week previously and 1,252,500 in the week preceding Jan. 23.

Average daily production according to States and fields makes the following comparison, the figures being in barrels:

State or Field	Jan. 23	Feb. 5	Jan. 23
Oklahoma	279,000	273,750	279,000
Kansas	82,000	80,000	82,000
North Texas	74,910	74,750	74,910
Central Texas	138,935	138,400	138,935
North Louisiana	88,500	85,225	88,500
Gulf Coast	119,880	116,920	119,880
Eastern	121,000	121,000	121,000
Wyoming and Montana	24,000	22,545	24,000
California	52,000	52,000	52,000

The estimated daily average production of the Mid-Continent (light oil) field, including Oklahoma, Kansas, North Texas, Central Texas and North Louisiana, was 652,705 barrels, against 651,850 barrels, showing a gain of 10,855 barrels. The combined estimated daily average production of the Southwest fields was 782,585 barrels, compared with 769,770 barrels, a gain of 12,815 barrels.

The Oklahoma-Kansas field is credited with a daily average production of 422,900 barrels, a gain of 4,455 barrels. North and Central Texas show slight change. North Louisiana is credited with a gain of 8,335 barrels, practically all accounted for by Claiborne Parish. In the Gulf Coast zone, production is credited with 15,500 barrels, a gain of 500 over the preceding week. Gulf, 38,000 barrels, a gain of 2,000 barrels. Eastern, 3,600, a gain of 600; Blue Ridge, 2,800, 800 gain, and West Columbia, 30,500, an estimated decline of 1,000 barrels. The daily average gross production of Wyoming and Montana was 54,000 barrels, a gain of 1,385 barrels.

GOODYEAR DEBT \$66,000,000

Stockholders to Consider New Financial Plan on March 4.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, has been called by F. A. Selbering, President, and J. C. Plafie, Vice President, for the purpose of considering and readjustment of the company's finances. The meeting will be held in Akron, on March 4. In a letter addressed to the stockholders Mr. Selbering said:

"The plan for readjusting the debt and capitalization of the company has been approved by the Board of Directors and already many of the largest creditors and holders of a majority of common stock have indicated their assent to it.

"As will be seen from the statement of the company's indebtedness set forth in the plan, the position of the company is exceedingly precarious. Since the annual statement of Oct. 31, 1920, the company's liabilities most of which will have to be met) has increased to nearly \$66,000,000.

"Notwithstanding the discouragements of the early months of the current fiscal year, it is expected that the plan is consummated, operations of the recapitalized company for the readjustment of the financial position will be considerable margin of profit over all fixed charges, including contemplated sinking fund and over dividends on prior preference stock."

TO CLEAR WAR LOAN ISSUES.

Corporation to Start Work Today—Bank Loan Plan Afoot.

The Stock Clearing Corporation will start daily clearances today of the most active of the Liberty and Victory bond issues. In addition it is also stated that a committee of the corporation has obtained the consent of twenty of the leading banks in the downtown district for the daily clearing of bank loans, and March 15 has been the date mentioned on which this is expected to be put into effect. The corporation has facilities to handle the business of twenty-eight banks, but for the present only twenty will be included.

The committee are Stephen Baker, President of Manhattan National Bank, Chairman; Gates W. McGraw, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, and Walter E. Frost, President of the Corn Exchange Bank. In signing up the agreement, however, it is stated that arrangements were made with the banks individually, and that the bankers' committee would merely act in an advisory capacity.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Quoted on a Percentage Basis.

Name	Maturity	Rate	Bid. Ask.
Atlantic Coast L. 1922-30	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Buff. & P. 1922-30	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Bethlehem Steel 1920-30	7 1/2	7.30	7.00
Buff. & P. 1922-30	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Can. Pac. 1922-30	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Chas. & O. 1924-35	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Chas. & O. N. Y. 1920-30	4 1/2	4.50	4.20
Chas. & O. L. & F. 1920-30	4 1/2	4.50	4.20
C. St. L. & N. O. 1920-30	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
C. St. L. & N. O. 1920-30	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Dal. & Hudson 1922-30	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Del. & Hudson 1922-30	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Grice Steamship 1920-34	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Illinois Central 1920-37	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Do 1923-37	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Int. Prod. Steam 1920-37	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Int. Prod. Steam 1920-37	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Pa. Power & Light 1920-37	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Reading Co. 1920-37	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Seaboard Air 1920-37	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Southern Ry. 1920-37	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Southern Ry. 1920-37	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
Union Pacific 1920-37	6 1/2	6.70	6.30
White Oil Corp. 1920-37	6 1/2	6.70	6.30

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

Commodity	Yesterday	Friday
Antimony	5.25	5.25
Quicksilver	50.00	50.00
Aluminum	24.00	24.00
Iron	31.00	31.00
Lead	31.00	31.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 12 1/2 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS.

Commodity	Yesterday	Friday
Copper	11 1/2	11 1/2
Copper	11 1/2	11 1/2
Tin	112 1/2	112 1/2
Zinc	112 1/2	112 1/2
Spelter	24 1/2	24 1/2
Spelter	24 1/2	24 1/2
Lead	31 1/2	31 1/2
Lead	31 1/2	31 1/2

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JANUARY COTTON REPORT.

Signs of Increasing Home Consumption—Exports Fall Sharply.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Conditions in the cotton manufacturing industry are indicated in the January cotton consumption report issued today by the Census Bureau. There was an increase of 71,419 bales in consumption of lint cotton during January as compared with December, when consumption reached the lowest point it had been in six years with a total of \$4,851 bales. Consumption during the six months ended Jan. 31 was 500,000 bales less than in the same period last year, the total being 2,222,555 bales.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 3,230,555 less than operated during January, 1920, but December had shown 4,703,755 less than the previous December. In cotton growing States active spindles number only 276,108 less than in January a year ago, while December showed 348,585 less than the previous December.

Lint cotton on hand Jan. 31 totaled 6,918,435 bales of lint in consuming establishments and in public storage and at compresses, compared with 5,710,455 bales on that date a year ago.

The Census Bureau's report on home consumption and export of American cotton during January, as published yesterday, shows a consumption by United States mills of 366,270 bales of lint cotton, compared with 374,551 in December and 521,221 in January, 1920. Total consumption for the season beginning Aug. 1 up to the close of January amounted to 2,222,555 bales, compared with 1,139,185 in the same period a year ago. Stocks of cotton, exclusive of lint, were as follows on Jan. 31 and at previous dates, in bales:

	Jan. 31, 1921	Dec. 31, 1920	Jan. 31, 1920
In warehouses	5,646,888	5,823,538	5,756,228
In mills	1,278,087	1,258,887	1,863,228
Act. spindles	31,500,021	29,819,402	34,739,579

Consumption of domestic and foreign cotton by American mills, exclusive of some of the bales, has been expected and predicted. Liverpool was very quiet and prices, which were slightly lower than at the close of last week, moved very narrowly. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	1921	1920	1919	1918
January	366,270	501,921	508,883	523,947
December	374,551	521,221	508,883	523,947
October	390,827	505,041	440,854	506,332
September	457,647	491,069	480,862	522,735
August	483,193	497,819	504,071	509,051

The largest consumption of cotton by domestic mills in any month of 1920 was the 521,221 bales of January; the smallest, those of December. Exports of domestic cotton, including lint, compare as follows in running bales:

	1921	1920	1919	1918
January	606,002	520,671	608,148	462,063
December	788,378	676,852	668,497	477,054
November	683,323	624,701	560,008	418,895
October	582,014	552,281	588,995	585,066
September	528,068	520,464	588,876	554,027
August	514,603	507,450	609,961	550,961

The largest export of any recent month was the 529,671 bales of last January; the smallest since the Autumn of 1914 was that of last August.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS.

Comparison of the Twelve Districts With Last Week and Last Year.

The detailed statement of the twelve separate Federal Reserve banks makes the following comparison in ratio of cash reserve to deposit and note liabilities with the preceding week and with the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 11, 1921	Feb. 4, 1921	Feb. 11, 1920
Boston	30.4	28.1	25.0
New York	30.4	28.1	25.0
Philadelphia	30.4	28.1	25.0
Cleveland	30.4	28.1	25.0
Richmond	30.4	28.1	25.0
Chicago	30.4	28.1	25.0
St. Louis	30.4	28.1	25.0
Minneapolis	30.4	28.1	25.0
Kansas City	30.4	28.1	25.0
Omaha	30.4	28.1	25.0
San Francisco	30.4	28.1	25.0

EDMONDS & JONES Co.'s Net Declines

The Edmonds & Jones Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1920, shows a net income of \$97,708 after payment of Federal taxes, which compares with more than \$400,000 earned in 1919. The balance available for the common stock after payment of preferred dividends was only 25 cents per share last year, as against \$3.04 earned the year before.

Boston Bank Statements Compared.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The Boston Bank statement this week compares as follows, with last week's statement:

	Feb. 12, 1921	Dec. 31, 1920
Circulation	\$2,500,000	\$153,000
Loans, discounts & investments	\$3,051,000	\$12,000
Individual deposits	\$4,878,000	\$2,423,000
Time deposits	\$4,385,000	\$1,752,000
U. S. deposits	\$7,043,000	\$4,850,000
Bankers' balances	\$13,980,000	\$3,946,000
Due from banks	\$9,300,000	\$2,464,000
Cash in bank and in F. R. Bank	\$4,961,000	\$11,000
Cash on hand and in F. R. Bank	\$2,110,000	\$203,000

EARNINGS.

RAILROADS.

	1920	1919	1918
Gross	\$2,548,713	\$2,459,908	\$2,782,074
Net after tax	\$27,237	\$44,254	\$403,374
Net operating	\$1,860,250	\$1,851,280	\$2,021,021
Net income	\$3,570,807	\$2,034,183	\$2,922,278
Net income per share	\$3.74	\$2.03	\$3.02
Net operating	\$2,847,578	\$1,540,288	\$2,922,278

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY.

	1920	1919	1918
Gross	\$121,199	\$91,460	\$29,699
Net after tax	\$12,119	\$9,146	\$2,969
Net operating	\$10,137	\$11,008	\$14,222
Net income	\$12,119	\$9,146	\$2,969
Net income per share	\$1.21	\$0.91	\$0.29
Net operating	\$10,137	\$11,008	\$14,222

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company, Rate, Payable, Record.

	Rate	Payable	Record
Am. Tel. & Cable	1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Chas. & O. L. & F.	4 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Haywood Bros.	1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
W. H. Jones	1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 25

COTTON PRICES SAG IN SLUGGISH MARKET

Talk of a Credit Similar to Copper Loan Fails to Stimulate Trading.

The cotton market continued to mark time yesterday and the range, as was the case on Friday, was limited to something like 25 points for all of the active months. There was very little interest in the movement, and selling which ordinarily would have had no effect whatever, served yesterday to depress values 20 to 25 points below Friday's closing. At the end of the day the net changes, which were all losses, were 8 to 23 points. Local spots were down 10 points.

Talk of a cotton credit along lines similar to that recently undertaken for the relief of the copper situation was widespread, but so far as could be learned was based on nothing concrete or tangible. Further talk of this kind failed to stimulate the market to any noticeable extent and even the time traders paid little attention to it, except to gossip about it as an interesting possibility.

One reason why such an operation would be difficult in cotton is the impracticability of any attempt to control production. In copper three-quarters of the country's production is represented by the companies which subscribed to the agreement which made possible the \$40,000,000 loan. But to get together three-quarters of the nation's cotton production would require an agreement covering probably many thousands of people. January consumption figures were about as expected. There was an increase over December domestic consumption of about 71,500 bales, but exports were off by 182,000 bales. The showing was nothing for the bulls to clutch over, and even the time traders paid little attention to it, except to gossip about it as an interesting possibility.

Liverpool was very quiet and prices, which were slightly lower than at the close of last week, moved very narrowly. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
March	13.30	13.57	13.30	13.45	13.36
May	13.77	14.04	13.77	13.89	13.81
July	14.15	14.37	14.15	14.25	14.38
Oct.	14.88	14.94	14.82	14.82	14.84
Dec.	14.82	14.96	14.82	14.80	14.98

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 10 points to 13.75c, for midland upland; sales nil. Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 12.25c, unchanged; New Orleans, 13c, unchanged; Savannah, 14c, unchanged; Augusta, 13c, unchanged; Memphis, 13.50c, down 10; Mobile, 12.50c, unchanged; Little Rock, 12.75c, unchanged.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yester.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	16,419	18,631	16,442
Exports	23,210	27,115	17,315
August	146,603	107,658	410,071
N. Y. stocks	111,052	108,852	55,380
Port stocks	1,414,787	1,431,924	1,444,954
N. Y. arrivals	280	4,408	.....

Liverpool cables: Cotton was in moderate demand at 8.00c for middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, of which American 3,000. Imports, none. American cash, futures opened up, 2 to 4 points down, and closed steady, 2 to 6 points down from Friday's closing. March, 8.62c; May, 8.57c; July, 8.60c; Sept. 8.64c; Manchester: Yarns and cloths weak and dull.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

	State	Due	Bid	Asked
Argentine (unlisted)	1921	Sept. 1921	8 1/2	9 1/2
Belgian (unlisted)	1921	Sept. 1921	8 1/2	9 1/2
British (unlisted)	1921	Sept. 1921	8 1/2	9 1/2
British (unlisted)	1921	Sept. 1921	8 1/2	9 1/2
British (unlisted)	1921	Sept. 1921	8 1/2	9 1/2
British (unlisted)	1921	Sept. 1921	8 1/2	9 1/2
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British (unlisted)	1921	Sept. 1921	8 1/2	9 1/2
British (unlisted)	1921	Sept. 1921	8 1/2	9 1/2

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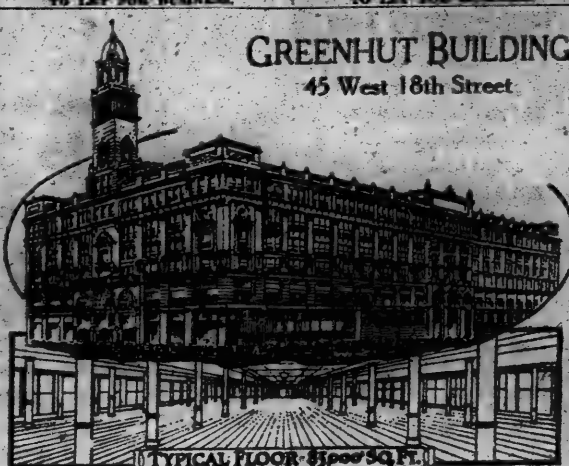
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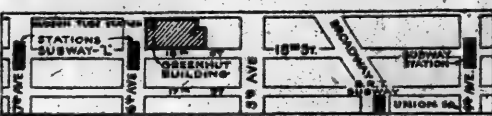
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